



August 26, 2011



United States Department of State
Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs

VOLUME 4
Appendix A (continued)

Appendix A (continued)

Responses to Comments and Scoping Summary Report

APPENDIX A: RESPONSES TO COMMENTS AND SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT

Appendix A of the EIS for the proposed Keystone XL Project is included within Volumes 3 and 4 of the EIS and consists of the following:

- Part 1 – Consolidated Responses (Volume 3): Consolidated responses to substantive comments on the draft EIS and the supplemental draft EIS;
- Part 2 – Supplemental Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix (Volume 3): Responses to individual substantive comments on the supplemental draft EIS;
- Part 3 – Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix (Volume 4): Responses to individual substantive comments on the draft EIS; and
- Part 4 – Scoping Summary Report (Volume 4): A summary of scoping process and a listing of the scoping comments.

Part 1 – Consolidated Responses

The U.S. Department of State (DOS) prepared “consolidated responses” as a part of its responses to substantive comments on the draft EIS and the supplemental draft EIS. The consolidated responses address topics that were commented on by multiple reviewers and address the majority of the issues of concern submitted by commenters. Many of the responses to individual comments of substance (see below) refer the commenter to specific consolidated responses for a detailed response.

Part 2 – Supplemental Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix

DOS received comments on the supplemental draft EIS as individual or “unique” comment submissions and as “form letter” submissions. The comments were submitted in letters, faxes, postcards, emails, submittals to the DOS website, and CDs.

Individual (Unique) Comment Submissions

The first portion of the Supplemental Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix (Volume 3) presents the name of the commenter in alphabetical order by last name, the substantive comments submitted, and the DOS responses to those substantive comments. Where appropriate, responses in the matrix refer to a consolidated response or in some cases to multiple consolidated responses.

Form Letter Comment Submissions

The second portion of the Supplemental Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix (Volume 3) presents the 31 different form letters received by DOS. Each form letter is presented in its entirety and the rows in the matrix shaded in gray indicate the “base” form letter.

Many individuals personalized the form letters by adding comments to the base form letter. The subsequent rows (non-shaded rows) after the base form comments, list the names of the commenter who added to the form letter, the added substantive comments, and the DOS responses to those comments.

Part 3 – Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix

DOS received verbal comments on the draft EIS at public comment meetings and written comments that were submitted in letters, postcards, and electronic media. The verbal comments were transcribed and DOS selected substantive comments from the transcripts for responses.

The Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix (Volume 4) presents the name of the commenter in alphabetical order by last name, the substantive comments submitted, and the DOS responses to those substantive comments. Where appropriate, responses in the matrix refer to a consolidated response or in some cases to multiple consolidated responses.

Part 4 – Scoping Summary Report

The Scoping Summary Report (Volume 4) presents a summary report that describes the scoping process that DOS conducted and the results of that process.

Draft EIS Comment Response Matrix

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1528	2	Abbot	Curtis	E2 Environmental Entrepreneurs	Permitting the Keystone XL pipeline is a long-term investment in tar sands oil, one of the most carbon and water intensive fuels available.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1528	5	Abbot	Curtis	E2 Environmental Entrepreneurs	Financial analysts consider tar sands oil too expensive to compete economically. Last year Goldman Sachs said that tar sands projects require long-term oil prices greater than \$80 per barrel just to break even. At that price point Deutsch Bank forecasts a permanent shift in consumer demand toward more energy efficient products, concluding that “the value of high [capital expenditure] intensity, long lead time, currently undeveloped oil, such as Canadian heavy oil sands... could be far lower than the market currently expects.”	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project, including information on crude oil supply and demand from a recent analysis specific to the proposed Project. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production.
1528	6	Abbot	Curtis	E2 Environmental Entrepreneurs	Despite the high-costs, energy companies are considering investments of hundreds of billions of dollars in tar sands development over the next 15 years - capital that could be deployed for clean, low-carbon energy projects.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1528	7	Abbot	Curtis	E2 Environmental Entrepreneurs	Given the costs and liabilities of tar sands oil, we question whether it is in the national economic interest to diverge off the path toward clean energy by committing massive resources to a project that will prolong America's oil dependence and greatly increase our carbon emissions.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. P&N-9 addresses the National Interest Determination process.
1528	9	Abbot	Curtis	E2 Environmental Entrepreneurs	Due to requested safety waivers, building the Keystone XL pipeline could expose a vast area of the American heartland, including an important water source on which eight states depend, to the risk of oil leaks and spills.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1528	10	Abbot	Curtis	E2 Environmental Entrepreneurs	It will continue our dependence on yet another hard to access and risky fossil fuel with high social and economic costs associated with its extraction.	The commenter's opinion is noted
1528	11	Abbot	Curtis	E2 Environmental Entrepreneurs	Before moving forward we urge you to take a closer look at the liabilities associated with this project than has currently been done in the draft environmental impact statement. The State Department has committed great time and resources toward establishing America's leadership on global challenges including clean, low carbon energy. We urge you to take more time to lead a thorough and high-level inter-agency process to more fully assess the Keystone XL proposal before making its final determination.	The EIS has been prepared to comply with NEPA and presents an assessment of the purpose of and need for the Project, an assessment of the potential impacts of implementation of the Project, as assessment of alternatives to the Project, cumulative impacts, and the reliability and safety of the Project, including an assessment of the potential impacts due to an accidental release from the Project. The EIS was prepared with the assistance of 11 cooperating agencies and many other assisting agencies as described in Section 1.5 of the EIS.
1544	1	Abramson	Stuart	Health Professionals	I'm very concerned about the health effects on vulnerable populations related to proposed tar sands oil refinery activity	Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses issues related to emissions from refineries. Consolidated Response JUS-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				for Clean Air	that's proposed in the east Houston area. In the EIS, there are five refineries noted on Table 3.4, Section 3.14, that would have direct access to the pipeline.	addresses issues related to the potential for disproportionate impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1544	2	Abramson	Stuart	Health Professionals for Clean Air	Reviewing the EIS, I did not note any particular mention of vulnerable populations.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.
1544	4	Abramson	Stuart	Health Professionals for Clean Air	Tar sands oil is a heavier, dirtier oil with dirty by-products of refining that are extruded into our environment.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1544	5	Abramson	Stuart	Health Professionals for Clean Air	There is more particulate matter (and this spans the range from PM2.5 which is monitored, to ultrafine particles which are not yet available to be monitored), VOCs (which includes polyaromatic hydrocarbons), sulfur and nitrogen oxides, all of these are emitted in the production of tar sands oil. These chemicals re not only well-known respiratory irritants, but they can cause serious worsening of asthma and other lung and heart conditions, some with long-term consequences, such as stroke and heart attacks. In addition, known carcinogenic heavy metals such as lead, mercury and arsenic are also by-products.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	6	Abramson	Stuart	Health Professionals for Clean Air	Unless substantial additional measures are instituted to control this pollution, the proximity to it and the undue burden to those in this area will cause damage in health affects.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	7	Abramson	Stuart	Health Professionals for Clean Air	Water contamination is an issue to take into consideration.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
1544	8	Abramson	Stuart	Health Professionals	There is a significant increase in greenhouse gas emission of CO2 as a by-product of this tar sands oil production, which	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				for Clean Air	has a larger potential impact on global warming and health.	
742	1	Absher	Kimberly		There has been a lot of backlash from a variety of sources over the extension of the Keystone pipeline, and I am writing to add my voice to the dissent. The Keystone XL Pipeline project is destructive environmentally and culturally.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
742	2	Absher	Kimberly		This project will be contributing to further damage already fractured relationships with tribal communities...	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
742	3	Absher	Kimberly		This proposed Project and its location over the Sand Hills will be horribly destructive to the incredibly amazing Sand Hill cranes.	Sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Potential impacts of the proposed Project to sandhill cranes are discussed in Section 3.6. Most riverine roosting habitat within the migration corridor would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method and would not result in alteration of these habitats.
742	4	Absher	Kimberly		Also horribly problematic is the extension will be directly over the Ogallala Aquifer. With the global water crisis becoming much more apparent, we cannot afford to ruin additional sources of water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
742	6	Absher	Kimberly		...Our dependence on fossil fuels is the chief cause of damage to our environment, which means increased problems for us and the further destruction of the invaluable species that make the midwest in particular a plethora of beauty...What is important in this life? Is it really pumping more oil, thus continuing a never-ending pipeline of damage that murders species ...	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
742	8	Absher	Kimberly		[Fossil fuel use has been the usual means of energy consumption for a long time and we are experiencing the repercussions of that now, with...] the disproportionate burden on already oppressed members of our community, such as the tribal peoples. ...What is important in this life? Is it really pumping more oil, thus continuing a never-ending pipeline of damage that ... oppresses those who the land belongs to? ...	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
742	9	Absher	Kimberly		...What is important in this life? ...Or is it working together to find ways to be sustainable, hearing feedback from the PEOPLE...	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
127	1	Acevedo	H.M.&Miguel		I have no idea how this 36" pipeline will impact the environment, but I can tell you that it IS devastating to us. We have 663 acres total, but Keystone is stealing some of it away	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					from us. Keystone Pipeline is paying us what THEY want to pay us, not what we want.	circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
127	2	Acevedo	H.M.&Miguel		We strongly feel that we will never be able to sell our property for what we paid because of this pipeline crossing our property (almost in the center) and it will be 50' wide!!! This is outrageous that they can do this to us. We were planning on this property being "retirement." Now what will we do? Depend on our government to assist us in our old age? Our government assists too many people as it is. We wanted to take care of ourselves!	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values. Although there would be restrictions regarding buildings and trees within the 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way, other land uses would be permitted within that area.
127	5	Acevedo	H.M.&Miguel		We are losing our trees on 110 feet of our property. 50 feet that they will have (but WE have to pay taxes on this property) and the other 60 feet they will use as temporary. They are removing our pine trees. Pine trees that help the environment with pollution. What does the pipeline help with?	Keystone would compensate landowners for the loss of trees; and will leave all cut timber with the landowner, if he or she desires, for the landowner's use or disposition. Trees would be allowed to naturally revegetate within the 110-foot-wide right-of-way, except within 10 to 15 feet of the pipeline. The construction right-of-way at timber shelterbelts in agricultural areas would be reduced to the minimum necessary to construct the pipeline. Mitigation measures designed to minimize impact on forested lands are described in Keystone's Construction Mitigation and Reclamation (CMR) Plan which is appendix B of the EIS; also included is a section on landowner complaint resolution procedures. The purpose of and need for the pipeline are described in Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS and additional discussions are presented in Consolidated Response P&N-1.
175	1	Adams	Fern		I spent half my working career with the U.S Geological Survey. That is when I became aware of the vast important resource Nebraska has--the Ogallala Aquifer. I find it very upsetting to see how our State is allowing the Keystone pipeline to pass through and endanger this aquifer. The gulf oil situation should be enough to wake up those representing us. I fear this pipeline could be a target for terrorists and a severe leak could destroy the pure water we enjoy--and destroy Nebraska's ability to function as an agricultural state. I doubt the gates could adequately serve as protection. Please stop this pipeline and process the oil near Canada.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. AQF-5, As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
384	1	Adams	Kerry	3M Company	As a member of the Canadian Standards and NACE committees for corrosion protection of pipelines; I feel that TCPL is a premier pipeline operator. 3M has taken steps to building a new coating facility in Angleton, TX to manufacture the coating to be used to protect the Keystone XL pipeline from corrosion.	Comment acknowledged.
384	3	Adams	Kerry	3M Company	I am in favor of this project to proceed; as a resident of East Texas community.	Comment acknowledged.
807	1	Adams	Fern		The Keystone XL Pipeline should not go through the Ogallala Aquifer. I am appalled to learn that another Keystone pipeline started flowing across the eastern edge of this aquifer today! The claims of safety have not proved true time and time again--why should we believe it true this time?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
807	2	Adams	Fern		With the chance of terrorist attacks in a sandhills area where the population is so small and the aquifer so at risk, how can	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project. The proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					anyone make such claims? How many gallons per minute of spillage would occur? Whoever in Nebraska approved this?	has not been approved but is in the review stage. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses spill volumes and the potential impacts of spills.
807	3	Adams	Fern		Why has the average Nebraskan had no knowledge of this (until recently), which I hear has been planned for years?	Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the scoping meeting locations and schedules.
807	4	Adams	Fern		Why not process this sludge in or near Canada?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
878	1	Adams	Patrick		Please don't allow this pipeline to cross the Nebraska Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
878	2	Adams	Patrick		The underlying aquifer is a unique, precious commodity that could easily be permanently damaged by an accident or leak.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
925	1	Adams	Fern		Yesterday I thought I had submitted my Keystone XL pipeline concerns to you when I accidentally noticed a small red message saying it had not been submitted because of a technicality--I had failed to type the two words(in the box)that were difficult to read.This has troubled me. How many letters of concern do you think you may have missed because the sender failed to do this? I see those difficult-to-read words are different today.	The commenter is referring to a software filtering approach (CAPCHA technology) that is a commonly used method to block input from automatically generated from computer programs. DOS apologizes for the inconvenience to the commenter. Although some others may have experience difficulty with this filtering method, DOS received over 1,700 comment letters on the draft EIS (see Section 1.7 of the EIS),
1087	1	Adams	Fern		I have been told this pipeline is a "done deal" and trenches are already being dug. Is this true? How did something like this get planned without GREAT AWARENESS of the Nebraskans who care about their state? Who in Nebraska signed off on it?	The commenter is referring to the previously approved and currently in operation Keystone Oil Pipeline, not the proposed Keystone XL Project.
1087	2	Adams	Fern		The aquifer is not only of prime importance to our state but to our whole nation and our world who relies on our crops to feed them. Let's take no chances!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
807	3	Adams	Fern		Why has the average Nebraskan had no knowledge of this (until recently), which I hear has been planned for years?	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the scoping meeting locations and schedules.
314	1	Agnew	Patricia		I am extremely concerned about a proposed tar sands pipeline across eastern Montana. Every effort must be made to ensure it is of consistent, highest quality and vigilantly monitored so as not to impact Montana agriculture or in any way contaminate the land and affect livelihoods. This is not a "throwaway" area, nor are the families that have lived and worked here for over a century.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In additions to its regulations in 49 CFR Parts 194 and 195, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement and to incorporate into its manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies that is required by

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						49 CFR 195.402. PHMSA has the legal authority to inspect and enforce any items contained in a pipeline operator's operations, maintenance, and emergencies manual, and would therefore have the legal authority to inspect and enforce the regulations and the Special Conditions if the proposed Project is approved. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1418	1	Aguilar	Patty		I'd like to say that this is a small community and we could use the jobs. There are a lot of good people here looking for jobs so they can support their families. I hope you will consider sending the jobs here to Stroud, OK. None of the stimulus money has come our way. Thank you!!	Comment acknowledged.
948	1	Aichinger	Scott		Please deny permission to Keystone XL for their proposed new pipeline plotted to run through the sensitive Sandhills of NE, above the precious Ogallala Aquifer. They have the money to route the pipeline where there is less of a certainty that the environment will be impacted.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
948	2	Aichinger	Scott		The Sandhills are too fragile an ecosystem to take the stress of any leaks that will happen here.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
948	3	Aichinger	Scott		The Ogallala's water is too precious a resource, in this day's dwindling water supplies, to expose to any leaks that will happen here.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
948	4	Aichinger	Scott		Agriculture already pulls more water out of the Ogallala aquifer than is recharged by rainfall and runoff.	Operation of the proposed Project will not extract or use any water from the aquifer.
948	5	Aichinger	Scott		The Ogallala is already being toxified by Uranium tailings from Cameco's Crow Butte operations, it should not be allowed that oil from yet another carbon-polluting player seep into it as well.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
948	6	Aichinger	Scott		Their plan indicates that the pipeline will be buried, thus almost guaranteeing that any leaks will remain so for too long, thereby contaminating the Ogallala aquifer before a fix happens.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
948	7	Aichinger	Scott		A study released yesterday by Plains Justice indicates they've used defective steel in their current pipeline. This plus the smaller diameter pipe (would have higher internal pressure) forecasts failures of such a structure.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the proposed Project, including inspection of the pipe. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. The maximum operating pressure of the pipeline would be in compliance with the regulations and Special Conditions of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration regulations.
948	9	Aichinger	Scott		The presumed need for this extra oil is false. Much greater emphasis on end-use efficiency measures offsets such need, as well as offsets the ongoing carbon-loading into the	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					atmosphere propagated by such pipeline plans. Our National Security would be better served by pushing for end-use, radical efficiency measures and sustainably produced, renewable energy sources, than continuing the inane, "Drill, Baby, Drill!" mentality which has led us to our current Gulf oilwell blowout.	alternative energy sources.
425	1	Ainsley	Amy	Mamas United For Freedom	I am opposed to the keystone pipeline in Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
425	2	Ainsley	Amy	Mamas United For Freedom	Burying this pipeline in the Nebraska Sandhills is positively crazy. This land lies directly over the Ogallala Aquifer, the largest source of underground freshwater in the United States. The aquifer is a national treasure and should not be threatened by oil contamination. TransCanada should not be allowed to do this. They want the pipe walls to be thinner than usual, and use higher pressure than usual to move these tar sands, which are notoriously difficult to cleanup. If the pipeline must be built, it should be above ground where a spill is more likely to be contained without poisoning the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
425	5	Ainsley	Amy	Mamas United For Freedom	Do we want to contaminate one of the world's largest supplies of groundwater, and the primary source of groundwater for agriculture and domestic use in Nebraska. It also feeds our streams, rivers, and lakes, where countless wildlife, countless amounts of the food we grow to feed our country and humans would be affected.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
425	6	Ainsley	Amy	Mamas United For Freedom	Building the pipeline would provide oil companies more incentives for further development of the tar sands in Canada, an expensive and extremely environmentally damaging process that generates greenhouse gases, pollutes watersheds and destroys woodlands and other wildlife habitat. Please please please, do not allow TransCanada to do this. Do not trust them to keep our best interest at heart. They will not. Please do not build this pipeline.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
425	7	Ainsley	Amy	Mamas United For Freedom	Building the pipeline would provide oil companies more incentives for further development of the tar sands in Canada, an expensive and extremely environmentally damaging process that generates greenhouse gases, pollutes watersheds and destroys woodlands and other wildlife habitat.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
425	8	Ainsley	Amy	Mamas United For Freedom	The sandhill crane migration (millions upon millions of sandhill cranes migrate right over this spot on the map) would be decimated if the Platte River became contaminated.	The horizontal directional drilling method would be used for the pipeline crossing of the Platte River. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
425	9	Ainsley	Amy	Mamas United For Freedom	Burying this pipeline in the Nebraska Sandhills is positively crazy.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
433	1	Akers,Sr.	Lee		The utilization of North American oil is of prime importance if we are to regain our independence from despotic foreign governments which have held America hostage for many years. Any disruption of the soil will be merely temporary, and within only a few years, unless one knows there is a pipeline,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					he will never know it is there.	
433	2	Akers, Sr.	Lee		I support the Keystone Pipeline, and urge it's early completion and utilization.	Comment acknowledged.
846	1	Alberts	Linda	Ainsworth Community School	I am against the oil pipeline crossing the Nebraska Sand Hills. Any accidental spill would contaminate our groundwater and be impossible to clean up.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
75	2	Allen	Frances		Our country should not develop other potential disastrous ones like Keystone XL's dirty tar sands oil pipeline.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
114	1	Allen	Lily		Keystone land right-of-way personnel have been and are very courteous, helpful and desire to be very sensitive to the feelings and attitudes of the land owners concerning the planned construction of the pipeline. Our experience with these folks is very positive. I really feel they do have the desire to do the right thing for all concerned. Keystone personnel have never mislead us or misrepresented the truth in our working together with them over the past year!	Comment acknowledged.
349	1	Allen	Don	Western Environmental Trade Association	On behalf of the members of the Western Environmental Trade Association, I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
349	3	Allen	Don	Western Environmental Trade Association	This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North Dakota.	Comment acknowledged.
349	4	Allen	Don	Western Environmental Trade Association	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers. This project will result in a significant economic boost for the State of Montana and the counties where the pipeline: will be constructed. About 800 construction jobs in Montana, along with about a dozen permanent jobs and the millions in property taxes generated will be a huge private investment. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interest. This would be a mistake. WETA urges the granting of the permit.	
349	5	Allen	Don	Western Environmental Trade Association	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL are very important. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1452	1	Allen	Bob	Harris Cnty Public Health & Environmental Services	The DEIS indicates that the Houston Lateral pipeline construction operation will result in impacts to "the air primarily involving" fugitive dust emissions, construction equipment diesel emissions and open burning emissions. There are also potential impacts to water quality sources from leaks and runoff from construction sites. Harris County is currently designated as severe non-attainment for the 8-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone. Additionally, although Harris County is currently in compliance with NAAQS for PM 2.5, it is anticipated that the standard will be lowered in the near future potentially resulting in a non-attainment designation. Many of its water bodies including some water bodies that are proposed for pipeline crossing (e.g. San Jacinto), are impaired from pollutants such as PCBs and Dioxins. Another important drinking water source proposed to be in the pipeline crossing is the Trinity River.	<p>Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills that reach surface water or groundwater. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses potential water quality impacts to streams and rivers due to construction of the proposed Project.</p> <p>Based on the nonattainment status of Texas counties in which the pipeline will pass, a General Conformity analysis was prepared (see Section 3.12.1.3). It was determined that construction emissions for the Project would be accounted for in the SIP emissions budget and the proposed activity within the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria nonattainment area was presumed to conform to the SIP.</p> <p>As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.</p>
1452	3	Allen	Bob	Harris Cnty Public Health & Environmental Services	The DEIS also contemplates notification procedures to follow federal and state regulatory requirements. It is requested that in the event of spills and air releases HCPHES, the local regulatory agency, be provided the same level of notification. In addition to our specific comments and concerns related to the construction and operation of the proposed pipeline, HCPHES has an overarching concern regarding the cumulative air quality impacts of processing additional volumes of heavy crude at the five refineries located in Harris County. As a county that will be heavily impacted by this proposed pipeline project, it is imperative that we understand the extent of additional pollutants that may be emitted into an already compromised air shed as a result of the heavy crude processing which produces higher levels of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates and heavy metals. The DEIS is lacking in this area. HCPHES is requesting that the final EIS make a better effort to identify proposed air emissions by expanding the cumulative impacts analysis to include worst case emission estimates for the five Harris County refining	<p>If a spill were to occur in Harris County, Keystone or the incident command center for the spill would contact the appropriate responders and state and local health service agencies in accordance with the requirements of its emergency response plan. DOS anticipates that HCPHES would be included in the list of agencies to be contacted if a spill were to occur in Harris County. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.</p> <p>As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					operations.	
500	2	Almarode	Lindsey		This pipeline goes over Sand Hills, home to many migrating cranes.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Responses ERO-1 and ENV-1.
500	3	Almarode	Lindsey		It also goes over the Ogallala Aquifer. This pipeline would endanger the environment and perpetuate a system based on dirty energy.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
500	4	Almarode	Lindsey		In addition, it goes over Native American tribal lands. We've already exploited them enough! Please halt the expansion of this pipeline. Thank you.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes.
862	1	Alston	Anne		I am writing as a citizen of Nebraska, who believes that the Ogallala Aquifer may well be the state's greatest and least appreciated natural resource. The proposed pipeline is a grave threat to it. It needs further study, further public scrutiny and if implemented at all, should be moved elsewhere.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. and ALT-1.
1394	1	Alworth	C.W.	City Council	I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that [not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle.]... I enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." I look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit	Comment acknowledged.
1394	2	Alworth	C.W.	City Council	As a city official in the State of Texas, I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle... As I understand, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas, in our counties, and in our cities, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. In addition to the jobs that Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Texas, the study found KeystoneXL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion, Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government. Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is a vital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign sources of oil. The Perryman study concluded that the long-term increase in stable oil supplies will add at least 250,000 pennant jobs to the U.S. economy, and add \$29 billion to the nation's gross annual product, conservatively estimated... I look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	
1394	5	Alworth	C.W.	City Council	Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production.	Comment acknowledged.
946	1	Amundson	Nicolette		I am against the proposed Keystone Pipeline Expansion Project.	Comment acknowledged.
946	3	Amundson	Nicolette		The pipeline will run through the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska. The aquifer is one of the world's largest aquifers and a major fresh water resource for eight states.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
946	4	Amundson	Nicolette		The Sandhills and the Platte River are important to the migratory Whooping Crane and Sandhill Cranes that use the area as a nesting site. It has been identified that the pipeline will adversely affect at least five endangered species.	Neither sandhill cranes nor whooping cranes nest along the Platte River in Nebraska; both of these birds use the Platte River for migration stop-over. The assessment presented in Section 3.8 and in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS conclude that the proposed Project would likely adversely affect only the American burying beetle.
946	5	Amundson	Nicolette		The pipeline will disturb prairie and farmland that are significant resources.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts. Consolidated Response ENV-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to native grasslands and prairies.
946	6	Amundson	Nicolette		The pipeline will deliver the tar sands to the Gulf Coast for refining. It is suspected by many that the product once refined will be shipped outside of the United States. We will be allowing this pipeline to jeopardize our environment with no guarantee of benefit.	Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
946	7	Amundson	Nicolette		There is no definite knowledge of the environmental impact of this pipeline. Studies must be done - including reviewing	Impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are presented in the resources sections

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					alternative installation and routes.	of Section 3.0 of the EIS. As described in those sections, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts.
946	8	Amundson	Nicolette		No plan is currently in place in Nebraska to regulate this type of installation. I am concerned that the more remote locations could experience a leak that remains undetected for months.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 2.4.2.1 of the EIS address leak detection.
946	9	Amundson	Nicolette		Once the oil contaminates the land it will be impossible to reclaim its pristine quality. Such a catastrophe would decimate our economy.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, a spill over the Northern High Plains Aquifer system would not devastate the economy of Nebraska or the U.S.
946	10	Amundson	Nicolette		The pipeline expansion is not needed at this time. The existing pipeline can satisfy the current and projected need. It makes sense to at least delay the project until further studies made and protection statutes in place to protect the environment and the community.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
261	5	Anderson	David		The company says they will fix or reimburse any damages but it this true? If I lose one year of production I could lose the family farm that's in the 3 generation.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Easement agreements typically addresses other damages to property, and as noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority or ability to intervene in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
261	6	Anderson	David		Sure county tax payers are all for it but what about the people that the pipeline actually crosses? It sure isn't going to make the value of the land go up. Why can't we get something from it besides the shaft?	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
261	8	Anderson	David		Who's going to be liable? Again, they say they will but is this true?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
261	9	Anderson	David		As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011~2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in my districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
261	10	Anderson	David		In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the projects economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
261	11	Anderson	David		In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone 'XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
261	15	Anderson	David		We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
722	1	Anderson	Richard		The Keystone XL Pipeline must not be allowed to cross the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska. To put this vital resource in jeopardy is an unwarranted proposal not only for current Nebraska residents and succeeding generations. It is also gambling recklessly with the future of the millions of others in the Midwest who rely on the aquifer as a vital source of water for their daily lives. It is simply irresponsible and immoral to allow the construction and operation of the Keystone Pipeline XL to endanger the delicate ecosystem of the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
722	2	Anderson	Richard		Given the current and past irresponsibility of actions of the oil industry in detection, containment, and cleanup of oil spills...	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						threshold. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
722	3	Anderson	Richard		It is simply irresponsible and immoral to allow the construction and operation of the Keystone Pipeline XL to endanger the unique nature of the Nebraska Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
722	4	Anderson	Richard		...Stop the construction of the Keystone Pipeline XL .	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
905	1	Anderson	Ashley	Peaceful Uprising	This pipeline is a step backwards for our country. Please consider the long-term effects of more tar sands: bad jobs that will eventually run out, polluted communities, and most importantly, a precedent that the USA is not serious about leading the world in the creation of a sustainable existence. The road is open for us to move forward; lets not step back for a few easy bucks. Let's rally for a livable future.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1002	1	Anderson	Judy		Please note the problems that the Gulf oil spill have created for that area. Can we draw some experience from that situation and apply it to the pipeline being constructed that will cross Nebraska.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1122	1	Anderson	Bryce		The Keystone pipeline project should not be run through the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1122	2	Anderson	Bryce		There is too much risk of contaminating the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
583	1	Andreason	David		Utah, one of the most beautiful and unique places in the US, is set to be under attack once again. From oil exploration, mining, and the storage of everyone else's nuclear waste (we don't even have nuclear power in Utah), Utah is continuously the go-to state for environmental bullies. However, there are many here who are not willing to stand aside and let this continue any longer. The newest round of pollution is set to be the production of petro from oil sands and oil shale deposits in our state. This process is so filthy and destructive to the environment, not to mention that it creates 3X more GHGs that regular petro produation, that we must do all that we can to shut this ridiculous idea down. I have seen what this has	The proposed Project does not extend through Utah.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					done to the beautiful forests in Canada and I think it is disgraceful. Utah is a desert zone that is both fragile and dependent on wise water management—we not only do not want to use valuable water for this practice, we do not want our landscape to become host to a black, oily dead zone where almost nothing can grow or live. A pipeline for this project is currently being considered by the State Dept and I plead with you to deny this project and assign the money to clean energy projects instead. I thank you for your close consideration on this matter.	
130	1	Andrews	Wyn		I am strongly against the Keystone XL Pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
130	2	Andrews	Wyn		The comment period has been too short and the public has been inadequately noticed regarding the project planning meetings.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
130	4	Andrews	Wyn		The proposal by Keystone to not inform landowners of spills under 5 barrels is environmentally dangerous and reflects disrespect for landowners in this project.	Keystone would report spills from the Project as required in 49 CFR Part 195.50. That regulation requires reporting of releases of 5 gallons or more, not 5 barrels, except as noted in that regulation for releases during maintenance that meet certain criteria. It would only be for maintenance releases that meet the criteria that Keystone would have to report spills of 5 barrels or more.
1372	1	Anoatubby	Bill	Governor, The Chickasaw Nation	If ... any culturally significant material or remains are unearthed, please immediately notify the Chickasaw Nation.	As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes a process for notifying consulting parties of unanticipated discoveries of significant cultural resources or human remains during Project construction.
652	1	Antrim	Melitta		Please do all possible to stop Keystone from burying pipelines in the Ogallala Aquifer. Like BP Keystone says it can handle leakage and we see how BP is handling it.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
652	2	Antrim	Melitta		The pure water of the aquifer is irreplaceable. Do all possible to stop any possible contamination and the driving of pipelines through it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1544	245	Apurim	Iman	Green Party	Pipeline could carry liquid hydrogen and not require transformers, etc.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1544	246	Apurim	Iman	Green Party	Advocates putting turbines in the gulf stream because ocean currents can generate power constantly.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
778	1	Arens	Kathy		I am writing to voice my opposition to the proposed Keystone Pipeline through the Sandhill region of Nebraska. The Sandhills are a fragile ecosystem to begin with.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
778	2	Arens	Kathy		[I am writing to voice my opposition to the proposed Keystone Pipeline through the Sandhills region. The Sandhills are a fragile ecosystem to begin with] and the entire region it encompasses is reliant upon the Ogallala Aquifer the pipeline	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					will traverse. The Aquifer is essential to wildlife, ranching and farming operations, as well as the individuals, towns and communities dependent upon it for water. From the single homeowner to large agribusiness our livelihoods and futures are linked to preserving the quality of the Aquifer.	
778	3	Arens	Kathy		...The Aquifer is essential to wildlife, ranching and farming operations...From the single homeowner to large agribusiness our livelihoods and futures are linked to preserving the quality of the Aquifer...	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
778	4	Arens	Kathy		...From the single homeowner to large agribusiness our livelihoods and futures are linked to preserving the quality of the Aquifer...	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
778	5	Arens	Kathy		The aquifer is essential to communities dependent upon it for water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
778	6	Arens	Kathy		...The damage caused by a spill might be something from which this region could never recover. And that is too great a risk to take...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project. The impacts are summarized in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6, and as noted in those sections, even the largest spill is not expected to cause extensive and/or irreversible regional impacts to the natural resources or regional human uses.
778	7	Arens	Kathy		I am writing to voice my opposition to the proposed Keystone Pipeline through the Sandhill region of Nebraska...Please cancel this project.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
508	1	Armstrong	Ben		Please do not build this pipeline through the Ogallala Aquifer!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1548	26	Artz	Jason		Concern that pipeline officials are not being responsive to contacts by landowners about their concerns.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1548	27	Artz	Jason		Concern about the way regulatory agencies are treating people around where the pipeline would go in.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1548	30	Artz	Jason		Is there truly a demand for this oil to be pumped from Canada, considering the demand and supply fundamentals we have today? ...are the demand and supply fundamentals changing, not only on the demand side but what about the supply?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1548	31	Artz	Jason		So I guess the question that I have is, the lines that are currently being evaluated on whether or not they should be	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					approved, for the federal government, are they looking not only at the demand and supply fundamentals when the initial application was put forward; or are they looking at those today and those in the near term, five to ten years?	
1548	32	Artz	Jason		has there been an impact study done on the effects of a pipeline explosion or rupture? What does that do to the community and the people that live there....(explosion lines, setback lines, proximity to schools, employment centers, residential houses.)	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1548	33	Artz	Jason		Effects of an explosion would be larger than the 50-500 ft ROW.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
1548	34	Artz	Jason		Will the construction jobs be able to be filled by local people?	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1548	35	Artz	Jason		Questions about the property tax distributions given by state in the EIS - is there not a 10 year tax abatement? Why does the EIS say KS will get the smallest amount of the property tax compared to other states?	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address tax-related issues.
1548	36	Artz	Jason		you have to consider that there may be leaks and explosions.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1548	26	Artz	Jason		Concern that pipeline officials are not being responsive to contacts by landowners about their concerns.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that Consolidated Response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
46	1	Ascot	Karin		Please do not go forward with the tar sands pipeline project. The oil is too dirty and polluting, and the process wastes too much water, a far more precious resource. We need to focus instead on QUICKLY creating good public transit (light rail!) and other projects like retrofitting buildings for energy-efficiency, rather than trying to import oil obtained in such a polluting and filthy manner.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
252	2	Askins	Jari	Lieutenant Governor Oklahoma	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011~2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in my districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	
252	3	Askins	Jari	Lieutenant Governor Oklahoma	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the projects economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
252	4	Askins	Jari	Lieutenant Governor Oklahoma	In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone 'XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
252	8	Askins	Jari	Lieutenant Governor Oklahoma	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
1042	1	Astradick@aol.com			I strongly object that the State Department has the power to regulate this.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1350	1	Atchison	Jim	SouthEastern Montana Development Corporation	As an economic development professional and Executive Director of Southeastern Montana Development (SEMDC), I would like to express my strong support for the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline Permitthat is before you.	Comment acknowledged.
1350	3	Atchison	Jim	SouthEastern Montana Development Corporation	Frankly speaking, the NEPA and MEPA permitting process are more than adequate to review and address the safety and environmental impacts that may be of issue.	Comment acknowledged.
1350	4	Atchison	Jim	SouthEastern Montana Development Corporation	This proposed pipeline would be a major benefit by creating additional tax base for the counties and cities.	Comment acknowledged.
1350	5	Atchison	Jim	SouthEastern Montana Development Corporation	It would also bring numerous jobs and economic benefits to a much needed rural and economically challenged part of Montana. Our politicians all speak about creating those "good and high paying jobs." These are those "good and high paying	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					jobs." That is why SEMDC is strongly supporting this Keystone XL Pipeline Permit Application from TransCanada.	
562	1	Atkinson	James		Good Morning---I am 80 years old and grew up on the eastern edge of the Nebraska sand-hills. First came the homesteaders and plowed the fragil sandy soil,and the winds blew out the fields to it became imposible to feasible farm the soil.--Next came the wells and pivots and no-till farming.--Fertilizer and chemicals were applied leaching into the sandy soil---then came the hog confinements with gigantic manure pits atop the sandy soil---now comes the 36 inch pipeline--which is supposed to be 100 per cent leak-proof--but is this forever?---It looks as if there is a case of Russian Rolet here.--This may be the live one if and when the leak happens.---And if there is a leak and not found until to late.--and is leaked into the sandy soil,B-P's blowout would only be a minor situation to what can happen here.--other words if this pipe-line has to be built,common sense would say---BUILD IT AROUND OUR NEBRASKA SAND_HILLS---enough is enough.---Thank -You- --Jim Atkinson 1030 S. 2'nd St. Albion Ne-68620-1666	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of an accidental release from the Project. That section does not make that statement that the Project would be "100 percent leak-proof." That section also addresses the potential environmental impacts of an accidental release from the Project. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1, and alternative routes are addressed in Section 4.3.
1333	1	Austin	Brian		I AM IN SUPPORT OF THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE PLEASE REJECT THE REQUEST TO SUSPEND THE PROCESS AND CONTINUE WITH THE REVIEW,	Comment acknowledged.
1333	2	Austin	Brian		We must procure the sovereign ability to deliver all the oil energy available to our nation. We must break the need for foreign supplied energy so that we can be independent from the world's influence. Energy security will only serve to keep the US Independents from outside influences,	Comment acknowledged.
1333	3	Austin	Brian		The jobs both in building phase and long term maintenance will serve to provide jobs for Americans economic recovery and long term jobs should rule over a very controllable and minute environmental impact. We need to curtail our penchant for letting the "green" clubs dictate over the majority of those of us who realize controlled environmental impact is acceptable. America can properly regulate environmental impacts as opposed to just saying "no".	Comment acknowledged.
1559	25	Avalos	Mona		Wants an elaboration on Keystone's solutions to possible impacts of oil spills on ground water. Especially if the cleanup after a spill does not return groundwater to drinking water quality.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The assessment addresses impacts to groundwater. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. DOS has also provided additional information on contaminant migration in aquifers and response procedures that would be used. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the proposed Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations. If groundwater used for drinking water is affected by a spill, Keystone would be responsible for providing water until the affected source is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						considered acceptable for use.
1559	26	Avalos	Mona		Wants a site-specific map of the pipeline route near the Big Thicket.	Photoalignment sheets of the entire route are available on the Department of State web site for the Project at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Click on "Project Documents" and the maps are accessible under "Supplemental Filing."
1559	27	Avalos	Mona		Horrible impact of this project on Canada's boreal forest is irreversible. "If accept this project, we are condoning the rape of an ecological diverse environment."	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1559	28	Avalos	Mona		The tar sand oil is not worth the environmental and public health trade-off.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1559	29	Avalos	Mona		Tar sand oil has dangerously high greenhouse gas emissions. Alternative energies are available.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1559	30	Avalos	Mona		Pipelines are not safe, or there would not be over 400 pages for its DEIS. It is not a question of if, but when, an oil leak will occur.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project and addresses concerns about corrosion rate comparisons between the Alberta transmission pipeline system and the U.S. transmission pipeline system. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the proposed Project.
903	1	Ayers	Glen	EcoTerra Soil Consultants	Please put me on record as being strongly opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline Project based on comprehensive and cumulative environmental impacts.	Comment acknowledged.
903	2	Ayers	Glen	EcoTerra Soil Consultants	This project has been poorly conceived, poorly studied, and will result in significant impacts to the human environment. The "No Action" alternative should be selected, based on the obvious impacts, but the environmental analysis process was flawed by arriving at a preconceived conclusion and then using the NEPA process to justify the project. This is a violation of the CEQ regulations and is clearly against the spirit and intent of the Law.	DOS does not agree with the commenter's claim that there would be significant impacts to the human environment. The environmental review of the proposed Project was conducted in accordance with NEPA regulations issued by CEQ and determined that implementation of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts (see Section 3.0 of the EIS). Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and REG-2 describe the review process that DOS is conducting. DOS did not initiate the review process with a "preconceived conclusion."
196	1	Bachman	Julie	JB Ranch	I am requesting (3) complete copies, CD-ROM copies, of the	Consolidated Response REQ-2 provides information for

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Kansas, LLC	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	request of locations of paper copies of the EIS and that copies of the draft EIS, other specific information, or references be sent directly to the commenter.
1450	1	Baden	Anne		What happens to Nebraska if the Keystone Pipeline springs a leak in Nebraska? Is it easier to clean up an underground oil spill in the Ogallala Aquifer than along the Gulf coast? Is it too late to rethink the route of this pipeline?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
951	2	Bahensky	Marion		Miles of undiscovered potential oil leaks into our precious, irreplaceable drinking water?? .	Sections 2.4.2.1 and 3.13.5 and Consolidated Response OIL-3 describe the leak detection system that would be used by Keystone. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including impacts to surface water and groundwater. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the proposed Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
951	3	Bahensky	Marion		PLEASE do not allow this to happen	Comment acknowledged.
140	2	Bailey	Britton		The pipeline will cross multiple scenic Nebraska rivers that provide habitat and wetlands for both local and migrating wildlife.	Most large rivers will be crossed using horizontal directional drilling. River banks and channels are protected from disturbance using this method. The proposed Project does not cross rivers within any reaches that have been designated as federal Wild and Scenic Rivers nor does it cross any national parks or forests. Additional discussion of the identification of sensitive resources for the environmental review are provided in Consolidated Response ENV-1. Additional discussion of horizontal directional drilling is provided in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS.
140	3	Bailey	Britton		The Platte River habitat provides the world with one of the most spectacular and populous migration stops for the sandhill crane and is frequented by the endangered whooping crane.	Potential Project-related impacts and mitigation measures for the sandhill crane are discussed in Section 3.6 and for the whooping crane are discussed in Section 3.8.1.2 and in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
140	4	Bailey	Britton		As the pipeline crosses a large portion of the porous Nebraska Sand Hills it also crosses one of the nation's largest clean water aquifers, the Ogallala Aquifer, that is shared with many states. It does not make sense to jeopardize one of our country's most precious resources, fresh water. The potential to pollute this priceless fresh water resource with a tar sand oil spill are not worth the risk. Any risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
140	7	Bailey	Britton		Please prevent the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline from crossing our nation in order to prevent more environmental catastrophes.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
420	2	Bamberger	Robin		No more oil production of any kind for this country. Without going into whole hearted detail, I will not vote for one elected	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					official that has anything to do with oil production. I am sick of the politics and money and I want MY country The "United" States Of America back.	
832	1	Bard	Michael		The Tar Sands project in Canada is endangering a large section of the Boreal forest habitat and is poisoning residents down stream.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1314	2	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric Co-operative	The benefits that this pipeline and the transmission line will bring to our communities are many. Let me list just a few: 1. Large Industrial load to Big Flat Electric: For many years Big Flat Electric served the Zortman/Landusky Gold Mine. This load helped Big Flat Electric in its overall operation and maintenance of our cooperative just by the sheer volume of kilowatts used by the mine. In 1997 this load abruptly went away when the mine declared bankruptcy. Big Flat Electric lost 60% of its load and 50% of its revenue overnight. Kilowatt hrs plunged and rates went up. Big Flat Electric is excited about the prospect of serving TransCanada pumping station #9 which is the first pumping station to welcome the pipeline to the United States. In an area where we are losing membership to attrition of older members selling to large out of state buyers and larger adjoining operations, this load brings relief to the remaining farms and ranchers of the area.	Comment acknowledged.
1314	3	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric Co-operative	2. Taxes paid: Currently, The Northern Border Pipeline, a subsidiary of TransCanada is the largest paying taxpayer in our County. The wealth in taxes from the pipeline will help Phillips County support essential services. Phillips County as well as many of Communities along the Hi-Line are seeing the same attrition and decrease in numbers that Big Flat Electric is. The taxes paid by the pipeline will insure continued stabilization of the tax base. It is currently estimated that the taxes paid to Phillips County will be in the vicinity of \$5,000,000. In addition, there will be taxes from the transmission line which is solely in Phillips County.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1314	4	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric Co-operative	Economic Development: Construction of the pipeline and the transmission line that will serve the pipeline will be both a benefit to the Community as well as the potential jobs and services that will be utilized. The project has already resulted in benefits to the community. This is only the tip of the iceberg as the project proceeds. With the above comments, and as a matter of public record and with respect, Big Flat Electric expresses its strong support for the Pipeline. And on behalf of the membership I am here to present the positive attributes this project will bring to our area. Attached to this testimony is economic data from Fort Belknap. Rate stabilization as a result of this load from TransCanada will be a significant benefit to all. In addition and on behalf of area business's and schools, I have previously submitted 101 letters of support of the Keystone XL pipeline project and the transmission line to be built by Big Flat Electric Co-op., Inc.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	55	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric Cooperative	I am the general manager of Big Flat Electrical cooperative...[which] will own, operate and maintain the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					transmission line that will serve Pump Station Number 9. Big Flat Electric wants to take this opportunity to express our support for the TransCanada Pipeline.	
1546	56	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric Cooperative	Main benefit to area will be rate relief due to the economy of scale of serving a large load.	Comment acknowledged.
1551	8	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	I speak in favor of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1551	10	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	Our members are farmers and ranchers, the people that take care of this land here, the original conservationists. They are the ones who direct how we do this. We believe this is a good project and it will keep this country running in a good way.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	1	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	As General Manager of Big Flat Electric, we propose to serve Pump Station No. 9, so we are part of this project. We promise to be environmentally sensitive to the land.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	2	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	As a former elected county official, past president of the Malta Area Chamber of Commerce and past elected school board member, I can attest to the benefits that the TransCanada pipeline will bring to our communities.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	3	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	Big Flat Electric supports the TransCanada pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	6	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	The economy of Big Flat Electric is approximately 80 percent dependent on agriculture. Large cattle ranching type operations support approximately 40 percent, with dry land wheat farming and some irrigated hay land, the other 40 percent. Economy of scale is low due to extreme drought and low pricing of products. Big Flat Electric is well experienced in serving large industrial loads. Large loads that run seven days a week, 24 hours a day can help stabilize the operation and maintenance of small co-ops such as Big Flat Electric.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	7	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	Big Flat Electric is excited about the prospect of serving TransCanada Pump Station No. 9, which is the first pumping station to welcome the pipeline to the United States. In an area where we are losing membership to attrition of older members selling to large, out of state buyers and larger adjoining operations, this load brings relief to the remaining farms and ranches of the area.	See Consolidated Response ELE-1.
1555	8	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	Currently the Northern Border Pipeline, a subsidiary of TransCanada, is the largest paying taxpayer in our county. The wealth in taxes from the pipeline will help Phillips County support essential services.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	10	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	The taxes paid by the pipeline will ensure continued stabilization of the tax base. It is currently estimated that the taxes paid to Phillips County will be in the vicinity of \$5 million. There will also be taxes from the transmission line, which is solely in Phillips County.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1555	11	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	Construction of the pipeline and the transmission line that will serve the pipeline, will be both a benefit to the community as well as the potential jobs and services that will be utilized.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	12	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	The project has already resulted in benefits to the community. This is only the tip of the iceberg as the project proceeds.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	13	Barnard	Jeanne	Big Flat Electric	Big Flat Electric expresses its strong support for the pipeline. In addition, and on behalf of area businesses and schools, I have 101 letters of support to submit with our testimony of the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Keystone XL pipeline project.	
491	1	Barnes	Marilyn		I am horrified that the United States government would consider allowing any oil company, especially a foreign company, to run an oil pipe line across land over the Ogallala Aquifer. This body of water is our country's most precious water reserve, the source for cattle, corn, wheat, sunflowers, and some of the country's unique ecosystems. Re-route this pipeline so that it does not risk our water, food, and ethanol supply on which much of the Great Plains depends. The present plan is an unnecessary arrangement to save a little money. We can live without oil -- there are other fuels and technologies. We cannot live without water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1199	1	Barnes	Marilyn		The proposed routing of the TransCanada oil pipeline over one of the nation's most precious water resources is dangerous and of little potential benefit to American citizens. The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the world's great water resources. [The Ogallala Aquifer...] is millions of years old and replenished by ground water. TransCanada does not need to route this pipeline over our priceless aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1199	2	Barnes	Marilyn		[The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the world's great water resources.] It supplies water for agricultural products in eight states, notably cattle, corn, and wheat. ... If the Ogallala were contaminated, cleanup would be much worse than the present tragedy in the Gulf of Mexico. It would negatively affect the nation's bread basket.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
1199	3	Barnes	Marilyn		Every welded seam in the pipe is a potential leak.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1199	5	Barnes	Marilyn		This pipeline will transport oil much of which does not meet American emissions standards. If so this oil will be sold to other countries. Why should the U.S. allow our precious landscape and water to be bargained away to enrich a foreign company, even if it is our close ally and companion Canada? Many things are worth more than money -- or crude oil. Water is among them.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area.
1199	6	Barnes	Marilyn		Please do not permit TransCanada to ruin our Great Plains with this badly planned pipeline proposal.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1335	4	Barnes	Marilyn		Many things are worth more than money. Water is among them. Please do not permit TransCanada to ruin our Great Plains with the present pipeline proposal.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1557	11	Barnett	David		Pipeline will promote our energy security. It will create many jobs. Canada supplies more oil to the U.S. than any other country. We all drive and need oil.	Comment acknowledged.
200	1	Barnhardt	Jacqueline		I have serious concerns about the rational of laying the Keystone oil pipeline over the top of our nation's biggest source of fresh underground water supply. ...In the event of an oil leak into the aquifer, how can that contamination be cleaned up? The risk to our water quality on our health, our agriculture economy, our wildlife, and all of the industry cannot be waged.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the proposed Project. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1531	1	Barnhart	Bill		In regard to the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline project, we support the project.	Comment acknowledged.
1531	2	Barnhart	Bill		We feel that it would provide an economic boost to areas of Eastern Montana by providing some jobs as well as much needed tax revenue. The economic boost would aid schools, fire departments, and county governments, as well as agencies.	Comment acknowledged.
1531	4	Barnhart	Bill		In addition, the new pipeline will benefit the cooperatives in the areas that it crosses. This will especially be beneficial to Big Flat Electric Cooperative consumers. The closing of the Zortman-Landusky mine created increased rates to the other consumers of the Cooperative due to the lost revenue provided by the mine for its electric usage. The addition of a new industrial load would help to share the burden of costs.	Comment acknowledged.
1531	5	Barnhart	Bill		In all, we feel that the pipeline would be beneficial for Montana.	Comment acknowledged.
550	1	Barnick	Sandra		Need · The DEIS assumes there is a need for the Keystone XL pipeline but without doing a thorough, independent, and detailed analysis of the need for the pipeline. It glosses over the need and fails to analyze reasonable alternatives.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS.
550	2	Barnick	Sandra		If TransCanada is given a permit for this pipeline, the company will have the power to condemn landowners to build it. The company shouldn't get this power of eminent domain. By allowing the force of eminent domain, you are essentially telling all of the U.S agricultural producers that the lands to produce the nations food is less valuable and less important than a large oil company turning a profit with the production of a dirty fuel.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. After completion of construction, reclamation, and restoration, farming would be able to continue along the pipeline right-of-way. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project is similar to other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. and transported by other pipeline systems.
550	3	Barnick	Sandra		The recently completed Alberta Clipper and Keystone I pipelines offer more than enough capacity for the most optimistic projections of tar sands production for many years, if not indefinitely. The DEIS ignores this existing overcapacity. The scoping summary report clearly outlines the questions to	Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					be answered, and the DEIS fails to do so. 2. The DEIS glosses over the need for the pipeline and fails to analyze reasonable alternatives. The recently completed Alberta Clipper and Keystone I pipelines offer more than enough capacity for the most optimistic projections of tar sands production for many years, if not indefinitely. The DEIS ignores this existing overcapacity and assumes the need for the pipeline as projected by TransCanada. "If my land is to be condemned, it sure as better be for something America needs."	of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. Section 4.0 addresses a wide variety of alternatives to the proposed Project and meets the requirements of NEPA.
551	1	Barnick	Sandy		AGRICULTURAL CONCERNS UNDER-ESTIMATED 1. The EIS severely underestimates the impact that construction or any potential leaks would have on agricultural land, saying that ag land will recover in 1 year (EIS reference: 3.13-50, 3.14-26). Farmers know that it takes many seasons (years) to recover from soil damage, weed introduction, settling, and everything else that will be associated with a massive construction project with a large number of heavy machinery. Also, the idea that our crops will grow back after nature fixes the problem of any spills within one year is absolutely inaccurate and verging on offensive.	Response FRM-1 describes potential impacts to farmland and ranches and Keystone's responsibilities to compensate for damage to these crops. The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from construction and from an oil spill and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil on and/or in the soils is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil (commonly called tar or asphalt) may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more.
551	2	Barnick	Sandy		The EIS affords government land some protections but leaves agricultural reclamation up to landowner easements (EIS reference 3.2-12). Private landowners should be afforded the same protections as the government.	Keystone would be required to restore all land, both public and private, to approximately previous conditions in accordance with the requirements of easement agreements and the requirements of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS). The easement agreements and CMR Plan include requirements for restoration that meet the needs of the landowner, or if those requirements cannot be met, require that Keystone compensate the landowner for losses incurred. Keystone would be required to accomplish the restoration, not the landowner. The page referred to by the commenter confirms this: "If negative impacts to agricultural productivity did occur, these impacts would be addressed by Keystone's easement agreements. Keystone would be required to restore the productivity of the ROW and/or compensate landowners for demonstrated losses associated with decreased productivity resulting from pipeline operation."
551	3	Barnick	Sandy		The seriousness of noxious weeds to farmers and ranchers is clearly not understood because this EIS allows TransCanada a major loophole stating in 3.5-27 that it is ok if "benefits" outweigh the harm. "How are "benefits" defined and who decides?"	The language cited by the Commentor concerning "benefits" refers to language within Executive Order 13112 which directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species. . . In this case "benefits" would refer to the benefits to the United States provided by the proposed Project as described in Section 1.2. This Executive Order also specifies that feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk have been taken. The proposed mitigation measure for preventing the spread of noxious weeds are described in the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (Appendix B of the EIS). Mitigation to prevent the spread of noxious weeds are described in Section 3.5.5.4 of the EIS.
551	4	Barnick	Sandy		The EIS states that an oil spill would be no problem to mammals (EIS reference: 3.13-45)	The complete text of the paragraph in the draft EIS associated with mammals is as follows: "Most oil spills, even large to very large ones, would result in a limited impact on most of the terrestrial mammals found in the proposed pipeline area. The extent of impacts would depend on the type and amount of oil spilled; the location and terrain of the spill; the type of habitat affected; the mammals' distribution, abundance, and behavior at the time of the spill; and the effectiveness of the spill cleanup response. The proportion of habitat affected would be very small relative to the size of the habitat utilized by most of the mammals."
551	5	Barnick	Sandy		5. This pipeline will have devastating and permanent effects on Irrigated land, which this EIS glossed over. DOS officials clearly need to interview more irrigators to understand the situation that they (the government) is about to permit. "This is a matter of our livelihoods!"	Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
551	6	Barnick	Sandy		6. The EIS states that cover depth can be 18" in rocky areas (EIS reference: 2.3.2.3). Where is the line for "rocky?" 18" is not nearly deep enough to avoid damage from agricultural equipment and other concerns.	As stated in Section 2.3.2.3 of the EIS, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration requires a burial depth of 18 inches in rocky areas; however, Keystone would bury the pipe to a depth of 36 inches in consolidated rock which would avoid damage from agricultural equipment if such equipment is used in rocky areas.
551	7	Barnick	Sandy		7. According to Appendix B of the EIS, Keystone commits to monitoring, repair and reclamation for several years. What defines "several" and shouldn't Keystone be required to monitor, repair and reclaim for as long as there is a problem?	As noted in Section 4.16 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan in Appendix B of the EIS, Keystone would monitor reclaimed areas until the revegetation effort is considered successful as defined in the CMR Plan or by relevant permit requirements.
551	8	Barnick	Sandy		Topsoil considerations are inadequate. The EIS says that 12" will be separated, but in actuality top soil and the layers below need to be treated specifically to the situation of the land, and that may or may not be 12" of top soil. (EIS reference: page 3.9-20) There is no study or data to back up claims that disturbing the subsoil will have an impact on the soil, such as moisture retention, and disturbing layers of the nutrients and soil types. How do they (TransCanada) propose to replace the soil so that it retains the natural stability?	See Consolidated Response SOI-2 and Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS for a discussion of topsoil handling and restoration concerns.
551	10	Barnick	Sandy		There is no data included in the DEIS regarding the temperature of the tar sands in the pipeline. No studies or data on the temperature effects on the root systems of the native grasses, grains or alfalfa. The warm temperatures will potentially impair the natural growth and water absorption of the naive plants. With the pipeline being so large, it will impair the root systems, therefore causing uneven growth in a field. This issue has not been addressed in the DEIS. The impact of disturbing the natural layers of the subsoil has not been addressed either.	Heat dissipation and potential impacts on native vegetation and crops are discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. The EIS was revised to add discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses and crops in Section 3.5.5, and additional discussions of this issue are included in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Appendix L of the EIS illustrates modeled temperature effects of the pipeline from Montana to Texas and reviews effects of increased soil temperature on native prairie grasses and crops.
551	11	Barnick	Sandy		The potential of permanent loss of production of the US food supply is at risk. Why is the ability to produce the nations food supply of less importance than the profits of a foreign dirty tar sands product? Please protect the US producers, and not	Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the potential for a permanent loss of production of the U.S. food supply. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					grant the application for condemnation.	noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised and addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
551	12	Barnick	Sandy		As a US citizen and agricultural producer, please allow the landowners the option of saying "No" to having our land devalued and taken with an unfair minimal fee that TransCanada has offered at this point.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
552	3	Barnick	Sandy		The DEIS doesn't analyze the environmental effects of tar sands oil, which some say is the dirtiest form of energy available.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the impacts of a release of crude oil from the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
552	4	Barnick	Sandy		Emergency Response Plan · The DEIS does not contain or evaluate a complete emergency response plan. This poses an unacceptable risk to Montana. The largely volunteer emergency personnel and potentially affected property owners and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of the plan.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project
1552	59	Barnick	Sandy		In reference to the 50 foot permanent easement; is this width necessary for one 36-inch pipe?	The width of the permanent right-of-way is typical of a large-diameter oil pipeline and provides protection from encroachment that could damage the pipe.
1552	60	Barnick	Sandy		Keystone's plan to include "post blasting testing for surface water and water wells within 150 feet of centerline" to ensure water quality is not degraded, is too close to be blasting near a water well. Water is critical in this country for both livestock and human uses.	As described in Section 2.3.3 of the EIS, blasting is no longer planned as part of installation activities for the proposed Project. In areas of shallow bedrock and cemented, dense soil, ripping will be employed. It is not likely that wells used for domestic purposes, irrigation, and livestock would be affected during construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. However, if there is damage, Compensation to landowners is addressed in Consolidated Response FRM-1 and in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stock pond or a well used as a source of domestic or irrigation water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1552	61	Barnick	Sandy		The DEIS states "Grassland impacts due to pipeline	The Executive Summary of the EIS has been revised. A

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					construction are expected to be minimal, and affected vegetative communities are generally expected to reestablish within two years." I feel this timeline is too short, and directly contradicted in the DEIS Terrestrial Vegetation chapter 3.5.5.1: "Although native grassland would be restored, construction effects on previously untilled native prairies could be long term, as destruction of the prairie sod during trenching may require more than 100 years for recovery." How can it be said that grassland impacts will be minimal and 'expected to reestablish within 2 years, if within the Draft EIS it clearly states it could require more than 100 years?	timeframe of 1 to 5 years is appropriate for re-establishment of most native grasses with the expectation that in northern arid regions perennial herbaceous cover may require as long as 5 to 8 years, especially when drought conditions or livestock grazing interfere with reestablishment.
1552	62	Barnick	Sandy		The increase in soil temperatures caused by the pipeline will affect the reestablishment of climax vegetation in prairie sods and will affect the growing of crops on farmland.	Section 3.5.5.1 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to vegetation due to increased temperature in the soil in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline.
1558	24	Barnick	Sandy		We do not feel that the construction on our affected farmland and rangeland has been adequately addressed in the EIS.	Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, including compensation for lost crops. As noted in the EIS, after construction is complete, farming and grazing can continue over the pipeline.
1558	25	Barnick	Sandy		We farm and ranch. In most places our property has a layer of gravel that can range from 3 to 6 feet below the surface. The topsoil varies greatly. In the Draft EIS it states the topsoil is 12 inches deep. There are areas where we might have 4 inches of topsoil. We don't want that 4 inches mixed with that extra 8 inches of subsoil. Our topsoil will never regain its productivity if that does happen.	The draft EIS did not state that topsoil is 12 inches deep. As stated in Section 2.3.2.3 of the EIS, "In areas where topsoil segregation would be required, the actual depth of topsoil would be removed up to a maximum depth of 12 inches and segregated." See Consolidated Response SOI-2 and Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS for a discussion of topsoil and restoration concerns.
1558	26	Barnick	Sandy		When they remove the topsoil and dig, those levels of gravel, dirt and more gravel, then they just mix it all up, and the integrity of that land will forever be altered and the production will never be the same. It will never come back to 100 percent, very likely not even 50 percent. It will impact the way in which the water is absorbed into and retained in the ground.	See Consolidated Response SOI-2 and Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS for a discussion of topsoil and restoration concerns. Topsoil would not be mixed with subsoils.
1558	27	Barnick	Sandy		There are no proven studies on the effect of the heat from the pipe on land production. We've been told that within one foot of the pipe it is 85 degrees. We don't know how the heat will conduct through different types of soils, clay, gumbo, sand, gravel. We have no guarantee, no studies to tell us how this will impact crops that we produce.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1558	28	Barnick	Sandy		For those of us that grow winter wheat, there's great concern that the ground will never be able to produce winter wheat at an appropriate level as it is now.	Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, including compensation for lost crops. As noted in the EIS, after construction is complete, farming can continue over the pipeline.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1558	30	Barnick	Sandy		The DEIS has an inadequate assessment of potential spills and what the spills will be. They are not disclosing what they consider a high consequence area where they are not applying this pressure waiver application such as water areas, rivers, etc.	<p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.</p> <p>Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. .</p>
1558	31	Barnick	Sandy		We, out in the far reaches of the prairie, feel that we are considered low consequence, and therefore, our property, our lives, our livelihood, our source of income don't matter to the Draft EIS.	The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations define high consequence area (HCAs) based on population levles and environmentally sensitive areas. Keystone is required to identify what areas along the proposed route are HCAs. By complying with PHMSA regulations and incorporating PHMSA's 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1.1, the proposed Project would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1558	33	Barnick	Sandy		There are at this point no known pipelines operating such as this. We don't like the possibility that we are considered the guinea pigs on this pressure waiver.	Issuance of a Special Permit would not be an experiment. Several pipelines have been granted the Special Permit and are in operation, including the Keystone Oil Pipeline System. However, Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1558	34	Barnick	Sandy		A spill could impact our entire livelihood.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1558	35	Barnick	Sandy		A spill is not something that can be addressed in a one year recoup or clean-up of the property.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project. Response actions for small spills that do not extend over large areas may be cleaned up quickly and the land reclaimed and productive in a relatively short period of time. Reclamation after the cleanup of large spills covering more extensive areas would require a longer period of time. The EIS has been revised to address this comment.
1558	36	Barnick	Sandy		We feel like there hasn't been a thorough and independent study on whether this pipeline is needed.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project.
1558	37	Barnick	Sandy		We feel like there hasn't been a thorough and independent study on whether it positively impacts the State of Montana or even the United States.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1558	38	Barnick	Sandy		Without something that says this is going to benefit my home land, I don't feel that a permit for eminent domain should be granted to take my property for something that does not benefit us.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Section 1.4 of the EIS address the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1558	39	Barnick	Sandy		My ranch has been in my husband's family for 100 years. I'm concerned about the value of the farmland after it is forever altered by the pipeline.	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1558	40	Barnick	Sandy		How the pipeline will affect farmland production is an unknown factor.	Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, including compensation for lost crops. As noted in the EIS, after construction is complete, farming can continue over the pipeline.
1558	41	Barnick	Sandy		The wells that we have on our property, with the droughts over the years, are tenuous. We're concerned with the heavy weight of this machinery, that we'll have cave-ins in the well. There are no guarantees that we will be provided a new well, that a new well will be drilled, or that they will be able to find water to provide to us.	It is not likely that wells used for domestic purposes, irrigation, and livestock would be affected during construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. However, if there is damage, Compensation to landowners is addressed in Consolidated Response FRM-1 and in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stock pond or a well used as a source of domestic or irrigation water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1558	42	Barnick	Sandy		We have concerns about a leak or a spill, even diesel spills from the machinery used throughout the construction project.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The assessment addresses releases during both construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1558	43	Barnick	Sandy		We have concerns about the Draft EIS's assessment of how long it will take to reclaim our property.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts.
1558	44	Barnick	Sandy		We have concerns about the roads. We know that we will be faced with an increase in traffic on the roads, and those of us that do travel this road on a daily basis will be put into an unsafe situation on the gravel roads with blind hills, blind corners, with people that do not know the property and don't know how to drive these roads.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1558	45	Barnick	Sandy		The upkeep of these roads is going to be monumental, I don't want any of this to fall on us as taxpayers. The farmers, the ranchers, the property owners, we pay property taxes that keep up our roads	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would restore the roads to their preconstruction condition or better and would pay for the restoration.
1558	46	Barnick	Sandy		We think that everything should be carefully and thoroughly inspected by an outside entity.	As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, Keystone must comply with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulatory requirements for design and construction, and PHMSA would conduct on-site inspections during construction. There would also be on-site Environmental Inspector during construction as described in Section 2.3.5.2 of the EIS.
1423	1	Barnitz	Frank	Missouri Senate	I write in support of Trans Canada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1423	4	Barnitz	Frank	Missouri Senate	Considering the economic [and energy security benefits] of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay... Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1423	5	Barnitz	Frank	Missouri Senate	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1190	1	Barron	John		Why is it necessary to spend so much money to carry the oil so far from it's source over vulnerable aquifers to a refinery site so far south. Would it not be more cost effective to construct the refineries and distribution centers closer to the source? This becomes even more reasonable with the renewed interest and activity in the Bakken region of the Dakotas and Montana. Has this even been considered?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet; transporting Canadian crude oil in the Keystone XL Project to refineries outside of the Gulf Coast region would not meet the current and near-term crude oil needs of those refineries. Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses the potential for a pipeline connection to the Keystone XL Project in Montana.
1190	2	Barron	John		With the recent disaster we are confronting in the gulf I am of the opinion any industrial "mishap" over our aquifer would definitely bring an end to sustainable life in Nebraska.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, a spill from the proposed Project over the NHPAQ system would not end sustainable life in Nebraska.
1231	1	Bartels	Scott		How is the pipeline owner prepared in dealing with a break in the pipeline and/or a massive separation causing an oil leak. How will they stop the flow?	Leak detection is discussed in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response OIL-3. As described in Section 2.4.2 and Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 of the EIS, the pipeline would be shut down automatically and remotely when a leak is detected. Response times and methods would vary according to environmental factors, logistics, and other operational variables. As noted in Consolidated Response RES-1, the procedures used will be addressed in detail in the Emergency Response Plan. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1231	2	Bartels	Scott		How will they remove the spilled crude?	The methods used and the response times would vary according to environmental factors, logistics, and other operational variables. As noted in Consolidated Response RES-1, the procedures used will be addressed in detail in the Emergency Response Plan. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1231	3	Bartels	Scott		How will they ensure the Ogallala Aquifer will not become contaminated as the pipeline is already underground to start with?	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
441	1	Batcher	Gwen		How can you possibly think it is a good idea to cross the country's largest aquifer with an oil pipeline? It would only be a small detour to avoid this possible disaster.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
871	1	Bates	Arthur		Please do not allow the proposed Keystone XL pipeline to pass through the Nebraska Sandhills and through the Ogallala	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Aquifer. It presents a significant and unnecessary risk to the water supply in the aquifer.	
872	1	Bates	Frances		Please do not allow the proposed Keystone XL pipeline to pass through the Nebraska Sandhills and through the Ogallala Aquifer. It presents a significant and unnecessary risk to the water supply in the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1116	1	Bates	Arthur&Frances		Please do not allow the proposed Keystone XL oil pipeline to pass through the Nebraska Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
1116	2	Bates	Arthur&Frances		Please do not allow the proposed Keystone XL oil pipeline to pass through the Ogallala Aquifer. It presents a significant and unnecessary risk to the water supply in the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1471	1	Batey	LouAnn		I am a member of the Sierra Club. The club's reason for existence is protection of the environment. The Keystone Pipeline is disastrous for the environment. Tar Sands oil is so nasty that it takes large amounts of water to produce, comparable to the amount of water used in the production of animals for food.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1471	2	Batey	LouAnn		If anyone thinks we need oil wait & see what it's like to scramble for water It's coming!	Comment acknowledged.
1471	3	Batey	LouAnn		We don't need a pipeline explosion in Oklahoma if they plan to use thin pipe, then speed the oil through it at high pressures, all involved are just asking for trouble.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Reliability and safety, including the risk of release from the proposed proposed Project, are addressed in Section 3.13. As noted in that section and in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
1471	4	Batey	LouAnn		We can't trust these companies. Consider what is going on in the Gulf right now. The Keystone Pipeline isn't going to help any the states it goes through. It puts the lives & health of the people at risk in order to line the pockets of Trans Canada.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1471	5	Batey	LouAnn		Please, Secretary Clinton, don't permit the pipeline to cross the 'border into this country, Pipelines are dangerous things.	The incident referred to by the commenter occurred on a natural gas pipeline, not a crude oil pipeline. As noted in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					One exploded near Darrouzett, TX, yesterday (June 8), killing one Oklahoman & I don't know how many others.	Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
1097	1	Bathen	Ed		Pipelines are a wonderful land based transport mode for all types of necessary products... As long as oversight and due diligence is exercised in the construction and maintenance of the line.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. .
160	1	Batten	Barbara		I would like to add my name to that of my many fellow citizens who request that the Dept. of State refuse permission to build an oil pipeline from Canada to Texas.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
160	2	Batten	Barbara		The pipeline application calls for use of a thinner pipe than standard and a higher pressure than standard. It is inevitable that there will be a leak at some point, even with standard equipment, which could endanger our water supplies, both above and below ground (e.g. the Ogallala Aquifer in the central U.S.).	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
160	3	Batten	Barbara		The tar sand crude will be headed for Houston where there are facilities for handling this type of crude and its residue. We are already struggling with air pollution here and this will add a new problem.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	91	Batten	George		I appreciate that the State Department decided to hold a meeting here in Houston, although I still harbor a little bit of anger that it wasn't on the first list.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1544	92	Batten	George		For the sake of myself and my family, I raise my voice in protest against the proposed Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	93	Batten	George		The negative long term effects of this pipeline will be felt for several generations.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1544	94	Batten	George		Concern about the use of high sulfur content Canadian oil sands being bound to create and aggravate acid rain issues in the US.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1544	95	Batten	George		Concern about Houston's risk of contamination from the pipeline and possible spills.	The pipeline does not extend to Houston.
1544	96	Batten	George		Concern about the possibility of the destruction of water	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					supplies.	Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1544	97	Batten	George		Concern about damage to fisheries.	Section 3.7.3 of the EIS discusses potential impacts to fisheries as well as proposed avoidance and mitigation measures to minimize potential Project-related impacts to fisheries resources.
1544	98	Batten	George		Concern about damage to wilderness habitats.	The proposed Project does not cross any designated "Wilderness Areas" and would not affect these areas.
1544	99	Batten	George		Concern about damage to wetlands and other sensitive entities.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ENV-3. The potential impacts to wetlands crossed by the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.4. All wetlands would receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the permitting process conducted in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits.
1544	102	Batten	George		Concern about the threat of green house gases and climate change.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1544	103	Batten	George		If the State Department approves this project, it will be an enabler for the release of vast quantities of carbon into our atmosphere. Huge amounts of carbon will be released from the large boreal forests destroyed in the process of tar sands extraction.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1544	104	Batten	George		Extraction of oil from the tar sands will use much more energy and the release of more carbon than that of most other petroleum sources.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1544	105	Batten	George		This project and the acceptance of oil sands crude flies in the face of President Obama's aim to reduce carbon emissions.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1544	106	Batten	George		Virtually every project producing profit and needing governmental approval has claimed how many jobs will be created, or lost if the project is not approved. I believe that knowledgeable people with good information can establish that in the long run this project will result in a net loss of jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	107	Batten	George		Concern that the jobs created by the pipeline would not replace the amount of jobs lost in the management of oil tankers, particularly in Houston.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1264	1	Batten,Jr.	George	Advanced Image Measurement Systems	At the June 18, 2010 public meeting relating to the Keystone XL Pipeline Draft Environmental Impact Statement, I commented that I thought the net number of jobs added by the pipeline project might be negative. This is a written expansion on that comment. According to information I obtained from the U. S. Coast Guard, there are roughly 20 oil tankers (ships) arriving at Houston every day. Many, perhaps most, of these have capacities around 70,000 DWT (dead weight tonnes), corresponding to about 500,000 barrels of crude oil. That is about the amount of so-called synthetic crude oil (SCO) that would be delivered to Houston-area (including Beaumont-Port Arthur) refineries each day by the proposed pipeline. Thus, if the pipeline is built and delivers SCO at the proposed rate, at least one tanker per day will not be needed by Houston-area chemical plants. The effect is that jobs associated with one such tanker will be lost.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1264	2	Batten,Jr.	George	Advanced Image Measurement Systems	I have not been able to get accurate estimates of the number of jobs directly associated with a tanker, but I believe that it must be in the hundreds. Each tanker has a relatively small crew, but there are many port-based jobs: pilots, boat crews transporting pilots, tugboat crews, loading and unloading personnel, maintenance crews, provisioning crews, etc. The result of the loss of one arriving tanker per day will be the direct loss of those hundreds of jobs, and there is a multiplication factor for the net effect on jobs in the area.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1264	3	Batten,Jr.	George	Advanced Image Measurement Systems	I believe that, for the 20-year lifetime of the proposed pipeline, there will be a loss of many thousands of job-years. While the construction of the pipeline will produce a lot of temporary job-years, the Houston-area will not gain many of those, and the net for the area will be a substantial loss. Therefore, I request that the Environmental Impact Study for this pipeline project include an accurate analysis of tanker-related job-years gained and/or lost over the lifetime of this project, and specifically the effect on jobs in the Houston area.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
38	1	Bauer	Kim		The State Department would be making an enormous mistake to allow this pipeline to move forward. The global warming pollution from this project is staggering. Building this one pipeline would be the equivalent of putting 6 million new cars on the road. Any analysis of environmental impacts must take the pipeline's global warming impact into account. We've urged the State Department to reject permit applications for the project, based on concerns about water contamination, toxic waste, deforestation, and global warming pollution from tar sands operations.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
38	2	Bauer	Kim		The tar sands oil this pipeline would carry into the U.S. is the dirtiest form of oil in the world. It requires clear-cutting ancient forests, sucking up water supplies and leaving behind toxic lakes so big they can be seen from space.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
868	1	Baum	Brent		Hello, I see no reason AT ALL for a country who, for the last several decades, has been claiming to want to ween itself	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					from oil dependency to build a pipeline across many states. Aside from this continuing the dependency on oil for energy, which these states could provide in the form of solar and/or wind,	ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1.
458	1	Bauman	Sarah		I am concerned that Keystone XL oil pipeline project may cross over Nebraska and the invaluable Ogallala Aquifer. There is always the possibility of leaks and breaks, and the smallest amount can go through the porous soil rapidly, polluting this pristine, invaluable water resource forever. Recent disasters on the Gulf and in Salt Lake City should be enough to awaken officials to be more prudent with possibilities of disaster. Why not keep it all close to the source in Canada, processing it there? Please protect the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1139	1	Baumann	Tom		I know access to oil is vital to our economy, but preserving the country's food production is even more critical, and the Ogallala Aquifer is a most critical resource absolutely necessary to U.S. food production.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1139	2	Baumann	Tom		I know access to oil is vital to our economy, but preserving the Country's food production is even more critical, and the Ogallala Aquifer is a most critical resource absolutely necessary to US food production.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1139	3	Baumann	Tom		Routing the oil pipeline to avoid contaminating the Aquifer makes far more sense then believing that an oil pipeline can be made safe from the kind of breakdown that will permanently poison the well. To build an oil pipeline across the Ogallala Aquifer is like telling someone that using a condom will prevent HIV. Everyone knows it may reduce the risk, but what happens if the 99% won't happen becomes the 1 % did happen?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the High Plains Aquifer System. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1139	4	Baumann	Tom		The well head accident in the Gulf should more than adequately demonstrate the potential catastrophic loss if the unforeseen happens with the pipeline and the US loses one of its most valuable and irreplaceable resources.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS presents the probability of a spill from the proposed Project, cleanup procedures that would be conducted, and the impacts of such a release. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1139	5	Baumann	Tom		If the unforeseen happens with the pipeline and the US loses one of its most valuable and irreplaceable resources. ...Water is more vital to life in America than oil. Water affects life, while oil affects a way of life.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1131	1	Bausch	Janet		I am writing to express my displeasure with putting an oil pipeline through our state which also goes through the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1131	2	Bausch	Janet		I don't care if crude oil is not poisonous, any leak would contaminate our water which should be protected at all costs.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. The proposed Project would be in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						compliance with those regulations. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills including impacts to surface water and groundwater.
1131	4	Bausch	Janet		I am writing to express my displeasure with putting an oil pipeline through our state which also goes through the Ogallala aquifer. I don't care if crude oil is not poisonous, any leak would contaminate our water which should be protected at all costs. So put the pipeline somewhere there is no aquifer. And not to mention this in the many paged report is suspicious. I have so little trust in our government anymore especially when it comes to protecting the best interests of our state.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1149	1	Baxter	Lodelia		I also am against putting the pipe line below ground. I believe it would be more insightful to have it above ground were a leak can be spotted and stopped sooner and be cleaned up . If it leaks below ground it cannot be retrieved and would pollute the whole aquifer. Our ground water is to precious not only to the state of Nebraska but to the nation as a whole. A concerned Nebraskan. Lodelia Baxter	Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
860	1	Beale	Mike	Environment Canada	A number of statements made at the Public Comment Meeting in Washington on June 29 provide a misleading impression of the environmental impacts of production from Canada oil sands. I would like in particular to set the record straight on a few key points. Reference was made to leakage from oil sands tailings ponds. The Province of Alberta regulates effluent and emissions from the oil sands. With respect to effluent, Alberta has a zero discharge standard, including from tailings ponds. To this end they regularly monitor seepage from the tailings ponds and require re-capture of any seepage. The Government of Alberta shares this information with Environment Canada. That being said, determining whether or not oil sands tailings ponds are leaching into the groundwater or seeping into surface water is a key preoccupation yet is complicated given that there is natural bitumen leaching in the region. Environment Canada has no scientific evidence that leakage from tailings ponds is occurring. Environment Canada is monitoring the issue, and has undertaken a number of studies on the potential seepage from the oil sands development into the Athabasca River and into groundwater. This work has recently been intensified, and significant investments are being made in areas such as chemical "fingerprinting" and groundwater monitoring. Processing bitumen might result in the production of unique chemical compounds that are not naturally found in aquatic systems. If such a compound is found, it could be used as a unique "fingerprint" of industrial activity enabling the tracking and potential quantification of the fate of mining residues in the river basin. For example, a new science program that includes state-of-the-art analysis of chemical "fingerprinting" will allow us to identify if chemicals produced in the oil sands operations are seeping into the surrounding environment. This equipment and research support will allow scientists to identify unique	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					chemical compounds produced during oil sands processing that can be used as “fingerprints” in the ecosystem. In addition, groundwater sampling is being expanded almost four-fold to 100 sites primarily along the Athabasca River in the vicinity of the oil sands tailings facilities. Samples will mainly be collected from groundwater beneath streams but will also include existing land-based monitoring wells. The Government of Canada will enforce the relevant legislation and regulations in the event leakage from tailings ponds is determined and violations are detected. Reference was also made to impacts on migratory birds. Environment Canada administers and enforces the Migratory Birds Convention Act and its associated Migratory Birds Regulations, which could impact on tailings ponds. The Department works to ensure that any existing, new or expanded facility does not have adverse impacts on populations of migratory birds. Where there are violations, we prosecute; for example, one company was recently found guilty of charges related to the deaths of migratory birds. Environment Canada shares the goal that oil sands are developed in a way that protects the environment. I trust you will find these clarifications useful.	
1019	1	beb521@windstream.net			I wish to express opposition to the route over the Nebraska Sandhills (Ogallala Aquifer). All the reasons should be obvious; even if the line were double lined within a concrete ditch, I would be opposed to such an easy target for terrorism or natural disaster. Please reconsider this unwise proposal.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1019	2	beb521@windstream.net			I would be opposed to such an easy target for terrorism or natural or natural disaster.	Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses potential geologic hazards. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
603	1	Becher	Candace		Keystone wants to run its pipeline over our fragile sand hills because it is “cheaper than going around” it. Isn't it glaringly obvious that desire for profit comes before concern for the environment? Keep this pipeline away from our Nebraska Sand Hills!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area. See Consolidated Response ERO-1.
603	2	Becher	Candace		No spill is “little”!! One day, water will be much more precious than oil.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
605	1	Becher	Blake		As a young Nebraskan, I want to be assured that my lovely state and its’ biggest asset, the Ogallala Aquifer are undisturbed for many decades. The Keystone group cannot provide this assurance. Please tell them no!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1119	1	Behm	Marlene		Here in Nebraska and all of the states in the heartland of the	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					USA we have some of the best, if not the best, water in the world in the Ogallala Aquifer under our land. In some places it's only a few feet underground. [To build a pipeline carrying oil across this area would be a disaster in the making.]	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1119	2	Behm	Marlene		[PLEASE LISTEN!!! Here in Nebraska and all of the states in the heartland of the USA we have some of the best, if not the best, water in the world in the Ogallala Aquifer under our land. In some places it's only a few feet underground.] To build a pipeline carrying oil across this area would be a disaster in the making. I'm 78 years old, and won't live to see such a disaster happen, but my great-grandchildren will.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1119	3	Behm	Marlene		So as a voting citizen, I vote a resounding NO to the XL pipeline!	Comment acknowledged.
859	1	Behne	Tara	University of Nebraska Medical Center	We need to be investing in a positive future for Nebraska. This oil project is only a threat to the natural beauty that only our state can claim.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
874	1	Behne	Joslyn		Do not pass the bill to approve the pipeline.	As noted in Section 1.0 of the EIS and Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is considering whether or not to issue a Presidential permit for the proposed Project and is assessing whether or not the proposed Project is in the national interest. There is no legislation involved in approving or denying the permit application.
1376	2	Beisner	Kent	The Kansas Chamber	The U.S. Department of State has the opportunity to approve an energy infrastructure project that ... will provide a powerful, private sector economic stimulus to the states and localities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when the economy continues to struggle. We understand Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. We also understand the Canadian Energy Research Institute has found the economic impact of oil sands development is expected to lead to the creation of more than 342,000 new U.S. jobs between 2011 and 2015. CERI's research found as oil sands production rises, demand for U.S. goods and services increases significantly, adding an estimated \$34 billion to U.S. gross domestic product in 2015 and \$42.2 billion in 2025. Keystone XL will generate substantial economic benefits for the U.S. and in states and communities along the proposed route. These are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. We recently reviewed a study TransCanada commissioned to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route, which found that Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. The Kansas Chamber encourages the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					environmental impact during construction and operation," and issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement that enables the communities and states along the pipeline route to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	
1218	1	Bell	John		I am in total agreement that the oil pipeline should be routed in the safest route possible to ignore contamination to our Ogallala Aquifer. And if that means not running it through the Sandhills, that is what I want as a Nebraska citizen.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
478	1	Bellin	Ted		Allowing the Keystone XL pipeline to cross the Ogallala Aquifer is an extremely bad decision. The pipeline may deliver oil to the final destination without any problem for a period of time, and then a failure could take place resulting in oil leaking into the aquifer for some time before being discovered and possibly contaminating the water supply that thousands of people depend on for fresh water. Cities, towns, agriculture and wildlife will suffer all to enhance profit for a corporate entity only because it's cheaper to run a pipeline in a straight line. Have we not learned anything in the past 60+ days since the catastrophe in the Gulf?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
1548	11	Bennett	Harry		I also request that some monitoring be done. In 1997 I had a Kansas biological survey did a survey of the fishery in my stream, and we found that we had 20 species of fish. I feel like it would be a good place right now to monitor these crossings, wherever this people is affecting a stream, that we find out what the fishery is like and then after and periodically thereafter that this be monitored, so we know that the species that we enjoy and need to have in our streams is maintained.	Environmental surveys were conducted where required by regulatory agencies; including surveys for protected species and delineations of waters of the United States. Keystone initiated agency consultation regarding sensitive environmental features and would obtain appropriate agency clearance and permitting prior to the commencement of construction. The perennial waterbodies that were identified as containing aquatic species of concern would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method and therefore may not require species-specific surveys. After agency consultation and a desktop review of aquatic species of concern, it was concluded that aquatic surveys would not be needed for those waterbodies that would be open-cut due to the lack of habitat support for these specific organisms.
1548	14	Bennett	Harry		Is this going to be done safely?...I don't want to be sitting downstream from a failure and have to leave my home of 30 years and have it degraded because I didn't ask the right questions and I didn't get the right answers.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1548	23	Bennett	Harry		How do you think the oil producer in this county feels, paying property taxes and they pay a barrel tax, a production tax; and now we've got a company coming in from Canada that's getting a skate on it for ten years. I mean, this is appalling to a local industry.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1548	13	Bennett	Harry		Frustrated because cannot get anyone to answer his	Section 3.3, 3.4 and Appendix B of the EIS address

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					questions about how construction will take place in the riparian zone on his property.	construction activities in riparian zones.
992	1	Benoit	Dutilleul		Tar sands are the dirtiest fuel we use, creating 3 times the greenhouse gases as conventional oil, contaminating entire rivers and watersheds from leaking toxic tailings lakes and devastating an area of Canada the size of Florida.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
992	2	Benoit	Dutilleul		Letting this project through would be criminal, not only for the people and ecosystems living close to extraction areas but also, in light of fossil fuels' relationship to climate change, to the whole of mankind and earthlings.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
709	1	Benson	Sandy		This pipeline is slated to cross some of the most fragile habitat in North America we should not so heavily tie our vision of energy "independence" to potential environmental disaster.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Discussions of the purpose and need for the proposed Project are provided in Consolidated Response P&N-1.
1098	1	Beranek	Shirley		We citizens of Nebraska need to oppose this pipeline which will be through Nebraska and could very well threaten the Ogallala Aquifer. How can this even be considered when an accident of any kind could damage our precious water? I am urging this be defeated and that it be stopped.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1544	88	Berlinghoff	John		There was a November 17th, 2006 permit issued by DOT to change the design percentage from 72 to 80 percent. This permit also had 51 other items that TransCanada had agreed to, including extra material testing, data testing, surveying testing, etc. I would like to know how we get assurances that these new standards will be met and what kind of progress reports are on it.	As described in Consolidated Response PVT-3, the commenter is referring to the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System, not the proposed Keystone XL proposed Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 addresses compliance issues for the proposed Project. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration is responsible for the monitoring of and reporting on compliance of oil pipeline projects with regulations.
1544	89	Berlinghoff	John		After the experience with the BP spill in the Gulf of Mexico, I feel hesitant about accepting the word of an energy company on what they're going to do in the future.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1544	90	Berlinghoff	John		I agree that we are heading down the wrong path in a very environmentally damaging way on this.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
237	1	Bernard	Michael	Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association	The Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association of Oklahoma wants to encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction. We have been told that Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. In	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. [letter contains a detailed discussion of potential jobs and environmental benefits]	
448	1	Beyer	George		The Keystone pipeline can be safely constructed and operated. The safety record of crude oil and refined products pipelines in Nebraska, existing and those no longer active, should be made public and cited as evidence that such an operation can be safe and the environment properly protected. A pipeline laid in 1923 from Fort Laramie, Wyoming to Washington, Kansas conveyed crude oil until December of 1954, then was converted to natural gas. This crossed many miles of the Ogallala aquifer. It also skirted the north shore of Lake McGonaghy. Check the record for ANY environmental damage! NONE! Platte Pipeline, 1954 to the present. Crude oil from Wyoming to SE Nebraska, crossing into Kansas. Check the record! Look up Luddites on Google. Don't let that kind of attitude stifle all useful endeavor.	Comment acknowledged.
139	1	Bhat	Anand		I am strongly against such a dirty fuel being imported to the U.S. for refining. DO NOT BUILD THIS PROJECT	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
210	1	Bierle	James		Subject: Topographical and hydrological problems; moveable Pierra Shale is very close to surfaces. Surface water tables are 22'-26' deep (in bad river valley). Only a few plant species are present to help to retain topsoil. It is not unusual to wait 3-5 years for replanted grass to grow again (green needle and western wheat grass). It is absolutely imperative that no travel, construction, surveying, or any activity take place on our gumbo soil when it is wet or saturated with water.	Consolidated Response SOI-1 addresses issues related to construction during wet weather conditions.
210	2	Bierle	James		Another problem in our areas is that of "alkali seeps." These are surface veins of water saturated with salts from heavy soils. These veins "seep" over underlying layers of shale, surface as white areas, kills vegetation, and "eats" away man-made metals. I would suggest reclamation plans to be made very clear in any easement offered to landowners. Finally, that the reclamation plans be tailored to specific areas or individual landowners. This step of the project needs to be as long in time as nature needs to heal itself. Mud may have to be pumped into surface soil cracks to seal the ground; as was done when Oahe Dam was build.	Reclamation and restoration measures are summarized in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and are presented the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B to the EIS. The plan states reclamation will be ". . . designed for current land uses on the property. Landowners can request modifications to these procedures if it does not result in increased environmental impact, is agreed upon with Keystone, and documented in the landowner agreement the change directed by the landowner". Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
211	1	Bierle	James		This comment shall deal with county road maintenance and upkeep: Haakon Co, South Dakota. – the problem of very narrow roads (3 track), on coming local traffic, pilot vehicles for heavy equipment, road drainage problems, narrow approaches, abiding by S.D. load limits for highway use (and bridges). Along with the above; fences, and gates. Lastly, the matter of "quality material" rock, sand, gravel – for surface covering. This is already in short supply. I was told by an employee of Universal Field Services that "the counties are to have roads" upgraded for us before construction" – Do I as Haakon Co. taxpayer get the tax bill for this?	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. Keystone would be financially responsible for all road improvements associated with the proposed Project. Maintenance, repair, and replacement of fences and gates is addressed in Sections 2.3.2.1 and 2.3.2.8 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS).

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						The use of gravel for the proposed Project is addressed in Section 3.1.3.2 of the EIS. If roadways require upgrading, Keystone would be responsible for conducting the work at no cost to taxpayers.
1556	9	Bierle	Jim		there is a better place to put it and a better way to deliver the energy. There are wide open spaces out here, and in our country at Midland, and one of my neighbors is here, but within a period or a space of about 4 miles they severely disrupt five to seven families by going close to their headquarters building or close to their barns or things like that, and their existing water wells.	Section 4.0 of the EIS provides and assessment of alternatives to the proposed Project. As noted in Sections 3.1 through 3.12 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any significant impacts.
245	2	Bingham	Brian	Senate OK District 12	As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in our districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
245	3	Bingham	Brian	Senate OK District 12	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
245	4	Bingham	Brian	Senate OK District 12	The delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
245	7	Bingham	Brian	Senate OK District 12	Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.
245	8	Bingham	Brian	Senate OK District 12	I enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation.	
245	9	Bingham	Brian	Senate OK District 12	I look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our districts, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1401	4	Bingman	Brian	The Energy Council	Consequently, the Energy Council strongly supports North American energy infrastructure improvements.	Comment acknowledged.
1401	6	Bingman	Brian	The Energy Council	As Chairman of the Energy Council, I urge you to support, without delay, U.S. Canadian energy infrastructure projects, which offer beneficial energy supply security to U.S. citizens and our economy.	Comment acknowledged.
576	1	Binick	George		The Keystone XL Pipeline Project should be accepted. It is the best interest of the citizens of the United States that this pipeline be extended.	Comment acknowledged.
60	1	Bintliff	Hollis		It is utter stupidity to use tar sands oil in the first place since they produce three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline. It requires clear cutting ancient forests and will also suck up water supplies and leave behind massive toxic lakes.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1039	1	Birge	Bruce		As a retired petroleum geologist I do not see how the proposed pipeline would seriously impact the Ogalla Aquifer despite how scary the BP blowout is. Still, I think a thorough study should be done considering all conceivable scenarios such as long-term leakage versus a full scale rupture. A rupture would likely be well contained fairly quickly with limited product release, where a leak might continue for a long time and do much more damage in the long run. I'm a geologist, not an engineer, but I would think the pipeline design might include some type of trench liner or barrier to prevent any leakage from trickling down into the aquifer. Pipelines have (or should have) redundant safety systems including remote controlled shutoff valves, monitoring of pressure and flow characteristics, and frequent areal and surface reconnaissance.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and sections 2.4.2.1 and 3.13.5 describe the systems that Keystone would have in place to detect leaks from the pipeline. Those systems and the design, construction, operation, inspection, and monitoring of the Project would be in compliance with the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration as described in Consolidated Response SAF-1. Neither the regulations nor the Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) require a trench liner or barrier in the trench. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project, and Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses issues related to small leaks from the pipeline.
1039	2	Birge	Bruce		The main area of concern would be in taking special precautions where the pipeline crosses the Ogallala outcrop which covers the western two-thirds of our state. We may wish to add more stringent safety requirements in the design, construction, operation, and inspections of the pipeline in this area of the state. Since water is such a critical and widespread resource in Nebraska, we should not ignore the potential impact on other shallow aquifers and surface water resources on which we depend for domestic, agricultural, and industrial usage as well.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1039	3	Birge	Bruce		I question the State Department's roll in the permitting of an	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					interstate pipeline. This highly puzzling to me, and I think it is none of their business.	concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1039	4	Birge	Bruce		I do advocate that the State of Nebraska take a closer look at this project as well as existing pipelines already operating in this state. A pipeline rupture may not adversely affect the aquifer greatly, but still damage the environment and pose a safety risk. Keep in mind that the Alaskan pipeline was controversial when it was first constructed, and that it has operated for several decades without any major environmental impact as have the numerous other pipelines crisscrossing the United States.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
1039	6	Birge	Bruce		Never-the-less, we need to ensure stringent caution be taken to make sure the design, construction, operation, and inspections of this pipeline, along with all existing pipelines in the state, will not drastically effect the Ogalla or any of the other aquifers or surface waters in the state nor create a possibility of a large above-ground disaster	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1348	1	Birge	Raechel		I live in Utah currently, but if this pipeline is allowed to go through, it won't matter where you live, the outcome will affect us all. According to www.transcanada.com/keystone the Keystone Pipeline is: "an innovative and cost-competitive solution to a growing North American demand for energy, the Keystone Pipeline System will link a reliable and stable source of Canadian crude oil with U.S. demand." Very few people seem to know or care how this growing demand for oil gets fed and I highly suggest that they look at this before proceeding with commitment to the Keystone Pipeline project. The oil that Canada plans on assisting the U.S. in acquiring is from the depths of areas of demolished boreal forest that these energy companies (Syncrude, Petro Canada, Synenco and Suncor) have ripped out with a seemingly complete sense of disregard for the native environment and the peoples' lives (namely the members of the Native Canadian Chipewyan Tribe) that relied on those lands to survive. I have spoken with several residents of Alberta, and Canada in general, on the oil sands projects. 90% of them have stated that they are disappointed in the way that it has been handled and are ashamed to admit that they have allowed these companies to come and cause such large scale devastation to a previously untouched area of the country; they are also ashamed that their country continues to allow greed to overcome its sense of preservation, conservation and environmental conscience, and I, as a U.S. citizen, am ashamed that my country would assist them in perpetuating the destruction of not only valuable natural resources, such as fresh water and timber, but also of its willingness to turn a	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					blind eye to what I, and many others, consider to be the dirtiest, most environmentally destructive, man made project our planet has ever seen.	
1348	3	Birge	Raechel		I want you to think past our countries pocketbooks and look at the quality that is desperately lacking in the lives of the U.S. Forcing taxpayers to spend money that they no longer have on a dirty-oil pipeline is not morally or ethically right. We should be spending it on public transit systems and local developments.	Keystone, a private company, is proposing the Project, and neither federal nor state government agencies would pay for the proposed Project. As noted in Consolidated Response ECO-1 and in Section 3.10 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project would result in positive economic benefits. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1348	6	Birge	Raechel		It's bad enough that our government has allowed and encouraged the development of oil sands and oilshale projects in the Uinta Basin and the "Tar Sands Triangle". With all of this talk about being more environmentally aware and going "green", the leaders of this country have a poor way of showing that they are on board with it, especially if/when they allow a new projects like this one to go through.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1348	7	Birge	Raechel		President Obama and his predecessors talk on about needing to find alternatives for our energy sources, and I agree that this is a true need, but the moment an opportunity like obtaining cheap oil through the Keystone Pipeline project arises, those thoughts fly out the window and they start giving talk about having "security in our energy supplies and being less reliant on foreign fuels" to brainwash our citizens into thinking that their futures depend on this dirty-fuel, simply because the corporate tycoons want to continue to build their excessively large bank accounts and continue the rampant addiction to oil.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Consolidated Response Oil-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1348	8	Birge	Raechel		In order to get a better sense of the massiveness of a mistake this project would bring to the U.S., I suggest you look back at its source and follow it through, keeping in mind the recent oil spill crisis in the Gulf of Mexico to further color the absolutely real probability of having that same devastation caused on our land from an unattended leak (of which they have many at the source processing location in Canada) or disruptive action.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1348	9	Birge	Raechel		By allowing reliance on unconventional fuels via the Keystone, and other pipelines that are under plans to bring "cheap" Athabasca and other oil sands crude into the U.S., we are speeding up our fall into an unstoppable snowball of economic disaster.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1348	11	Birge	Raechel		Just by starting our own oil sands projects in the U.S. we are guaranteeing that we will pull oil from our lands and not need to be reliant on other countries, but we are also guaranteeing that a large portion of our Midwest will no longer have life-sustaining abilities once we do so. Gallons upon gallons of water are used to extract and refine the tar-like crude that resides in these oil sands deposits and with the a consistent drought already abundant in our area (the Utah,	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico area), we certainly can't afford to waste it on energy production.	
1348	12	Birge	Raechel		The tailings ponds that would hold what would then become toxic water supplies would begin to leak into the surrounding environment and mutate/kill the wildlife just as it does in Alberta now, and this doesn't begin to comment on the cancers that the Albertans are unwilling to concede are caused from exposure to such an environment. We have only to look into the east coast coal mines to find a smaller scale of what the oil sands will do to our country. Where coal is the king of the energy, the cancers and toxins kill and the people are told that if they don't put themselves in this environment that they will be unable to provide for their families, making them slaves to their demand for energy and money, but the corporations there don't care, just as they don't up in Canada and the governments willingly looks the other way as long as they are paid enough of the profits.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1348	13	Birge	Raechel		Figure 1: Athabasca Oil Sands Project (picture taken via helicopter) The Alberta oil sands currently cover a ground area larger in size than that of the state of Florida [www.energyinsights.net]. This area was once a lush forest surrounding the Athabasca River system. Figure 2: Athabasca River without Oil Sands Project (picture taken via helicopter). Due to the devastation of the Alberta oil sands project, a large portion of this once thriving ecosystem is no longer and oil refiners in the U.S. are proposing to change their refineries to support this monstrosity in expanding the grip that it is beginning to hold upon the oil industry.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1348	14	Birge	Raechel		Yes, that is Alberta and the U.S. is just arrogant enough to think that they will do a better job than what the Canadians have, but they can't promise their people that. The Midwest corridor plays host to hundreds of farming communities as well as national parks and fresh water tributaries, and it doesn't take very much of a leak from one of these pipelines to decimate a large portion of that environment. Once it gets in our river systems, just as it has in Alberta, we will sign a death warrant to the plants and animal life that need them to survive. The scientists don't want to say for certain that most all of the mutations, the wildlife with tumors and extra appendages or other deformities are connected to this crude that the Keystone Pipeline would bring into our country, but I know for certain that they are and it's about time that the government give this recognition, in both countries, and do the right thing by not allowing it to go further.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Sections 3.13.5.6 and 3.13.6 of the EIS address the potential impacts of spills from the proposed Project. As noted in those sections, although pipeline spills would have an adverse effect on the environment, the resources affected would be expected to recover over time.
1348	15	Birge	Raechel		Figure 3: Athabasca Oil Sands Project (picture taken via helicopter). Would you want this in your backyard? Each of the tailing ponds (as shown in Figure 3) are full of toxic waste that, once let into the environment, will destroy any hope of forestry rehabilitation, clean water supplies and healthy animal life. If it is not stopped, the U.S. will be assisting in destroying our planet even more, because about \$53-billion+ (USD) is being spent to expand refineries to handle Alberta bitumen. [The Globe and Mail]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1348	16	Birge	Raechel		Yes, the oil that they are producing can be used as a	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					supplement to the growing oil demand, however, we need to ask ourselves, "What cost are we willing to pay to continue satiating our ever-growing need for oil?" Once you ask this question, then you need to ask, what type of government would allow its people to come into contact with this type of "project"? I urge you not to allow this and to stop our country from continuing with any other pipeline projects that want to bring in crude from the Canadian oil sands. Yes, I know that it will create jobs, but so will laying the foundations for a sustainable transit system and making changes to how Americans are required to take responsibility for their gluttonous, oil-consuming nature. I love my country and the beauty that we have here, please don't mar it further by bringing in dirty fuels from other countries, the cost is not one that the people of the U.S. can afford.	Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area. This need is due to the declining supplies of heavy crude oil from Mexico and Venezuela. Consolidated Responses Oil-4 and P&N-3 address the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
554	1	Black	Shelly		Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sandhills. We do not need another oil leak/spill ruining our environment!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and the Sand Hills area. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
841	1	Black	William		This project is fraught with many environmental risks, not the least of which is potential contamination of the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
963	1	Black	Lyndee		I strongly oppose the construction of the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline. I believe the construction of this pipeline presents a significant risk to our natural resources of land and water.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1470	1	Black	Guy	Bryan Cave LLP	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1470	2	Black	Guy	Bryan Cave LLP	This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of US energy needs in 2030; Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.	Comment acknowledged.
1470	3	Black	Guy	Bryan Cave LLP	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: • Land-based; • North American; and, • Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria.	Comment acknowledged.
1470	4	Black	Guy	Bryan Cave LLP	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domesticated global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	
1470	5	Black	Guy	Bryan Cave LLP	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S: America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1470	6	Black	Guy	Bryan Cave LLP	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1470	7	Black	Guy	Bryan Cave LLP	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1127	2	Blackburn	Sharon		This Keystone pipeline should never be built in proximity to the Ogallala Aquifer. We have to say "no" when our precious resources are threatened.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1127	3	Blackburn	Sharon		We are doing our best already to deplete it [the aquifer] by the overuse of irrigation and it does not need to face another danger. Water is now and will soon become more of a valuable resource as we continue our wasteful water policies. We need to begin protecting our natural resources.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
909	1	Blesi	Raphael		Please, stop the insanity; global warming, air pollution, oil leaks, obesity, etc. etc is all REAL. So, please support a green and renewable energy policy rather than dirty sand tar.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
705	1	Bless	Candy		Please do not let another pipeline cross Nebraska! We already have one and that is enough!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
705	2	Bless	Candy		The XL extension is slated to cross the fragile sand hills and the Ogallala aquifer, which supplies water to most of the Midwest. [Contaminating this water supply when it leaks would be devastating to the area.]	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
705	3	Bless	Candy		...the Ogallala aquifer, which supplies water to most of the midwest. Contaminating this water supply when it leaks would be devastating to the area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1038	1	Block	Bruce		The Ogallala Aquifer is the primary source of fresh water in	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the Great Plains states for drinking water and crop irrigation. So far proponents of the pipeline have not addressed how they will protect this national resource and prevent a disaster such as the BP spill. We do not need an environmental disaster in Nebraska or any other Plains state.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1038	3	Block	Bruce		Stop this insanity.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
292	1	Bloom	Erica		I strongly oppose the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and urge the Department of State to halt all development of this pipeline. I strongly oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline and further development that will enable the Alberta Tar Sands to operate. .	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
292	3	Bloom	Erica		In Montana we have the opportunity to close the Tar Sands by prohibiting the trucks from coming from Missoula and building pipelines.	Comment acknowledged.
1328	1	Bloom	Bill		I am writing about Trans-Canada officials, land agents, contacting me as to the pipeline and surveying, etc, they wanted to do on my land. I was first contacted by a Jerry Mitchell, he came to my ranch, ask to cross my land, told me I would get paid when the pipeline went through, he said they would build me a big reservoir and do other dirt work for me for letting the pipeline through my land. I told them I don't know if you will ever be back. I took the time to show them to the river and across my land. Then he called again, was to meet at my home at 2:30 pm, with just two pickups and a few people. I got home at 2:00 pm, there were six pickups, full of people in my yard. I was upset, when I asked the agent if he had answers to my previous questions, he did not. Next, an agent whom said he was his boss is calling. I spend more time letting them in here, it was hunting season and they run everything out of here. I was made promises and allowed them access again, they were going to drill a hole but did not, and I never heard from them until the next year. This agent told me the first had been fired, he also told me he had been a lawyer, then when he was here again I asked him about having been a lawyer, he then told me he had never been a lawyer. The next summer, another agent calls, says they want to treat me right this time. Ends up offering me \$50,000 if I will let them through my land to drill a hole near the river. He came to my house, told me he had two checks for \$25,000 each in his pocket and would give them to me if I signed their contract for the pipeline to cross my land. I repeated, what I had told him over the phone, that I had not had time to study all the liability and other issues that would need to be in the contract. They also offered me more for crossing my land. For the 50,000 to drill the hole, I told them I wanted it in writing, I said they could access the site through my land or the railroad right of way. But I told them I thought it was illegal for them to access my property through the railroad right of way. He told me they would put it in writing, and for a week or so he would call and say they were working on it. Then one evening, when	<p>State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each landowner's property. Keystone seeks permission to use. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating temporary use agreements or easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commentor has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.</p> <p>Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					I come home, I saw a drilling rig set up next to my property line. So I called the agent if they were still going to come drill the hole. He told me they were still working on the paperwork, and assured me they still going to pay me, then after some conversation he realized I had seen the rig, and then lied some more changing what he had just said. I did not hear from the pipeline for some time again, then another agent calls, says the previous agent was fired, they want to go through here again and survey. I said I want to know why, after so many times, and I wanted everything in writing. He says ok, we are working on it. Next after a meeting in Terry, this agent introduces himself, tells me they have all the paperwork and will be calling soon. I haven't heard from them since that. Everytime except once, when I asked that they put it in writing, they promised they would, but never produced anything in writing and I would not hear from them for a long time. I have helped them out, let them cross my land, just to be lied to and manipulated.	
1111	2	Blosser	D'Arcy		It is unconscionable that the aquifer that covers a good part of the Great Plains and provides not only drinking water, but also a resource for irrigation of crops that feed our citizens and people all over the world, would be placed at such a high risk that this pipeline would present.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1111	3	Blosser	D'Arcy		It is unconscionable that the aquifer ... a resource for irrigation of crops that feed our citizens and people all over the world, would be placed at such a high risk ...	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
107	1	Blue	Jesse	Grey Duck Hunting Club	Grey Duck Hunting Club owns approx. 1400 acres in Liberty County, TX a part of which the proposed pipeline will cross. We hereby request the following items be considered: 1. As proposed the pipeline route is very close to our house. we request the pipeline be moved eastward away from the house. 2. The pipeline will cross a road (our main road) which on occasion has very heavy equipment use on it. We request the pipeline be buried deeper at this road crossing. 3. We have a shooting/target range which we would prefer not be crossed. We have discussed these items with Mr. Jay McCulloch, a right of way agent for TransCanada and he is aware of the location of our property.	<p>Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Those regulations and Special Conditions do not specify a minimum distance between a pipeline and a residence. For residences within 25 feet of a residence, Keystone would follow the special construction procedures presented in Section 4.14 of its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix I.</p> <p>If the route crosses the shooting/target range, after completion of construction, restoration, and reclamation, the current use could be continued; however, buildings could not be constructed in the permanent right-of-way.</p> <p>The commenter can work with Keystone to address potential minor realignments and other design measures, such as burying the pipe deeper than required by regulations, that can be made during final design, assuming the realignment and design changes are consistent with the requirements of environmental permits.</p>
1311	1	Blunt	Troy	Phillips County Commissioners	On behalf of Phillips County Montana we write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the department to grant a permit for the pipeline...Phillips County borders Canada and will be the first County the Pipeline will cross in the lower 48 States. Phillips County is no stranger to pipelines; we have the Northern Border Gas Pipeline that comes from Canada to the US. This is a 48 Inch gas pipeline with 1400 psi that was built in 1978. We have not had any major problems with this fine in the 32 years.	
1311	2	Blunt	Troy	Phillips County Commissioners	If a person didn't know where this line was you couldn't find it. The reclamation that was done has actually improved many areas along the right of way.	Comment acknowledged
1311	3	Blunt	Troy	Phillips County Commissioners	Along with Northern Border we have hundreds of miles of gathering and flow lines across the county and we truly believe this is the safest and best way to transport oil and gas from the well to market.	Comment acknowledged.
1311	5	Blunt	Troy	Phillips County Commissioners	Besides this project being a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States, it will be a substantial benefit to the many electric Co-ops across the route of the pipeline. These benefits will ultimately translate into direct benefits for the rate payers. We believe the Montana DEQ and the EPA has done a very good job in ensuring that every precaution has been taken and that this project will not only benefit Phillips County but the entire Country as well. We urge you to grant the permit for the Keystone Project without further delay. We thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
178	2	Bly	Kristy	World Wildlife Fund-U.S.	Two studies, one involving WWF, BLM, University of Calgary, and MT FWP on pronghorn (<i>Antilocarpa Americana</i>), and a second WWF-supported University of Montana study of greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>), have recently identified important migration corridors and habitat for pronghorn and sage grouse that will be bisected by the pipeline corridor. While our data are preliminary, we would request that to the extent possible the proponents consult with the relevant biologists on these projects and describe in their analysis how construction and operation of the pipeline will not interfere with these critical wildlife corridors. WWF will be happy to facilitate contacts with the appropriate agencies and experts.	The proposed Project would not cross the Grasslands National park/Bitter Creek area with winter range for pronghorns. Construction may temporarily delay movements of pronghorns, but after construction the pipeline corridor would not alter pronghorn movements or migrations. Movement corridors for pronghorns were not identified during discussions with agency biologists. Section 3.8.1.2 addresses potential impacts to sage-grouse and their habitats. Keystone has had extensive consultations with state and federal agency biologists concerning potential Project-related impacts to the greater sage-grouse including potential impacts to the sage brush habitats upon which they rely and disturbance to occupied lek habitats.
178	3	Bly	Kristy	World Wildlife Fund-U.S.	Pronghorn migrate long distances (up to 500 miles or greater) between winter and fawning/summer range. Long-distance migration is an essential ecological process in the life cycle of a pronghorn and they require unobstructed movement corridors to make these critical migrations. Truncation of migration by anthropogenic features and landscape change are two leading threats to migratory populations. Long-distance migration is sensitive to human infrastructure and activities in crucial habitats, including natural gas development and associated fragmentation from infrastructure (Berger et al. 2007). Because the Grasslands National Park/Bitter Creek area provides winter range and critical corridors for thousands of pronghorn, development of this area may have adverse impacts on these populations.	The proposed Project would not cross the Grasslands National park/Bitter Creek area with winter range for pronghorns. Construction may temporarily delay movements of pronghorns, but after construction the pipeline corridor would not alter pronghorn movements or migrations. Pronghorn movement corridors potentially crossed by the Project were not identified during discussions with agency biologists.
178	4	Bly	Kristy	World Wildlife Fund-U.S.	Greater sage-grouse populations have been declining for many decades (Hornaday 1916, Patterson 1952, Autenreith	Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to sage-grouse and their habitats. Keystone has had extensive

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					1981, Connelly and Braun 1997). A candidate species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the USFWS recently determined the species warranted for listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA, but precluded by higher priority actions (USFWS 2010). Sage-grouse populations are negatively affected by energy development (i.e., oil, gas, and coal-bed methane) and associated activities, especially those that degrade important sagebrush habitat, even when mitigative measures are implemented (Naugle et al. 2006, Naugle et al. In Press). Impacts can result from direct habitat loss, fragmentation of important habitats by roads, pipelines and power lines, and direct human disturbance (Kaiser 2006). The negative effects of energy development are cumulative with other human development impacts resulting in declines in greater sage-grouse populations (Naugle et al. In Press).	consultations with state and federal agency biologists concerning potential Project-related impacts to the greater sage-grouse, including potential impacts to the sage brush habitats upon which they rely and disturbance to occupied lek habitats.
178	5	Bly	Kristy	World Wildlife Fund-U.S.	The pipeline route passes directly through a federally designated sage grouse core area in Montana (core area 1; NRCS 2009). Given the sensitive status of greater sage-grouse, we recommend that siting of pipeline is re-routed away from core sage grouse habitats. For information on the location of the core areas, please go to: http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/ecs/biology/sagegrouse/sagegrouse_strategy.html . It is imperative that protective measures are in place to protect this imperiled species and the sagebrush habitat that it, and many other grassland species, depends on for survival.	Section 3.8.1.2 addresses potential impacts to sage-grouse and their habitats. Keystone has had extensive consultations with state and federal agency biologists concerning proposed Project-related impacts to the greater sage-grouse, including potential impacts to the sage brush habitats upon which they rely and disturbance to occupied lek habitats.
178	6	Bly	Kristy	World Wildlife Fund-U.S.	Finally, it is important to know whether the proposal involves only belowground pipe, or whether XL anticipates aboveground electric transmission to support its operation. Aboveground transmission may pose unique impacts to ground-nesting birds due to the use of power transmission poles as raptor perches. Also, the amount and kind of activity needed to maintain and support the pipeline should be discussed in specificity with regard to the impacts to swift fox, sage grouse, and other activity-sensitive species.	As described in Section 2.0 of the EIS, the proposed pipeline would be buried. Section 2.5 provides information on the electrical distribution lines and the Big Ben to Witten 230 kilovolt electrical transmission line, all of which would be above ground. Potential impacts of those facilities are described in Section 3.7, 3.8 and the Biological Assessment (see Appendix T) based on information available at the time the final EIS was prepared. There would be no vegetation maintenance of the pipeline in Montana: sage brush habitats would be allowed to re-establish. Routine surveillance monitoring during pipeline operations is described in Sections 3.6 and 3.8.
379	1	Blythe	John	Jones-Blythe Construction Co.	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
379	3	Blythe	John	Jones-Blythe Construction Co.	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
379	5	Blythe	John	Jones-Blythe Construction Co.	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
379	9	Blythe	John	Jones-Blythe Construction Co.	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	
379	10	Blythe	John	Jones-Blythe Construction Co.	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. Jones-Blythe Construction Co. is an 80 year old union construction company. We helped construct the Phase 1 Keystone Pipeline. The economic impact during this recessionary time has been of great benefit to thousands of working men and women and their families. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
379	11	Blythe	John	Jones-Blythe Construction Co.	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I strongly urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1166	1	bobilu2@aol.com			The Sunday edition of the Journal Star had an article about the history of pipelines near/over the Ogallala Aquifer which is interesting.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1166	3	bobilu2@aol.com			Where are the environmental folks on this one? They were all over ANWR where there is far less risk to resources.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
294	1	Boddicker	Ron		This may or may not have been your intent, but holding the public meetings in relatively small towns (instead of Houston which will be most directly impacted via increased air pollution) and with only limited publicity gives the impression the decision is already made (due to political pressure) or you really do not want to hear about the strong and widespread opposition to the project. This is very disappointing and does not give the impression of objectivity.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1554	1	Boddicker	Ron		I guess this is the kind of project that at least from my perspective, I don't want in my backyard and I wouldn't think many folks would want it in their backyard	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1554	2	Boddicker	Ron		[recreation - hunting and fishing - concerns] I understand that this crosses 91 streams, 32 in Texas, and it can't be of benefit to a stream to have a pipeline that's going over it. 22,400 acres I understand of wildlife habitat is going to be negatively impacted, and with those kinds of numbers it is pretty inevitable that hunting and fishing would be impacted in a negative fashion.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1554	4	Boddicker	Ron		A lot of our drinking water comes from surface waters, and so anytime you spill in a stream or river or whatever, it has the potential, very potential negative effects on our drinking water, off from those sources, and then there are other issues.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1554	5	Boddicker	Ron		Air Pollution. My understanding is the tar sand oil is a very heavy crude, and a very dirty crude, so it requires more refining of course in order to become gasoline grade, and therefore there is going to be more air pollution, acid rain, that sort of thing, which will also affect our backyard.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1554	6	Boddicker	Ron		My understanding is at this point the Alberta tar sands have impacted approximately 200 square miles. And the impact on those 200 square miles, at least from the aerial photographs I've seen, is devastation....if this pipeline is approved, the conjecture is that they will go from destruction of 200 square miles to a vastly larger area, that if the tar sand approximately covers the area equivalent to the state of Wisconsin or Florida, and that is dramatic.Now unfortunately this area is where there are I believe a convergence of 3 different primary, North American flyways for birds. And basically this area represents sort of a birdlike deathtrap. Just fairly recently there was 1 tailings pond where they counted 1600 dead ducks.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1554	7	Boddicker	Ron		The estimates I've read is that literally millions of birds are going to be impacted, and down here actually the birds and the migrants are quite an economic benefit. High Island, along the Gulf Coast, upwards, there's a lot of folks who come to see the migrants, and of course that's to say nothing of their benefit for insect control and all that sort of thing.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1554	8	Boddicker	Ron		why build this long pipeline, when there is such a short distance from the section in Manitoba to Lake Superior, ...I'm just 1 of those Americans who would much prefer if they did not use and abuse my backyard.	Keystone has proposed the Project to meet a need for heavy crude oil in the Gulf Coast of the U.S. as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4.2 of the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to delivery points closer to the source of oil.
883	1	Bodnard	Stephen	Bodnar, Consultant	Strongly favor this & all USA-Canada land based oil exploration & production projects.	Comment acknowledged.
1047	2	Bolte	Pat		We are nature lovers, and we also like to drink water. We do not want to run even a minute chance that the Ogallala Aquifer could be damaged by this pipeline. Please leave this area of Nebraska as untouched by civilization as it is today, June 2010.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
678	3	Bomberg	Anne		The [Ogallala is the] Midwest's most important aquifer. Does the EIS include appropriate and realistic provisions and plans to address these inevitable occurrences? We expect the federal government, who has been given extraordinary powers on our behalf, to protect our natural resources, not exploit them to their own advantage.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
381	1	Bones	Amy		Please do not grant a permit to TransCanada. Nebraskans cannot risk an oil leak in our water or huge damage to the environment of the Sandhills.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
381	3	Bones	Amy		Please tell TransCanada "no" on their permit request.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
47	1	Bonnheim	Joanna		There are so many reasons why this is a terrible plan: 1)Extracting oil from tar sands is an extremely polluting process, and clearly an unwise choice when we should be focusing attention on developing clean energy...	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
47	2	Bonnheim	Joanna		There are so many reasons why this is a terrible plan:... 2)There are risks of pipeline breakages destroying property in the US. At a time when our country is currently battling an oil spill, it should be evident that we need to be eliminating this risk, not opening up new ones...	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
47	3	Bonnheim	Joanna		There are so many reasons why this is a terrible plan: ...3)The creation of this oil uses 3 barrels of water for every barrel of oil. Water is an increasingly diminishing and precious resource which we should be protecting, not wasting on energy production. Humans may want energy, but they require clean water. These are only a few key reasons why this pipeline should not be permitted. Oil is a finite resource, but the land where we live will be with us forever if we take care of it. Please consider the destruction that will inevitably take place if this project is allowed to go forward and make your decision accordingly. The American people of generations to come will thank you.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1553	1	Booth	Don	Pipefitters Local 211	I would like to urge this project to go union, so it would be safer traveling through your neighborhoods.	Comment acknowledged.
1553	3	Booth	Don	Pipefitters Local 211	we need to position the U.S. for a secure future that includes a strong middle-class, and that depends on jobs and production. Most of the problems raised that I heard last night have or can be solved, so no is not the answer.	Comment acknowledged.
1554	28	Booth	Don	Pipefitters Local 211	oil is oil. It is black crude, this is oil no different than any other oil. It will pass through your neighborhoods, it will be buried about 4 foot deep, but as far as I can tell by reading through the impact statement, it's going to be a very negligible, if any, impact. Pipelines are inherently safe, safer than shipping by freighter, or shipping by trucks, or barges.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1554	29	Booth	Don	Pipefitters Local 212	The refineries that are going to refine this oil already have to meet the federal air and water standards, and as far as I can tell from the information that I've gone over, that's not going to change. So there won't be any other impact to the air and water.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1554	30	Booth	Don	Pipefitters Local 213	Now the water tailings in Canada, water can be purified, land can be remediated. What Canada does up there with their tailing ponds is a process of production. I'm not here to speak on that, other than to say, that is not an issue that is going to affect this pipeline.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1554	31	Booth	Don	Pipefitters Local	This pipeline is going to be safe going through your	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				214	neighborhoods, so long as it is installed right, coated properly and I believe the company has got plans in there for the remediation of contours and all of the land back the way it was once the grass grows back.	requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
1554	32	Booth	Don	Pipefitters Local 215	I would urge for the sake of safety, that I'd like to see this pipeline built with trained union craftsman. As I understand it, there is a project labor agreement all the way from the border of Canada to the state border of Texas. I would like to see here in Texas that you have that same quality of pipeline through your neighborhoods.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1518	1	Borg	Rick	Great Plains Laborer's Dist Council Local 430	The South Dakota Building Trades Council respectfully requests the State Department to proceed give all final and necessary approvals for the Keystone XL pipeline project. This project will create up to 13,000 construction jobs. In addition, this project is critical to delivering North American crude from Alberta's Oil Sands. The hard-working people of South Dakota believe that project .like Keystone XL will stimulate further energy development projects and job growth. Please help South Dakota's workers by approving this project.	Comment acknowledged.
475	1	Borgjalli	Carol		Oppose. There is sure to be a leak or break in the pipeline which will spill into the aquifer and contaminate the whole area's water supply. Protect the Aquifer!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
477	1	Borgjalli	Mike		I do not want them running a pipeline through the Ogallala Aquifer. This affects a huge drinking water supply in the Midwest. We've already seen how well the oil companies have taken care of problems in the gulf--poorly. What a disastrous mess! 2 of the Gulf oil company's contingency plans in the Gulf were based on a guy's plans that had been dead for 5 years. We don't need any more incompetent bureaucratic oil spills in the gulf, the seas, the shores, or Nebraska. It would be especially stupid to run this pipeline across the water aquifer of Nebraska. Move the pipeline up or down a state.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1521	2	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	<p>1.2.2.1. Overview of the Crude Oil Market The Draft EIS cites two Energy Information Administration (EIA) outlook reports (2009 Annual Energy Outlook and 2009 International Energy Outlook) as points of reference to support the conclusion that "there is general consensus that the volume of crude oil consumed worldwide, as well as the volume consumed domestically, is unlikely to decrease substantially over the next 30 years."</p> <p>The Draft EIS refers to the EIA Annual Energy Outlook as a forecast, which would indicate that the underlying analysis assesses likely futures. Outlooks produced by EIA are not forecasts and do not imply a probabilistic assessment of the future. Instead, the Reference case cited in the Draft EIS reflects a projection of what might happen given known technology and technological and demographic trends persisting over a longterm time horizon under current laws and regulations. Uncertainties regarding policy changes may be less important for the future of oil use and oil</p>	Section 1.0 of the EIS was reorganized, and information on market demand referred to by the commenter is presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS. That section has been revised in response to this comment.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					prices than uncertainties related to economic growth rates and access to petroleum resources. The Draft EIS statement above suggests that the EIA reports extend to 2040. However, both the Annual Energy Outlook cited and the International Energy Outlook cited extend to 2030. Please change the EIS accordingly.	
1521	3	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	1.2.2.2 Supply of Heavy Crude Oil from the WCSBA. Please see comments above for 1.2.2.1B. Sections 1.2.2.1 cites the 2009 Annual Energy Outlook. The 2010 Annual Energy Outlook is now available as an updated data source and point of reference for the Final EIS.	Section 1.0 of the EIS was reorganized, and information on market demand referred to by the commenter is presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS. References in that section have been updated to provide the most recent data available at the time that the final EIS was prepared.
1521	4	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	B. The Draft EIS cites a Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) article (page 1-6) as the source of a statement that exports of crude oil from Venezuela to the U.S. as a portion of Venezuela's total output have decreased. Venezuelan total oil production and total US oil imports from Venezuela are shown in the table below, provided by EIA. US imports from Venezuela, which were over 50 percent of Venezuela's production in 2004 and 2005, fell to about 40 percent of that country's production in 2008 and 2009. Consider whether you want to add this information to the EIS.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1521	5	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	C. The CFR article referenced also cites a U.S. Government Accountability Office report that says Venezuela's exports of crude oil to the US have been relatively stable with the exception of the strike period. Please take into account the data provided in the above comment when considering the analysis in the GAO report. The GAO report says the sudden loss of Venezuelan oil in the world market would raise world oil prices. If this impact would occur whether or not the US took physical delivery of crude oil from Venezuela, please so state in the EIS.	The analysis of need in the EIS is based on supply and demand and does not address the price of crude oil.
1521	6	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	1.2.2.4 Transport of Crude Oil from the WCSB to PADD IIIA. The Draft EIS states that (a) the Enbridge Pipeline System and the Kinder Morgan Express Project have a combined capacity of approximately 2.1 million bpd to deliver crude oil from Canada to the U.S." Please clarify.	Section 1.0 of the EIS was reorganized, and information on market demand referred to by the commenter is presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS. Section 1.4.3 of the EIS includes updated information on pipelines transporting WCSB crude oil into the U.S. and provides the clarification requested.
1521	7	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	B. The Enbridge Pipeline and the Kinder Morgan Express pipelines address delivery of 1.323 millionbpd of heavy crude to the U.S. (63% of 2.1 million bpd) (page 1-7). However, in section 1.2.2.2 on the supply of heavy crude, the same source is credited with with a statistic that indicates total projected heavy crude production in the WCSB was less than 0.9 million bpd in 2008. Please clarify.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1521	8	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	1.2.2.5 Future Scenarios Outlook without the Proposed Project A. For your use in EIS revision, EIA publishes high and low oil price cases in addition to the Reference case. However, the Reference case prices from EIS, as well as the quite similar reference case prices from the International Energy Agency, are often used as the starting point for policy analyses.	Comment acknowledged.
1521	11	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	PADD III Crude Oil Supplies Under the No Action Alternative When the world experienced an oil price shock in 2008, Canada sold crude oil to the US at a price linked to the global	The commenter is correct in noting that Canadian producers (and nearly all other foreign and domestic producers) supply their particular crude oil at the maximum price that the market

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					market price, not at below market rates. The Draft EIS includes a statement (page 4-3) that would lead to a different expectation: "Oil shocks arise through unstable crude oil supplies and would be more likely to occur under the No Action Alternative, as compared to the proposed Project, since crude oil supplies would continue to be sought from unstable foreign sources in the near term." Oil price shocks can arise when the margins between supply and demand are tight, even if supply is stable. In the case of a manipulation of supply to create price shock conditions, the Keystone XL pipeline would not eliminate the instruments that market participants may use to exercise market power. The Keystone XL pipeline would also not eliminate US demand in the international market or its exposure to price shocks propagating through that market, which affect the prices charged for supply by producers in Alberta as well. Therefore, this statement needs further examination.	will bear. However, this does not alter the conclusion that increasing access to a major crude oil producer would mitigate the magnitude and duration of future price shocks.
1521	13	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	B Some producers (or their investors) may seek access to Asian markets regardless of whether the US issues a Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline. With different investors and stakeholders supporting each project, it seems that issuance of a Presidential Permit for the Keystone XL pipeline will not foreclose an option others may be pursuing to establish a pipeline to the West Coast. That is, it appears that these two pipelines are not mutually exclusive. 1. It would be helpful to clarify the following statement (page 4-4) that suggests a direct trade-off between the pipelines: "Producers in Canada have indicated that if the US market is not available to them, much of the crude would be shipped outside of North America, particularly to Japan, China and India..." 1. What is the scale of the primary proposed pipeline to the West Coast compared to the Keystone XL pipeline?	Section 4.1 of the EIS describes the potential pipeline projects that could transport crude oil from the Canadian oil sands to the West Coast of Canada.
1521	14	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	3.14.3.14 Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Climate Change A. The draft EIS suggests (page 3.14-29) that "...deliveries of oil via the Project could theoretically either replace dwindling oil processed at these refineries, supplant existing supplies that are less stable or more costly, increase the total volume of oil processed, or result in a combination of these scenarios." It would be helpful to clarify this option set in a prominent part of the EIS. Pesnetly, the Draft EIS frames some informaiton in the context of one possible outcome and then another.	Language in the DEIS has been substantially revised in the FEIS.
1521	15	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	B. The EIS states in separate parts of the EIS that TransCanada has reported a successful open season for securing binding commitments to ship oil and that no refinery has yet signed a commitment to take delivery. It would be informative to present these two points together in the EIS.	Comment acknowledged.
1521	17	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	1. 70-mile or 80-mile line. The Draft EIS refers to the proposed 230-kV transmission line as 80 miles-long on page ES-3 and 70 miles-long on page 1-3. Please revise as appropriate to be consistent.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1521	18	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	2. Presentation of the connected actions. Page ES-3, ES.2.2, Connected Actions. Change the sentence that says: "Additionally, Western has determined that due to load	The Executive Summary has been revised substantially.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					forecasts associated with proposed pump stations in South Dakota, a new 230-kV transmission line would need to be added to the existing electrical grid system; as a result Western has proposed construction and operation of the 80-mile-long Lower Brule to Witten transmission line.” to “Additionally, Western has determined that due to load forecasts associated with proposed pump station in South Dakota, a new 230-kV transmission line would need to be added to the existing electrical grid system; as a result Western has identified the need for the new 230-kV Lower Brule to Witten transmission line and Basin Electric Power Cooperative has proposed construction and operation of that line. Also, Western has proposed construction and operation of a 2.1-mile double circuit 230-kv transmission line from Big Bend to Lower Brule and construction of the proposed Lower Brule substation.”	
1521	19	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	3. Future NEPA. The EIS is inconsistent with regard to what additional NEPA will be required, as page ES-3 refers to “an additional and separate NEPA environmental assessment” and page 2-5 says “an additional and separate NEPA environmental review” (different than EA indicated on page ES-3). The EIS should be consistent with regard to future NEPA for the line, rather than suggesting an EA in one chapter and referring to environmental review more generally in another chapter.	The Executive Summary has been revised substantially and is consistent with Section 2.5.2 of the EIS.
1521	20	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	4. Description of Western Area Power Administration. Section 1.3.2.9., page 1-12,second paragraph. Please change the sentence that says “Western is the networkbalancing authority” to “Western is the network balancing authority and as such is required to perform joint system engineering studies to determine the effects that additional facilities or services might have on system reliability and stability.”	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1521	21	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	5. Western’s involvement with proposing alternative routes and corridors for the 230-kv transmission line. The EIS describes two proposed corridors and nine alternativerroute options for the 230-kV transmission line. In describing the corridors and alternative route options, the text implies that Western is directly involved. All of the EIS text and tables/figures explain that Western has proposed one of the particular alternative route options under Corridor A. One route is labeled Western in figures - see page 2-54; page 3.4-16 - Table 3.4.5-3; page 3.5-43; Figure 4.4-1; and page 4-22 and 4-23, etc.) (There is no indication that an agency other than Western is responsible for this line, e.g., no mention of RUS involvement.)	Section 2.5.2 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment and explains the involvement of RUS.
1521	22	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	6. Unsubstantiated statements of negligible impacts for connected actions -- the 2.1-mile transmission line and the Lower Brule substation (Western’s actions) and the230-k V transmission line. In Section 3, for most of the resource areas the EIS says “Theconstruction and operation of electrical	The assessment of potential impacts due to construction and operation of the Big Bend to Witten (formerly the Lower Brule to Witten) 230-kV transmission in the EIS is based on the information for the proposed project that was available at the time the EIS was prepared. Additionally, as a result of a

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					distribution lines and substations associated with the proposed pump stations, and the Lower Brule to Witten 230-kV electrical transmission line would have negligible effects on [INSERT RESOURCE]" without any explanation or justification for the statement.	request for financing from Basin Electric Power Cooperative to the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the transmission line compliance with NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and other environmental review requirements will be the responsibility of the RUS as the lead federal agency.
1521	23	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	7. EIS does not indicate the presence or absence of floodplains or wetlands for the proposed 2.1-mile transmission line and Lower Brule substation (Western's actions)(consideration of 10 CFR 1022 isn't mentioned in the Draft EIS). See Section 3.3.1.3.	As stated in Section 2.5 of the EIS: "Although the permit applications for these projects would be reviewed and acted on by other agencies, the potential impacts of these projects have been analyzed based on currently available information and are addressed in Section 3.0. However, in some cases only limited information was available on the design, construction, and operation of the projects." As noted in Section 2.4.2.1 of the EIS, RUS would prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Big Bend to Witten 230-kV Transmission Line (formerly named the Lower Brule to Witten 230-kV Transmission Line) that would address the impacts associated with construction and operation of the transmission line. DOS anticipates that RUS would address relevant issues related to 10 CFR 1022 in the EA.
1521	24	Borgstrom	Carol	DOE	8. Editorial. Page 4-22 change Western Area Power Authority to Western Area Power Administration.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment. Note that the EIS has been revised to move alternative alignments for the Big Bend to Witten 230-kV Transmission Line from Section 4.0 of the EIS to Section 2.5.2.
922	1	Boschult	Mary		I am writing to oppose the proposed route of the Keystone XL Pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer. Pumping tar sands oil through this pipeline route would be a significant and unnecessary risk to the Nebraska Sandhills, a one-of-a-kind natural ecosystem and would be contrary to the public interest in preserving and protecting clean drinking water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
278	1	Bowdish	Kate		Please no pipeline through the Ogallala Aquifer. Nothing good can come from that!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
620	1	Bower	Dean		There is much evidence that pipelines leak. Keystone cannot absolutely guarantee the XL pipeline will not leak. Therefore the Keystone XL pipeline should be routed far away from the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
1548	15	Bowker	Frank		I got to see how TransCanada works, I got to see all their safety procedures, their environmental procedures; every single detail on that job I got to see. And I have to tell you right now honestly, just as one person to another, that it was one of the best operations that I've ever taken part in.	Comment acknowledged.
1548	16	Bowker	Frank		As far as safety, they just absolutely overkill on safety. People are concerned about safety issues. And I have to tell you that they did some things that I thought was crazy, but it was their policy in safety. And the environmental program, the contractor has an environmental department and the pipeline company has an environmental department, and they both work together; and they take care of every single, smallest detail of wildlife issues, water issues, every single issue that can come up on that project. And when they leave, when they're finished building that pipeline, you go back there and look, and you cannot even tell that it's been there except for	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the width of the right-of-way.	
1548	17	Bowker	Frank		And really all I wanted to do was to say that this pipeline is using North American crude oil to pipe to North American refineries so we can use it; everyone came here in a car, I'm sure, everyone uses gas and oil, farmers use fertilizer, there will be fertilizer made from this, and I guess what my point is would we rather bring this down through this method of transportation to use North American crude oil, or would we rather give our money to the Middle East to import oil so we can support their terrorism and their drug dealings and all the evil things that go on there, or send our money down to Manuel Noriega with his communist regime, to get this crude oil from them? Or can we bring it down from Canada, build a safe pipeline, and use it here, and create jobs in America?	Comment acknowledged.
1134	1	Bowman	Chuck		I agree with Senator Johanns that we have to protect our States greatest resource. How can the guarantee that a leak or spill will not occur?	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater. As noted in that section, the likelihood of a spill from the Project is low, but it is not zero.
1235	1	Boyce	Robert	Wachiska Audubon Society	Thank you for expressing concern about the Keystone XL Pipeline. Many Nebraskans share your concern, including the board of Wachiska Audubon Society, which has submitted a detailed comment on the dangers of adverse effects on Nebraska wildlife.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1235	3	Boyce	Robert	Wachiska Audubon Society	I have read that with the two pipelines already approved, TransCanada has enough capacity to handle all the foreseeable shipments of dirty sands oil for the next twenty years, if not more. Why should we permit another pipeline?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1332	1	Brandt	Diane	Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	The Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture supports TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urges the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1332	2	Brandt	Diane	Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	Glasgow is a rural community in Northeastern MT, with a population of 3300 residents. The positive economic impacts of the TransCanada project construction, property taxes and jobs created will benefit our small businesses, tax base and outlying communities.	Comment acknowledged.
1332	3	Brandt	Diane	Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	We live in an area which is rich in Agriculture production, outdoor recreation, ranching and many small family owned businesses. We pride ourselves in our Quality of life and reasonable cost of living. Our small town provides quality education for our children and we have excellent medical and eldercare facilities. We know that the TransCanada project will not have a negative impact on the quality of life which we value so much.	Comment acknowledged.
1332	5	Brandt	Diane	Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce &	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Agriculture	land based, North American; and, transported by pipeline. Tiils project meets each of these criteria.	
1332	6	Brandt	Diane	Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1332	7	Brandt	Diane	Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1332	8	Brandt	Diane	Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver for Montana, the states where it is constructed, and U.S. consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1332	9	Brandt	Diane	Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	I urge the granting of the permit; On behalf Of the 200 members of the Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce ' & Agriculture I urge the granting of the TransCanada permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
720	1	Brass	Judy		Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills. They are too fragile to take this risk.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
720	2	Brass	Judy		...Oil companies promise that nothing will be damaged, but they do not deliver.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
178	1	Breckenridge	Russ	United Association of Plumbers, Pipefitters, Pipe Liners, Sprinkler Fitters, Welders, and Service Technicians	Keystone will generate \$486,000,000 in tax revenue for state governments and 99.1 million for local taxing entities.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1546	174	Breckenridge	Russ	United Association of Plumbers, Pipefitters, Pipe Liners, Sprinkler Fitters, Welders, and Service Technicians	Currently members are facing 20% unemployment, in some areas of the country, 40%. Keystone will create jobs with benefits and worker protections. It's anticipated 13,000 construction jobs will be associated with the project.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1546	177	Breckenridge	Russ	United Association of Plumbers, Pipefitters, Pipe Liners, Sprinkler Fitters, Welders, and Service Technicians	Project will help spur the economies of communities desperate for revenue.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1417	1	Breigenzer	Karen		I encourage you to continue to review the proposed Keystone XL pipeline project and to grant a permit for the pipeline... I urge you reject the request of advocacy groups that seek suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. As the wife of a wheat farmer in northeast Montana, I am of the opinion that the pipeline is a smart, progressive step toward energy security for our country and economic recovery for this area. Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1417	2	Breigenzer	Karen		The project has significant potential for positive economic impacts in northeast Montana and the surrounding areas. The pipeline project would boost the sagging economy of the area with private investments. The construction of the pipeline and the associated power supply would create several well-paying jobs for the citizens of this area. Local governments and school districts would benefit from the property taxes that the pipeline company would pay... the pipeline is a smart, progressive step toward energy security for our country and economic recovery for this area	Comment acknowledged.
1417	3	Breigenzer	Karen		Pipelines are a safe, reliable, environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products.	Comment acknowledged.
543	1	Brennan	Marilyn		I do not want this pipeline going across Nebraska's greatest treasure, the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
543	3	Brennan	Marilyn		They plan to go through natural prairies & a wetland on my own property near Central City, NE.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.5 addresses prairies and Section 3.4 addresses wetlands.
1560	10	Brennan	Marilyn		Concerned about the pipeline running through the Ogallala Aquifer. This is an aquifer that cannot be contaminated.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1560	11	Brennan	Marilyn		Also concerned that pipeline will go through her property near where her cattle drink. She asked TransCanada to move it to her fenceline, but they refused.	Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, including compensation for lost crops. As noted in the EIS, after construction is complete, farming can continue over the pipeline. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stockpond, well, or stream used as a source of water for cattle is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1560	12	Brennan	Marilyn		TransCanada hasn't said how they will clean up any leaks.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
835	1	Bridges	Sherry		This project proposes too big of a risk to the Ogallala Aquifer. Please don't route this pipeline over one of the biggest water sources for the central United States.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. and ALT-1.
835	2	Bridges	Sherry		Better yet, build a refinery in Canada.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
929	1	Bridges	Laurie	Oregon State University	Back in 1991-1996 I attended the University of Nebraska as an undergraduate and took a class, "Anthropology of the great plains." I remember learning about the Ogallala Aquifer and how important it is to our well-being. Do not build this pipeline! Future generations will thank you. If the aquifer is damaged we are all in big trouble!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1451	1	Brill	MaryElizabeth		I'm opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline extension for the following reasons: 1) the toxic tar sands extraction sludge in their water has caused increased cancer rates in the indigenous peoples in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1451	3	Brill	MaryElizabeth		3. Tar sands oil is expensive and trees are destroyed along pipeline routes.	The need for the proposed Project is discussed in Section 1.4 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-1. Forested habitat would require clearing for construction of the proposed Project. The area of forest that would be cleared is presented in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. Previously forested habitats within the temporary construction right-of-way would be allowed to regenerate through succession as described in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. Mitigation developed specifically for forested habitats are described in the Construction, Mitigation, and Restoration Plan, which is in Appendix B of the EIS, and Section 3.5.5 of the EIS.
1451	4	Brill	MaryElizabeth		4. Pumping tar sands uses an excess of electricity - probably supplied by coal	Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves.
1451	5	Brill	MaryElizabeth		Big oil companies expect to make millions from tar sands but haven't set up clean-up funds.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project. Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding or setting up a fund for damages associated with construction or operation of the proposed Project.
568	1	Briney	Beth		As a native Nebraskan, I am very concerned about the proposed route of the Keystone pipeline. While others may not know much about the Ogallala Aquifer, those of us who live above it or near it cherish this rich, fragile resource. This aquifer with its pure, easily accessed water has provided the water that enabled the native peoples of the Great Plains, the early European settlers, the farmers who feed the world, and those of us who are their descendants to live and prosper here in the plains states. The same characteristics that allowed this resource to be used are those that make it very vulnerable to destruction through pollution---it is close to the surface of the earth & is encased in very porous material. Please examine the extent of the aquifer, noting all of the states and citizens that are touched by the Ogallala aquifer. There is no fail-safe way to protect against a failure that would destroy the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Please do not allow this pipeline route to endanger this aquifer. We can live without oil. We cannot live without water. I implore you to deny permission for the Keystone pipeline's proposed route.	
568	2	Briney	Beth		A leak from an oil pipeline would damage this fantastic water resource forever. This isn't just about Nebraska. The risk of a leak, however small, is too great.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and the Sand Hills area. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1427	2	Bringelson	Richard		The political and financial power behind this project will allow them to shape any decision they need for their best interests. It feels pretty overwhelming to us on main street and byways of the country. I have moderate concern for my personal safety because I have submitted these comments. Thank you for your process allowing public input	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
850	1	Brink	Katrina		Please do not allow construction of the pipeline to carry oil from the tar sands from Alberta to Texas. The last thing we need to do as a country right now is invest in more dirty energy, as we have seen in the Gulf of Mexico. It is now time to seriously invest in clean energy sources.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
850	2	Brink	Katrina		This pipeline would have serious negative impacts if it ever contaminated water supplies for people in the Great Plains. Please consider the people who could be affected by this and let's put our country on a track for renewable energy that our children will inherit.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1419	1	Bristol	David&Charlene		We are very concerned about the environmental impact as the Keystone XL Pipeline passes through the Ogallala Aquifer ...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1419	2	Bristol	David&Charlene		We are very concerned about the environmental impact as the Keystone XL Pipeline passes through [the Ogallala Aquifer and] the Sandhills.[If anything should happen as it did in the gulf, it would contaminate our water supply. Nebraska has nothing to gain by this, but a lot to lose!]	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1419	3	Bristol	David&Charlene		[We are very concerned about the environmental impact as the Keystone XL Pipeline passes through the Ogallala Aquifer and the Sandhills.] If anything should happen as it did in the Gulf, it would contaminate our water supply. [Nebraska has	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					nothing to gain by this, but a lot to lose!]	from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1419	4	Bristol	David&Charlene		[We are very concerned about the environmental impact as the Keystone XL Pipeline passes through the Ogallala Aquifer and the sandhills.] If anything should happen as it did in the gulf, it would contaminate our water supply.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1419	5	Bristol	David&Charlene		Nebraska has nothing to gain by this, but a lot to lose!	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1454	1	Bristol	David		Farmers who raise hogs and cattle have to go through several regulations to line their pits so they won't leak into the aquifer. It looks to me like if this project goes through the least we could expect is that they put a liner around this pipe!	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Those requirements do not include installation of a line under or around the pipe. Such a liner would not prevent released crude oil from entering into the environment, and the liner would affect hydrological conditions along the proposed route.
172	1	Brodie	Jack		No to the oil pipeline crossing the Ogallala Aquifer, Nebraska's greatest natural attribute! Art Hovey: "they could have chosen a better route than through the Sandhills." The smallest leak could destroy the Aquifer, the smallest leak would be difficult to find in the Sandhills! The oilers are already, discussing making the pipeline walls thinner!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
1322	1	Brooke	MaryKathryn		The Department of State should not give permits for pipelines importing the world's dirtiest fuel while the rest of the country fights to prevent catastrophic climate change.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1322	2	Brooke	MaryKathryn		I urge you to fulfill your role as protector of our country and say no to tar sands. Tar sands will increase our transportation emissions, counteract existing efforts to fight global warming, and undermine U.S. energy independence by continuing our dependence on foreign oil. By expanding the U.S. market for tar sands oil, this pipeline will increase air pollution at American refineries and spur further expansion of the tar sands industry in Canada an industry that has caused severe water and air contamination and destroyed hundreds of square miles of wetlands and forest.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1322	3	Brooke	MaryKathryn		The Keystone XL pipelines cross the Ogallala Aquifer, which is one of the world's largest aquifers and is located here in the Great Plains of the United States of America. This water supply is vital to our country. In the event a tar sands pipeline leaks or breaks, the damage to our much needed water supply	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					will be devastating.	
1322	5	Brooke	MaryKathryn		I call upon you to protect the resources of our country by saying NO to tar sands. Tying our future to toxic tar sands will never be in our national interest. Please consider the true impact of this pipeline by including the devastating effects of mining, refining, and burning this fuel, and the potential for fouling the Ogallala aquifer when you make your decision. Again, I am asking you to fulfill your role as protector of our country and say no to tar sands.	Comment acknowledged.
894	2	Brooks	Terron		And also I'm just not so thrilled about a pipeline carrying the dirtiest form of oil our through our land and water.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1338	1	Brosi	Amy		I am a resident of Huntsville, Texas, which is located in Walker County. I submit the following statement regarding the XL Keystone Pipeline. There are several reasons for this project to not be approved. I will however, begin with the most obvious which is public health and safety. This pipeline undermines the people's right to live in an environment that is free from contamination and pollution.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts and would have a negligible impact on public health and safety. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1338	2	Brosi	Amy		At some point the pipeline will leak. It may be a large, obvious leak or it may be a small one that is difficult to locate or it may never even be noticed at the surface. Nonetheless it will pollute our environment. Our land here in Texas is more important to us and I will not let a private company justify polluting the land and water, especially with tar sand oil.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1338	3	Brosi	Amy		TransCanada will also not pay for the health effects from air pollution from the burning of this type of fuel and undoubtedly there will be health problems at a later date from this expansion project.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1338	4	Brosi	Amy		Our global environment is simply being exploited and abused for a profit. TransCanada not only justifies this action, but wants to spread the pollution from the horrible extraction site to get it to Houston. I believe we already pay a heavy price with our loss of natural habitats, global warming effects, chronic health problems, water and air pollution with our current oil hungry and capitalist society. I will not accept that his company can operate the pipeline without polluting and I believe it is not economically feasible due to the cost of extraction and continued cost of public health and safety.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1338	5	Brosi	Amy		Secondly, TransCanada's stating that this expansion pipeline project will be an economic engine by creating lots of jobs. It	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					will also provide oil for North America which provides for better national security. These arguments might be true, however it lacks foresight, integrity, and accountability.	
1338	6	Brosi	Amy		Extracting tar sand oil is the most devastating I have ever seen. All of that destruction and environmental impact just so people can drive their vehicles, etc for just a little while longer. There will be a time soon that TransCanada will no longer be able to economically extract this oil and then the pipeline will not be needed. All of this destruction, dangerous and hard work, pollution will be for a quick profit. I believe that not only is the tar sand oil the dirtiest crude oil, but it really speaks to the desperation for oil and low morale of this country.	The proposed Project would transport crude oil. Neither Keystone nor its parent company, TransCanada, are involved in oil sands development projects. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Also see Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1338	8	Brosi	Amy		This is not the time for a pipeline to support the flow of the dirtiest oil on our planet. We already know the implications of global warming and Texas will be hard hit. We are already seeing these effects. TransCanada may try and make the environmental impact minimal, but the bottom line is that it's still polluting, shortsighted, and the major consequences far out way the benefits.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries.
1338	9	Brosi	Amy		There are other means for jobs and national security, such as cleaner energy and efficiency, mass transportation, and local agriculture. We do not need to settle for the same old justification from the oil companies. If you support this pipeline you will be supporting the most destructive and dirtiest form of energy. Please do not approve this permit. it's not in the interests of the people of Texas or of the global community. Thank you for this chance to comment on this project.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State (DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
299	1	Broweleit	Bob		Why is this pipeline being allowed to cross the Ogallala Aquifer, a stabilizing resource in this region of the United States? The water is far more valuable to our economy and should be protected at all costs.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
299	2	Broweleit	Bob		If one overlays a map of the aquifer, we can see that the original pipeline avoided much more of the highly productive portions of the aquifer. One easily sees the reason TransCanada wants to use the proposed route. It will cut off hundreds of miles of pipeline, rather than putting it close to the original Keystone pipeline or avoiding the aquifer completely. If more pipeline capacity is needed, the pipeline should go around the aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 address potential alternative routes, including following the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route to minimize the distance the proposed Project would extend across the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
153	1	Brown	Don		For one thing, the Emergency Response Plan is far from being completed. If something should go wrong with the pipeline, our local emergency personnel and landowners need to know what plan to execute, and our communities must be reassured that it will work. We are seeing right now in the Gulf, how a lack of emergency preparation can quickly become a disaster.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
331	1	Brown	Webb		This project makes sense to me. I believe TransCanada can do this project in a safe and efficient manner, bringing great economic benefits and energy security, while protecting the environment we cherish in Big Sky Country. Please help move this project forward.	Comment acknowledged.
683	1	Brown	Dave		Please take time to redirect the pipeline so that it doesn't go	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					over the aquifer. Please consider the “what ifs” before they happen.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
984	1	Brown	Joann		I am opposed to the pipeline that will run through the precious Nebraska aquifer. Please do not allow this project to continue.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1428	1	Brown	Webb	Montana Chamber of Commerce	The Montana Chamber of Commerce, representing a variety of businesses large and small across Montana, supports the increase in energy supply that the TransCanada Keystone XL (KXL) project provides. The elements of this project meet our principles from an economic and environmental standpoint. We urge you to move KXL forward in the process... At this point, we can see no justifiable reason for you to halt this process.	Comment acknowledged.
1428	3	Brown	Webb	Montana Chamber of Commerce	Passing through six northeast Montana counties, the project will bring significant and positive economic returns, such as \$1 billion in construction outlays, over 1,000 jobs, and huge Montana expenditures. Ongoing operation should provide further employment opportunities and revenue return. KXL also has the potential to boost Montana production, with reduced regional pipeline congestion and a possible “on-ramp” location in Montana. That could mean even more tax revenue for Montana, on top of the estimated \$2 billion over the life of the project.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes. Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the proposed Project in Montana.
1428	4	Brown	Webb	Montana Chamber of Commerce	TransCanada has proven itself to be a good Montana corporate citizen, operating the Northern Border gas pipeline, with construction to begin soon on the Bison gas pipeline. They are members in good standing of our organization and have always been ready to help with speakers on this topic... Your Department has run a comprehensive permitting process in full compliance with NEPA... I would be happy to provide any further comment or any answer any questions. Please contact me if necessary.	Comment acknowledged.
1428	5	Brown	Webb	Montana Chamber of Commerce	Environmentally, pipelines are one of the most secure and safe methods of transporting oil.	Comment acknowledged.
1428	6	Brown	Webb	Montana Chamber of Commerce	There has been significant public participation during the DEIS process. We expect this will continue during the process to complete a final EIS.	Comment acknowledged.
1428	6	Brown	Webb	Montana Chamber of Commerce	There has been significant public participation during the DEIS process. We expect this will continue during the process to complete a final EIS.	Comment acknowledged.
104	2	Brown,Jr.	Augustus	Upper Big Blue Natural Resource District	I was surprised by the number of people that made comments about the pipeline running through the Ogallala Aquifer here at York. The aquifer here is in the Quaternary formation and not the Ogallala formation. The Ogallala formation ends about 50 miles to the West of York. The Quaternary formation is in the lower half of the pipeline path in Nebraska. The Quaternary formation runs to about 25 miles to the East of York. I also was surprised how misinformed some of the speakers were on what happens when the aquifer gets contaminated. We have experience of two such cases here at York that involved the	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Federal Government. The first involves a government grain bin site that in the 1950's was used to store grain and the grain was fumigated to prevent spoilage. The chemical used leached into the ground and has contaminated the ground water in that area. The discovery went undetected for several decades. The extent of the contamination extends about one mile to the South-east of the site. The finding is that the narrow plume moves at a very slow rate with the gradient on the aquifer measured in feet per year. The gradients of the aquifers in Nebraska are generally to the south-east. The government grain bin site at Utica Nebraska and I am sure other government bins sites are experiencing the same thing. The second is a military missile site to the North East of York that was constructed in the early 1960's and was in use for just a few years. At that site they used a solvent that leached into the aquifer. This is also a narrow plume that has traveled about two miles. Again, the movement is measured in feet per year. This was also undetected for several years. Currently the federal government is using a system of wells to decontaminate the aquifer. In the case of an oil spill the probably on contaminating the aquifer when detected early should be very low if at all.	regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
104	3	Brown,Jr.	Augustus	Upper Big Blue Natural Resource District	I feel that this pipeline is very much needed to develop a reliable supply of crude oil for our county. I also feel that a pipeline is a very efficient and a low hazard method of transporting crude oil. In view of recent events in the Gulf of Mexico, that just could not happen with a pipeline. I believe that Trans Canada is following all the latest requirements of the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Administration and with the oversight of the Environmental Protection Agency the issues of pipeline safety will be met. I am acquainted with a number of the property owners in the York area and some in the Seward area where a pipeline was built last year. This acquaintance is from my days in the banking business and I can tell you most of the property owners I know are well satisfied with the easement settlements they have received and in the Seward area with the way the land was left after the pipeline was installed. I believe the Department of State should issue the required permits.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
104	1	Brown,Jr.	Augustus	Upper Big Blue Natural Resource District	I live in York Nebraska and retired from banking. Currently I am an elected director for the Upper Big Blue Natural Resource District for which I have served for almost Twelve years and I am also an elected County Commissioner for the last five years. I attended the hearing in York but was unable to stay long enough to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1473	1	Brownback	Sam	US Senate	The U.S. Department of State has the opportunity to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security, but also will provide a powerful, private sector economic stimulus to the states and localities along the pipeline route, including my home state of Kansas, during its construction at a time when the economy continues to struggle. As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. The	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					direct investment in Kansas of about \$1 billion for the construction and development of the pipeline will lead to gains in business activity in the state of Kansas of an estimated \$683.2 million in total expenditures, \$486.5 million in gross output, and 6,721 person-years of employment. This increase in economic activity during construction will generate tax receipts of an estimated \$15 million to the State and \$2.9 million to local entities.	
1473	2	Brownback	Sam	US Senate	We encourage the Department of State to carefully consider the benefits found in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which states that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation," and issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement that will allow the project to move forward, creating jobs and stimulating the state and local economies along the pipeline route.	Comment acknowledged.
1323	1	Bruce	Larry		I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1323	3	Bruce	Larry		The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: • Land-based; • North American; and, • Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1323	4	Bruce	Larry		Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1323	5	Bruce	Larry		Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1323	6	Bruce	Larry		and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1323	7	Bruce	Larry		Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1546	13	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	DEIS grossly underestimates the negative impact of KXL. Fails to adequately assess the air and health impacts of refining tar sands in the U.S.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1546	14	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	DEIS includes improper analysis of the global warming pollution of oil from tar sands.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1546	15	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	DEIS fails to assess this pipeline's ability to drive the expansion of the environmental Armageddon occurring in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1546	16	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Tar sands oil contains more sulfur, nitrogen, lead, nickel, and arsenic than conventional crude, which poses risks to communities surrounding refineries in the form of lung and respiratory problems such as bronchitis, asthma, respiratory infections, and decreased lung function.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1546	17	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Metals such as mercury released from refineries are neurotoxins.	Section 3.12.1.2 includes a discussion of all regulations that the Project is required to comply with in order to minimize impacts to air quality, including health effects. Consolidated Response CAN-1 addresses development of Canadian oil sands.
1546	18	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Volatile organic compounds emitted by refineries can be carcinogenic.	Section 3.12.1.2 includes a discussion of all regulations that the Project is required to comply with in order to minimize impacts to air quality, including health effects. Consolidated Response CAN-1 addresses development of Canadian oil sands.
1546	22	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Executive Order 12898 directs every federal agency, "To the greatest extent practicable, and permitted by law, to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission, by identifying and addressing as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health of environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions." No federal programs, policies, or activities will have a higher or more adverse impact on human health and the environment in Port Arthur than the additional cumulative impacts of tar sands.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
1546	23	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Both the tar sands industry and the scientific community agree that over its entire life cycle, tar sands oil emits 15 to 20%	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					more global warming pollution than the conventional oil that we already use.	
1546	24	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Building this one pipeline...would result in approximately 38 million metric tons of additional greenhouse gas emissions per year. The equivalent of adding 6,000,000 cars to the road.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1546	25	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	DEIS fails to recognize that pipeline will drive massive environmental degradation in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1546	26	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Already the United States has more tar sands pipeline capacity than existing Canadian tar sands production. Therefore, to drill the 900,000 million barrels per day of additional capacity, Keystone XL will require the expansion of tar sands oil production.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1546	27	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	And by 19 opening up an international shipping port to tar sands oil, this pipeline will spur additional expansion of the tar sands industry, due to overseas demand.	The demand for crude oil and refined product in other parts of the world is not related to the number of available port facilities. Although there are likely pipeline connections from the delivery points in Texas to ports along the Gulf Coast, it is not likely that crude oil transported by the proposed Project would be exported using those pathways. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4 of the EIS, the crude oil that would be shipped by the proposed Project would primarily replace existing sources of crude oil that are declining. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the expansion of oil sands production activity in relation to the proposed Project.
1546	29	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Dept. of State should delay permitting until the White House Council for Environmental Quality releases new guidance on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. Specific guidance is needed on projects such as KXL, which have large climate change implications.	Although no GHG thresholds currently exist relevant to the proposed Project, the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance, including CEQ's draft guidance for GHG. The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA do not require delaying NEPA environmental reviews for the completion of promulgation of regulations that are in draft form during the review period.
1546	30	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	EIS should include full life cycle analysis of the GHG emissions associated with a barrel of tar sands oil, accounting for the energy required to extract tar sands from the ground and process it into synthetic crude and the destruction to the Boreal forests.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.
1546	31	Brune	Michael	Sierra Club	Urges the Department of State to immediately incorporate environmental justice considerations.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.</p> <p>As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.</p>
956	1	Brunken	Jed		I believe this pipeline should be built [if necessary] in an alternate location. We DO NOT need to endanger one of this country's most precious resources....water.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
956	2	Brunken	Jed		I feel the pipeline could be a target for terrorism if located over the Aquifer.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
1546	151	Bruno	Kenny	Corporate Ethics International	Keystone 1 and XL are strategic parts of the rapid and reckless expansion of the "destructive megaproject," developing tar sands.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1546	152	Bruno	Kenny	Corporate Ethics International	The State Department has not looked deeply enough at energy security, the claims of enhancement through tar sands development are exaggerated. Tar sands carries no spare capacity, and are the most expensive on earth.	As described in Consolidated Response P&N-9, energy security will be addressed in the National Interest Determination process. Section 1.4 of the EIS addresses the volume of the reserves in the Canadian oil sands fields and projected production from those fields.
1546	153	Bruno	Kenny	Corporate Ethics International	Because of over-capacity, pipeline might even cause higher gas prices.	An analysis of the potential U.S. macro-economic impacts of the pipeline capacities and use are outside of the scope of this EIS.
1546	155	Bruno	Kenny	Corporate Ethics International	The major benefit of the pipeline goes to refineries in TX, not to the national interest.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
1546	158	Bruno	Kenny	Corporate Ethics	Good news that oil consumption is falling, but the Keystone pipeline would require a massive investment which would	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				International	"lock us into this dirty infrastructure for decades."	
590	1	Bryan	George		The Ogallala Aquifer is a key fresh water resource for multiple states. Allowing an oil company pipeline to cross thru the Sandhills of Nebraska creates a situation with a high probability that a leak will occur at some point and pollute the aquifer. Pollution of the aquifer will be impossible to treat or correct. It is irresponsible of our leaders and government officials to allow this water resource to be placed at risk when alternatives, regardless of the cost to the profitability of the oil company, are available. I urge the regulating body to act responsibly for future generations and deny the company access to run the pipeline thru Nebraska's Sandhills, or over any part of the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
462	1	Bryant	Miles		I urge all involved in plotting the route of this pipeline to avoid the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska. The attributes of this precious water supply and the ease with which it could be permanently damaged by spills and leaks suggest it would be folly to run a pipe line across it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. and ALT-1.
1424	2	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	These landowner groups believe that the DEIS fails to adequately consider the [appropriate mitigation requirements of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, as well as the] socioeconomic impacts of a potential crude oil spill, as mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 55 U.S.C. §§ 4321, et seq. ("NEPA")... B. The Department Failed to Adequately Analyze the Environmental and Socioeconomic Impacts of Abandonment and/or Decommissioning of the Keystone XL Pipeline. The members' comments including requiring TransCanada to post a bond to ensure that the Keystone XL Pipeline will be decommissioned or abandoned in the most environmentally sound manner. However, the Department's so-called analysis of the impacts of abandonment and/or decommissioning of the Keystone XL Pipeline and potential mitigation of those issues is woefully inadequate. The Department merely stated: The proposed Project is expected to operate for 50 years or more. At this time, Keystone has not submitted plans for abandonment of the facilities at the end of the Project's operational life. Abandonment plans would be submitted to the appropriate agencies for review and approval prior to abandonment of the Project facilities Dept. of State, Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Project, 2-56 (April 16, 2010) (hereinafter, "Keystone XL DEIS"). Thus, even though the Department received specific comments on decommissioning mitigation measures, it completely failed to address and analyze such issues in its DEIS for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. The NEPA process is formulated to consider every potential alternative and significant effect on the human environment. By putting off the consideration of the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the Keystone XL Pipeline, the Department shirked its responsibilities under NEPA.	Revised Section 3.13.6.7 of the EIS addresses the potential socioeconomic impacts of a spill from the proposed Project. Issues related to taking the Project out of service at the end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project. Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1424	5	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	These comments included, among other things, for TransCanada to be required to indemnify and hold harmless landowners for environmental contamination associated with	Indemnification and hold harmless issues are not a part of the NEPA environmental review process and would be addressed in easement negotiations between landowners and Keystone.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the Pipeline, ... The Department failed to address any of these comments raised by these landowner groups.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, easement negotiations are state issues and the Department of State has no authority to intervene in those matters.
1424	8	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The Department Failed to Adequately Analyze the Environmental and Socioeconomic Impacts of Potential Landowner Liability Additionally, the scoping comments submitted by members of these landowner groups included issues such as landowner liability and indemnification by TransCanada for spills on private property. Nevertheless, the Department completely failed to address these comments submitted by landowners who will be impacted by not only the construction and operation of the Keystone XL Pipeline, but also the liability that is inherently associated with having a crude oil pipeline traverse one's property. These issues directly relate to the socioeconomic factors that the Department must analyze under NEPA.	NEPA environmental reviews do not require addressing indemnification, liability, and other legal issues; therefore, those issues were therefore not addressed in the EIS. Easement agreements are the instruments for providing liability limits and indemnification. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Potential socioeconomic impacts associated with a spill from the proposed Project, including potential impacts to property values, are addressed in Section 3.13.6.7 of the EIS.
1424	9	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	III. Conclusion. Because the Department failed to respond to specific comments made by landowners, and because the Department failed to analyze important and applicable environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, the Department has failed to meet its required duty under NEPA. Therefore, we respectfully request that the Department address these comments and concerns in a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Thank you for your consideration of the foregoing matters. [FOOTNOTES:] I Protect South Dakota Resources, Landowner for Fairness, and Eastern Montana Landowners Group are three groups organized to represent landowners whose properties will be impacted by the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline Project in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Montana, respectively.	The EIS addresses all substantive issues raised during the scoping process. Table 1.7.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments received and the sections of the EIS in which they area addressed. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1425	2	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The DEIS fails to adequately consider the appropriate mitigation requirements of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, ..., as mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 55 U.S.C. §§ 4321, et seq. ("NEPA")... I. Statutory Requirements to Consider Mitigation Measures under NEPA Mitigation strategies must be fully and adequately analyzed under NEPA. See 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. The entire environmental impact statement is to be "[b]ased on the information and analysis presented in the sections on the Affected Environment (§ 1502.15) and the Environmental Consequences (§ 1502.16) " 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. Under these regulations, agencies are required to include in their environmental analyses "appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(t). "[A]n environmental impact statement must include a discussion of possible mitigation measures to avoid adverse environmental impacts. Such discussion must be 'reasonably complete' in order to 'properly evaluate the severity of the adverse effects' of a proposed project prior to making a final decision. It is not enough merely to list possible mitigation measures." Colorado Environmental Coalition v.	Mitigation measures that would be required by permitting agencies are addressed in the resource portions of Section 3.0. The EIS addresses all substantive issues that relate to the NEPA environmental review process that were raised during the scoping process. Table 1.7.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments received and the sections of the EIS in which they area addressed. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Dombeck, 185 F.3d 1162, 1173 (10th Cir. 1999) (citations omitted) (emphasis added). "Mitigation must 'be discussed in sufficient detail to ensure that environmental consequences have been fairly evaluated.'" Carmel-by-the-Sea v. U.S. Dep't of Transp., 123 F.3d 1142, 1154 (9th Cir. 1997) quoting Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council, 490 U.S. 332, 353 (1989).... The Department Failed to Adequately Consider and Analyze Issues Raised in Scoping Comments made by Local County Governments in Impacted States During the scoping period for the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, numerous local governments submitted comments to the Department. These comments included, among other things:... 9. The permit should require that the pipeline company provide an annual payment to the affected landowners, including the county, to provide sufficient funds to pay for the increased cost of insurance, if applicable, and provide a reasonable return to the landowner for the use of the land.	
1425	3	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The DEIS fails to adequately consider the ... socioeconomic impacts of a potential crude oil spill, as mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969,55 U.S.C. §§ 4321, et seq. ("NEPA").	Revised Section 3.13.6.7 of the EIS addresses the potential socioeconomic impacts of a spill from the proposed Project.
1425	4	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The DEIS fails to adequately consider the ... socioeconomic impacts of a potential crude oil spill, as mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969,55 U.S.C. §§ 4321, et seq. ("NEPA").	Section 3.13.6.7 of the EIS addresses the potential socioeconomic impacts associated with a spills from the Project. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1425	5	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The Department Failed to Adequately Consider and Analyze Issues Raised in Scoping Comments made by Local County Governments in Impacted States During the scoping period for the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, numerous local governments submitted comments to the Department. These comments included, among other things: 1. The landowners across whose land the pipeline will be installed, including the county, should not be required to assume any liability for any damage caused by the pipeline to any third party. Failure to limit this liability could result in direct costs to the county and affected landowners, as well as indirect costs via a decrease in tax base associated with the affected properties. 2. The pipeline company should be required to assume all liability of the landowners, including the county, with regard to any damage caused by the installation or future maintenance of the pipeline.	NEPA environmental reviews do not require addressing liability and other legal issues and those issues were therefore not addressed in the EIS. Potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.10 of the EIS, including increases in the tax base due to implementation of the proposed Project. Easement agreements are the instruments for providing liability limits for landowners. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1425	7	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The Department Failed to Adequately Consider and Analyze Issues Raised in Scoping Comments made by Local County Governments in Impacted States During the scoping period for the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, numerous local governments submitted comments to the Department. These comments included, among other things:... 4. The Keystone XL pipeline should be required to post a reclamation bond to assure that funds are available to provide for payment of damages and subsequent clean up of any oil spill or other accident.	The EIS addresses all substantive issues raised during the scoping process. Table 1.9.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments received and the sections of the EIS in which they area addressed. As noted in Consolidated Response LIA-2, which addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project, the Department of State does not have regulatory authority to require that Keystone provide a letter of credit or a bond to pay for damage to property during construction, cleanup of a spill of oil, removal and disposal of the pipelines once the Project's useful life is over, or other potential costs that Keystone may incur related to construction or operation of the Project.
1425	9	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law	The Department Failed to Adequately Consider and Analyze	The Department of State (DOS) is reviewing Keystone's

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Offices, LLC	Issues Raised in Scoping Comments made by Local County Governments in Impacted States During the scoping period for the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, numerous local governments submitted comments to the Department. These comments included, among other things:... 6. The permit should be issued only for one pipeline in the associated easement and only for the purpose of transporting crude oil from and to the locations established in the original permit. ...8. The permit should require that Keystone XL acquire easements only on the parcel of land required for construction and maintenance of the pipeline, and not on any additional land owned by the affected landowners... 13. The permit should require that the pipeline company disclose to the landowners, including the county, any land surface restrictions which will be necessary as a result of the installation of the pipeline. This could include such items as load limits on roads, correction of drainage issues, building of structures and any other activity which could take place in the area affected by the easement.	application for a Presidential permit for a single pipeline that would deliver oil to the delivery points described in the EIS for the purpose stated in the EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, easement negotiations and final agreements are private business concerns between the landowners and Keystone, and DOS has no legal authority or ability to intervene in the proceedings. We anticipate that restrictions to land use would be included in easement agreements.
1425	10	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The Department failed to adequately consider and analyze issues raised in scoping comments made by local county governments in Impacted States. During the scoping period for the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, numerous local governments submitted comments to the Department. These comments included, among other things:... 7. There should be a sunset clause in the permit to disallow any further use of the pipeline if the company applying for the original permit for the Keystone XL pipeline ceases to use the pipeline for its original purpose.	Presidential permits authorize the construction and maintenance of certain facilities at the international border. The operation and maintenance of those facilities is typically conditioned upon the certain factors enumerated in the Presidential Permit and associated Record of Decision. A permittee must seek an amendment to a permit or a new permit prior to making changes to those facilities such as operating them for a purpose other than that described in the Presidential Permit.
1425	11	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The Department Failed to Adequately Consider and Analyze Issues Raised in Scoping Comments made by Local County Governments in Impacted States During the scoping period for the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, numerous local governments submitted comments to the Department. These comments included, among other things: 10. Fillmore County, Nebraska contains limited environmentally sensitive land. The permit should require that the pipeline avoid environmentally sensitive ecosystems such as unplowed native prairies, riparian woodlands and wetlands, where possible.	All substantive scoping comments relevant to a NEPA environmental review that were received during the scoping period were addressed in the EIS (see Table 1.9.1-1). Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1425	14	Budd-Falen	Karen	Budd-Falen Law Offices, LLC	The Department failed to address any of these comments, save for number 10. III. Conclusion Because the Department failed to respond to specific comments made by landowners, and because the Department failed to analyze important and applicable environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, the Department has failed to meet its required duty under NEPA. Therefore, we respectfully request that the Department address these comments and concerns in a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Thank you for your consideration of the foregoing matters.	The EIS addresses all substantive issues raised during the scoping process. Table 1.7.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments received and the sections of the EIS in which they are addressed. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
219	1	Buffalo	Jonathan	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi of Iowa	At this time the Historical Preservation department of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa has determined that the above listed has no objections. However, if human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction, Please stop immediately and notify the NAGPRA Representative)	Comment acknowledged. As noted in Stipulation VI.C of the Programmatic Agreement, Keystone or an RUS applicant are required to contact the applicable federal land manager should human remains be identified during construction on federal lands. The applicable federal land managing agency will assume responsibility for complying with NAGPRA.
1546	202	Bugala	Paul	Calvert Asset Management	If the Department of State were to permit the Keystone XL Pipeline without fully assessing and disclosing the project's assets on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, it may introduce greater uncertainty into the assessment of carbon-related risks. For example, companies sourcing western Canadian sedimentary basin crude from the Keystone pipeline may have greater difficulty marketing products economically, if low carbon fuel standards are implemented in the United States and Canada.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. The DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance, including CEQ's draft guidance for GHG. The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA do not require NEPA environmental reviews for plans, regulations, or goals that are in speculative.
1546	203	Bugala	Paul	Calvert Asset Management	Requests the effects of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions be applied to the permitting of the pipeline.	DOS will consider the potential GHG emissions and global warming impacts in its review of the application for a Presidential Permit for the proposed Project.
793	2	Buoy	Lynda		1. For each barrel of oil produced from the tar sands, between 2 and 4.5 barrels of water is required. An estimated 82% of this water comes from the Athabasca River.... Financial impact Dr Wally N'Dow whom the Los Angeles Times described as "the world's foremost specialist on cities" says bluntly: "In the past fifty years nations have gone to war over oil. In the next fifty we are going to go to war over water. 1. Water is currently selling for \$1.39 for a 20 ounce bottle... In 1998 United Nations authorities underscored that with this simple statistic: 9,500 children a day die either because of lack of water or, more frequently, because of diseases caused by polluted water. If one 747 plane filled with 350 children were to crash, killing all on board we would be mesmerized by the television and radio reports, and the story would fill the front pages of our newspapers. Yet sixteen times that many children die each day from water related reasons.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project.
793	3	Buoy	Lynda		Turning tar sands into usable oil involves mining bitumen a mixture of sand, clay and a heavy crude oil. To get the oil out of the ground, the tar is superheated in "cookers" with steam to make the oil flow. Extraction requires substantial energy and water and creates sprawling tailing ponds that some analysts estimate are leaking three million gallons of contaminated waste into the ground each day, endangering wildlife and perhaps public health...3. The tar sand is buried beneath the boreal forests in Alberta(10.6 million acres), an area the size of Florida, tar sand is a mixture of sand, clay and a heavy crude oil, or tarry substance called bitumen. To get the oil out of the ground, the tar is superheated in "cookers" with steam to make the oil flow. The extracted bitumen is later processed in industrial facilities called up graders into synthetic crude oil to be piped to the U.S. for refining. These up grader facilities look like "refinery cities" with smoke stacks bellowing polluting emissions and wastewater emptied into toxic tailing ponds. Lately, in-situ	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					technology is being used to pump steam under the earth making the bitumen to flow through wells using steam or solvents. By 2010, the industry is projected to generate 8 billion tons of waste sand and 1 billion cubic meters of wastewater – enough to fill 400,000 Olympic-sized swimming pools. Some of these toxic-tailing ponds are located next to the Athabasca River, a major tributary in northern Alberta.	
793	4	Buoy	Lynda		...Emissions from the tar sands are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions and a major contributor to climate change and global warming...	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
793	5	Buoy	Lynda		The TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline route would cross the Sand Hills, an area of water tables and fragile sandy soil that overlies the massive Ogallala Aquifer. If this pipeline can't be stopped, then it at least must be moved beyond the delicate environment of the Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
793	6	Buoy	Lynda		...1. TransCanada is already requesting to utilize thinner piping and pump crude oil at higher pressures from the tar sand deposits of western Canada to refineries in the southern United States. Yes they will have the thick wall pipe in sensitive areas. A sensitive area is a population of more than 50,000 people not the Ogallala Aquifer.... 4. The Plains Justice report, Use of Substandard Steel by the U.S. Pipeline Industry, 2007 to 2009, documents a pattern of production and use of substandard pipe steel in large new pipelines during a major boom in pipeline construction. As the report describes, during a pipeline building boom in 2007-2009, a number of pipe manufacturers produced pipe that was too weak and failed to meet federal safety standards. Many of the pipes containing defective steel were manufactured by Welspun, an Indian steel pipe manufacturer, using steel from Essar, an Indian steel mill. The Keystone pipeline was constructed using 47% Welspun pipe at approximately the same time that Welspun produced pipe for five other pipelines that were later found to contain defective pipe. The extent of the problem was discovered only after a number of pipelines burst during safety tests and PHMSA ordered special testing to determine if pipeline companies used weak steel during construction. To protect the public all construction should be immediately halted. All pipeline currently in use should be inspected using a high-resolution caliper test. This is a special test that is different than ones that companies typically do before starting to operate pipelines...	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. The Northern High Plains Aquifer System crossed by the proposed route has been identified as a high consequence area and heavier-walled pipe would be installed in that portion of the proposed route (see Table 2.3.1-1). Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the proposed Project, including inspections at the manufacturing facility.
793	7	Buoy	Lynda		As the high water table fluctuates in the Sandhills of Nebraska sinkholes (sudden drop of the earth) are a frequent occurrence. The area they are intending to cross varies from sand to clay further endangering the integrity of the pipeline....	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
793	8	Buoy	Lynda		The proposed area is also seeing an increase of small earthquakes further endangering the proposed pipeline.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
793	9	Buoy	Lynda		The oil in the 36-inch pipe with a 1700-PSI pressure will be approximately 200 degrees. If the grass will not grow on top of the pipeline a plan needs to be in place to keep a mulch or artificial cover on the pipeline in areas subject to wind erosion.	As stated in Sepcial Conditions 15: "Normal pump discharge temperatures should remain at or below 120° Fahrenheit (°F)." See Consolidated Response ENV-2 for a discussion regarding soil temperature increases as a result of the proposed Project and Consolidated Response ERO-1 for a summary of reclamation and revegetation activities that would be employed in the Sand Hills region.
793	11	Buoy	Lynda		...A superfund provided by the oil company and administered by the US government should be in place to compensation land owners who have their water contaminated by leaking oil or suffer any loses from the oil or pipeline...	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project. Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
793	12	Buoy	Lynda		The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the most valuable resources in this country. It should be protected at all costs. This pipeline should never be allowed to carry water from the Ogallala Aquifer out of any state and that should be understood from the beginning.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1224	1	Buoy	LeRoy&Loranda		Please keep Keystone out of our Nebraska Sandhills. We are over the Ogallala Aquifer.. a most precious resource. A blowout would cause tremendous damage to our area for generations to come.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1542	27	Burdine	Doug	Pipeliners Local 798	I would encourage union labor on this project. On a pipeline project they have operating engineers which are union, and also laborers and teamsters. Each and every one of these groups is specially trained to do a superb job and we can do good quality work on this project. I want to encourage you all to go for the union. We are well trained and we know what we're doing.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
27	1	Burke	Jane		Attached is a photo copy of the envelope we received in the mail; the envelope was open and nothing was inside the envelope. Please re-send the information.	Consolidated Response REQ-2 provides information for request of locations of paper copies of the EIS and that copies of the draft EIS, other specific information, or references be sent directly to the commenter. As noted in that response, all stakeholders who specifically requested paper copies were accommodated.
206	1	Burke	Jane		I own 158 acres in Oklahoma and understand that you are planning on installing pipes through my property. I have not been contacted, nor granted any approval, or received anything in writing nor any compensation. I spoke to our adjoining neighbor and they have already signed the necessary documents and have received their payment for this project. At this point, NO ONE is authorized to do any work on this property until written negotiation or receipt of written authorization from me.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that Consolidated Response, DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property.
1066	1	Burke	Rosella		We should be screaming and yelling to stop this from happening!!! Why are our senators just "studying" the issue. Can't imagine after the events in the Gulf, the inability of our congressman to make themselves heard. Our most valuable resource is our water, let us pray for its preservation!	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
206	1	Burke	Jane		I own 158 acres in Oklahoma and understand that you are planning on installing pipes through my property. I have not been contacted, nor granted any approval, or received anything in writing nor any compensation. I spoke to our	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that Consolidated Response, DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					adjoining neighbor and they have already signed the necessary documents and have received their payment for this project. At this point, NO ONE is authorized to do any work on this property until written negotiation or receipt of written authorization from me.	conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property.
648	1	Burley	David		There are certainly better ways of economic development and to deliver energy than this. It is imperative that this plan not go through and we develop better ways of doing things.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
1559	62	Butler	Holley		Landowner and has been treated well by TransCanada. Has other pipelines crossing his land and has not had any trouble from them.	Comment acknowledged.
1559	64	Butler	Holley		Confident that pipeline will be built well to ensure it doesn't damage our lands. Oil is a fact of life and we can't stand in the way of progress, and it is better than a nuclear power plant.	Comment acknowledged.
1012	1	Butterfield	Phillip&Natalie		I am concerned that the Keystone Pipeline will have an environmental impact that cannot be adequately foreseen and so cannot be mitigated. The potential for catastrophic contamination of the Ogallala Aquifer is too high and I am unconvinced that sufficient safeguards can be put in place.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1326	1	Buxbaum	Douglas	Dawson County Commissioners	We write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1326	3	Buxbaum	Douglas	Dawson County Commissioners	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-based; • North American; and, • Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria.	Comment acknowledged.
1326	4	Buxbaum	Douglas	Dawson County Commissioners	In addition to providing stable and affordable energy through Keystones project, it will provide economic stimulus to Dawson County. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1326	5	Buxbaum	Douglas	Dawson County Commissioners	and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1326	6	Buxbaum	Douglas	Dawson County Commissioners	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. We urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
977	1	Buzek	Jan		I urge you to deny the permit for construction of the Keystone-XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
977	2	Buzek	Jan		It's been argued that the Alberta tar sands will provide a	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					reliable source of energy from a friendly nation. Sounds good initially. But this is the dirtiest form of oil possible.	are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
977	4	Buzek	Jan		Down the line it would put at risk the Ogallala Aquifer, many rivers, much farm and ranch land, city water supplies and the livelihood of anyone in its path.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
977	7	Buzek	Jan		Many citizens now despair that regulatory capture has rendered our government incapable of serving its citizens. Government is seen as nothing more than an easily bought, bumbling sidekick for corporations.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
977	9	Buzek	Jan		Thinner pipe in "low consequence" areas? There are no low consequence areas. Every bit of the land along this route is lovingly owned and tended to by good Americans. The low consequence designation is merely a way for TransCanada to build this on the cheap and assume they will come out ahead by abusing low population areas. Tell me, how does the low consequence designation not violate the 14th amendment--you know--equal protection under the law?	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a special permit for thinner pipe. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Keystone has not defined high consequence or low consequence areas. PHMSA regulations define high consequence area (HCAs) based on population levels and environmentally sensitive areas. Keystone is required to identify what areas along the proposed route are HCAs.
362	1	Bybee	Janice		The pipeline will be disruptive to natural habitats.	Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems. Consolidated Response ENV-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to native grasslands and prairies. Consolidated Response WAT-2 addresses concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands.
362	2	Bybee	Janice		The pipeline will be a danger to the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
362	3	Bybee	Janice		The pipeline will cause increased pollution in Texas.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
362	5	Bybee	Janice		In many respects this project will be harmful to the environment and our health.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
350	1	Byers	Bruce	FMC Technologies	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
350	4	Byers	Bruce	FMC Technologies	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
350	7	Byers	Bruce	FMC Technologies	The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
350	8	Byers	Bruce	FMC Technologies	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this, project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit.	Comment acknowledged.
1519	1	Byers	Bruce	FMC Technologies	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project. The project has the potential to deliver Significant energy security benefits to the United States, increasing access to Significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied, At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built. Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an Important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the Impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
350	7	Byers	Bruce	FMC Technologies	The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1542	69	Cadell	David		If I have a choice between the pipeline, poverty, high gasoline prices and doing without air-conditioning, I'm going with the pipeline. I believe if you don't have this pipeline that is what's going to happen.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1542	71	Cadell	David		If we don't build the pipeline, they are going to ship it in, which causes the same problems, only we don't benefit as much	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					because it costs more to ship it than to send it by the pipeline.	networks.
1542	72	Cadell	David		If we don't do it here, they are going to do it in some other part of the world, and the air pollution will come over here anyway.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1542	73	Cadell	David		I am for the pipeline. It is good for this area, and it's good for the nation.	Comment acknowledged.
1377	1	Caefr	Dick&Bonnie	Valley Seed Co.	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project... The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1377	4	Caefr	Dick&Bonnie	Valley Seed Co.	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
201	1	Cagle	Anderson		I encourage you to completely reject this proposed pipeline for the following reasons.Saying yes to this pipeline says YES to continued (petroleum induced) cluster cancer among the first nations population living downstream of the Athabasca oil sands (Alberta)...	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
201	2	Cagle	Anderson		I encourage you to completely reject this proposed pipeline for the following reasons....Saying yes to this pipeline says YES to increased air and water pollution at both ends of this "Pipe" ...	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Potential impacts of the proposed Project on water quality and air quality are addressed in Sections 3.3 and 3.12 of the EIS, respectively. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
201	3	Cagle	Anderson		I encourage you to completely reject this proposed pipeline for the following reasons....Saying yes to this pipeline , says YES to sea level rise, global warming and the associated alterations of the hydrologic cycle, el Niño, and perhaps even ocean circulation. ...	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS includes potential mitigation measures to reduce GHG, and Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As noted in that section, production in the Canadian oil sands would not be increased by implementation of the proposed Project. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. AAs noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
201	4	Cagle	Anderson		I encourage you to completely reject this proposed pipeline for the following reasons....Saying yes to the Keystone pipeline	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Section

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					says ... Montana wants to facilitate anthropogenic greenhouse warming of the planet, which will result in unimaginable consequences with great financial costs.	3.14.3.14 of the EIS includes potential mitigation measures to reduce GHG, and Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As noted in that section, production in the Canadian oil sands would not be increased by implementation of the proposed Project. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
51	1	Camacho	Zahn		Spending money on carbon fuels is like investing today in carbon copy paper and typewriters. We passionately oppose tar sands oil, and TransCanada's plan for the Keystone XL pipeline to the Gulf Coast.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
814	1	Campbell	Christina		Please don't! Oil sands produce the world's most harmful type of oil for the atmosphere, emitting high volumes of greenhouse gases during development, which contribute to global warming. Oil sands extraction uses significant amounts of water (2-4.5 barrels per barrel of oil produced), which ends up in toxic tailings lagoons that have never been successfully reclaimed. Huge amounts of energy to process. This is a bad idea.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1152	2	Campbell	Ellen		[I'm a citizen of Merrick County through which the proposed pipeline is projected to pass, but I speak for all Nebraskans.] It would be complete folly for the XL pipeline to pass over any part of our precious Ogallala aquifer. The oil industry has a poor record of preventing leaks, and what a disaster it would be for an oil leak to spill into our aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
394	1	Camplair	Natalie		I am deeply opposed to this project. It is irresponsible and unjust for the US and Utah governments to allow it to proceed. Instead, we should pursue energy solutions that do not harm our communities, environment and economy. We will all pay a high price if the Keystone XL pipeline is realized, and all for a reward that is trivial and worthless in comparison	The proposed Project does not extend through Utah.
1399	1	Cantillon	Rich	Ponca City Chamber of Commerce	As President of the Ponca City Area Chamber of Commerce from the State of Oklahoma, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project [that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle.] ... We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	
1399	2	Cantillon	Rich	Ponca City Chamber of Commerce	As President of the Ponca City Area Chamber of Commerce from the State of Oklahoma, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that [not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also] will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle... As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedules. Many of those jobs will be created in Oklahoma and in our counties, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion, Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.6 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government... We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1399	4	Cantillon	Rich	Ponca City Chamber of Commerce	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1399	6	Cantillon	Rich	Ponca City Chamber of Commerce	Oil sands account for more than 97% of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production.	Comment acknowledged.
319	1	Cantrell	Jennifer		I am against the Keystone pipeline due to the chance of contamination to the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
28	1	Capozzelli	J.		I am writing because I am deeply concerned about the impacts that the proposed Keystone XL pipeline would have on climate and communities. I urgently ask you to deny a permit for this pipeline... I urge you to stand up to Big Oil and	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					protect the public interest by rejecting the permit for the Keystone XL pipeline. Thank you.	Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
28	2	Capozzelli	J.		Tar sands oil is dirtier than conventional oil, causing three times more greenhouse gas emissions than regular gasoline. The 900,000 barrels of dirty oil that would be pumped through this pipeline every day would add 38 million tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere annually, which is equal to adding six million new cars to the road.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.
28	3	Capozzelli	J.		The draft environmental impact statement ignores how this pipeline would make global warming worse, a serious oversight that must be amended.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
28	4	Capozzelli	J.		The expanded production of tar sands oil enabled by this pipeline would also result in more destructive strip mining and drilling in Canada and bring more air pollution to refinery communities in Texas.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
256	2	Carey	John	State Representative OK District 21	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural, and in our districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
256	3	Carey	John	State Representative OK District 21	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would, generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6- billion .in output (gross product), personal income of \$6~5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
256	4	Carey	John	State Representative OK District 21	In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	
256	8	Carey	John	State Representative OK District 21	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
1306	1	Carey	M.Timothy	CRC-EvansPipeline International, Inc.	CRC-Evans Pipeline International provides a broad scope of equipment and services used on pipelines such as the TransCanada's Keystone XL crude 2011 pipeline project that is presently pending approval. We are writing in support of this project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1306	2	Carey	M.Timothy	CRC-EvansPipeline International, Inc.	This project is not only of significance to us in terms of continued business activity and work for our employees but also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, it is estimated that Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1306	3	Carey	M.Timothy	CRC-EvansPipeline International, Inc.	in addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1306	5	Carey	M.Timothy	CRC-EvansPipeline International, Inc.	No one can overlook the tragedy in the Gulf, but we believe Keystone XL is environmentally well-founded and provides an important diversification to our portfolio of energy supplies, as it is: Land-based; ...North American; and, ...Transported by pipeline. We are confident that pipelines are among the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable ways to transport oil and petroleum products. Today, America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move oil, petroleum products and other raw materials to markets throughout the country.	Comment acknowledged.
1306	6	Carey	M.Timothy	CRC-EvansPipeline International, Inc.	Additional pipeline capacity like Keystone XL will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States by building upon this network. We believe rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would be a mistake and would sacrifice the significant economic, security and other benefits that Keystone XL stands to deliver. We at CRC-Evans Pipeline International urge the granting of the permit. We also appreciate the opportunity to affirm our support for this project.	Comment acknowledged.
373	2	Carlini	John		I live in Nebraska and I am adamantly against the proposed route of the Keystone pipeline thru the USA and thru Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
373	3	Carlini	John		We have the huge Ogallala Aquifer that is a vast reservoir of fresh water and a Leak or "spill" would have consequences I don't even want to ponder.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
373	4	Carlini	John		For the sake of our country's future stop this pipeline and say "NO" to tar sands.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
373	5	Carlini	John		Tar sands will increase our transportation emissions, counteract existing efforts to fight global warming, and undermine U.S. energy independence by continuing our dependence on foreign oil. By expanding the U.S. market for tar sands oil, this pipeline will increase air pollution at American refineries and spur further expansion of the tar sands industry in Canada an industry that has caused severe water and air contamination and destroyed hundreds of square miles of wetlands and forest. Tying our future to toxic tar sands will never be in our national interest. Please consider the true impact of this pipeline by including the devastating effects of mining, refining, and burning this fuel when you make your decision. I am asking you to fulfill your role as protector of our country and say no to tar sands.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Section 1.4 of the EIS, and in Consolidated Response P&N-1 much of the oil transported by the proposed Project would replace the heavy crude oil traditionally processed due to the continuing decrease in the supply of heavy crude oil from Mexico, Venezuela, and other sources.
455	1	Carlson	Mike		I support the Keystone pipeline project as it passes through Eastern Montana. It know it will cause temporary disturbance on rural lands but feel these areas can be successfully reclaimed. I hope the thinner walled pipe to be used is engineered well and meets all federal pipeline requirements. This pipeline will help a lot of our small rural counties with an improved tax base. I believe a strong majority of our citizens support this project with the adequate safeguards in place for long term oil spill protection. I am also pleased to see added the ability to be able to add some of our local oil production into this line at Baker, Mt. I believe this project will help meet the USA's future oil/energy needs.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1223	1	Carlson	Todd		Why would the State Department be involved with a pipeline in Nebraska or for that matter anywhere inside the borders of this country? Does this mean the Secretary of the Interior or the EPA should be traveling abroad to visit foreign heads of state? This doesn't make any reasonable sense to me.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review.
141	1	Carman	William&Elean or		This plan to transport sand tar oil from Canada to the Gulf Coast is not a practical, eco-efficient, or profitable manner for providing fossil fuels into the market. The carbon print is more then three times normal production from oil wells.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1321	1	Carnes	Donald		I have been reading and hearing about the proposed pipeline to send "dirty" oil to the Gulf coast by the Canadian Pipeline Company. This pipeline is being proposed to cross several American states, including Nebraska, down to the Gulf coast. I am especially concerned that it would cross some areas in these states that are especially susceptible to damage from an oil spill. I am especially concerned about areas that overlay the Ogallala Aquifer. This underground body of water took millions of years to develop and was instrumental in the opening of the plains states to farming and ranching. If there were a break in the pipe line, this could do tremendous damage to agriculture in this area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1321	2	Carnes	Donald		If they disturb the thin sod in the Sand Hills of Nebraska, as we have found out in previous years, the wind will blow that sand and take many years for it to repair itself, if ever. That	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					was brought to our attention during the settlement days when people tried to convert that area to row crops, and also during the drought of the 30's. I was born and raised in the area in north central Nebraska and have seen what disturbing the sandy soil in that area will do.	
1321	3	Carnes	Donald		I also do not understand how a Canadian company can be given. the right of eminent domain to cross part of the United States.Please urge President Obama not to sign the permit.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. If Keystone obtains all necessary permits and authorizations (see Table 1.8-1 of the EIS) it will have the right to construct, operate, and maintain the Project. If easement negotiations with landowners are not successful, Keystone would initiate eminent domain proceedings (see Consolidated Response EAS-2). Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1158	1	Carr	Virgel		I, as a citizen of Nebraska, too, am quite disturbed by the planned pipeline across our Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1158	3	Carr	Virgel		The Ogallalla Aquifer is far to great a treasure to risk ruining with an oil leak!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1158	4	Carr	Virgel		Because the Aquifer is so large it almost suggests that to protect the Aquifer from pollution that it would be more feasible to build a refinery closer to the source of the oil rather than to transport the oil to the southern U.S. to an existing refinery. Our capacity to refine the crude that we are getting now is somewhat diminished from what it should be. We should concentrate on building a new refinery to take the pressure off of those refineries that are now in operation and aging to a point that they are less efficient than they once were. It would be just common sense to build a new refinery somewhere closer to the source of the oil and in an area that could also facilitate any production from the oil shale in Wyoming and Colorado rather than pipe the crude to an existing facility and risk a major spill that could conceivably ruin the aquifer that it crosses.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet; transporting Canadian crude oil in the Keystone XL Project to refineries outside of the Gulf Coast region would not meet the current and near-term crude oil needs of those refineries. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1158	5	Carr	Virgel		I have very little confidence that the government oversite would be adequate to deal with a major spill; ala the Gulf of Mexico disaster!	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1158	6	Carr	Virgel		Please consider not allowing the pipeline to cross Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1158	7	Carr	Virgel		I know that it would produce jobs and affect many economies, but common sense tells me that if the government is in charge	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that it would sooner than later blowup and cause a major disaster in epic proportions!	explosion in a pump station.
411	1	Carraher	Pat		Please do not approve this new pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
411	2	Carraher	Pat		The Ogallala Aquifer is a treasure that should not be put at risk!!!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
348	1	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	The Sierra Club is the nation's oldest and largest organization devoted to protecting the natural environment and related public health matters, and encouraging stewardship and conservation of natural resources. We have over 1.3 million members and supporters across the United States. In South Dakota we have over 900 members in three groups and in one statewide chapter. At a time in our nation's history when we should be discouraging and decreasing our use of fossil fuel energy sources, the development of the XL pipeline does just the opposite. We contend that the development of the XL pipeline and the ongoing development of tar sands crude oil delays and damages the development of the clean energy sector, and represents an unwelcome and inappropriate expansion of fossil fuels development.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
348	3	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	By allowing this pipeline to be built we are boosting the future prospects of tar sands crude oil, and this is possibly the dirtiest, most polluting crude oil on the planet.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
348	6	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	We are worried that leaks and spills from the XL system after it is operational are inevitable, and that prompt reaction to such accidents is problematic. Language in the DEIS does not calm that worry. The document states that the response time to deal with XL pipeline leaks will be hampered by factors such as remoteness of the location, the existence of snow on the ground, and challenging weather conditions. These factors are common in western South Dakota, and these issues portend a potential for catastrophe that allows the pipeline's operators to hide behind the cover of the factors just noted. The only way to assure that no accidents happen is to avoid building this pipeline in the first place. This is the only "no accident" alternative, and it should be listed as such.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. The ERP would include a detailed description of response actions, equipment, and methods that would be implemented under a wide range of conditions, including those identified in this comment. The "no accident" alternative is essentially a subset of the No Action Alternative presented in Section 4.1 of the EIS.
348	8	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	The DEIS must consider and assess the impact of this pipeline on the future prospects of developing tar sands crude oil. The DEIS treats the XL pipeline as if it is a stand-alone project, and that its impacts begin at the U.S.-Canada border. This is a misrepresentation of the relationship linking the XL pipeline and tar sands development. The XL pipeline relies on and supports ongoing production of tar sands mining operations. That relationship must be recognized, explained and integrated into the final EIS. James Hansen, director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies and one of the leading scientists studying global warming, wrote the following about the impacts of tar sands on global warming: "[t]he tar sands of Canada constitute one of our planet's greatest threats. They are a double-barreled threat. First, producing oil from tar sands emits two to three times the global warming pollution of conventional oil. But the process also diminishes one of the best carbon reduction tools on the planet -Canada's	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Boreal Forest."	
348	8	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	The DEIS must consider and assess the impact of this pipeline on the future prospects of developing tar sands crude oil. The DEIS treats the XL pipeline as if it is a stand-alone project, and that its impacts begin at the U.S.-Canada border. This is a misrepresentation of the relationship linking the XL pipeline and tar sands development. The XL pipeline relies on and supports ongoing production of tar sands mining operations. That relationship must be recognized, explained and integrated into the final EIS. James Hansen, director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies and one of the leading scientists studying global warming, wrote the following about the impacts of tar sands on global warming: "[t]he tar sands of Canada constitute one of our planet's greatest threats. They are a double-barreled threat. First, producing oil from tar sands emits two to three times the global warming pollution of conventional oil. But the process also diminishes one of the best carbon reduction tools on the planet -Canada's Boreal Forest."	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
348	9	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	The DEIS underestimates the climate change impacts of the XL pipeline in three critical ways. First, the DEIS includes an improper analysis of tar sands oil. Second, it fails to adequately assess the air and health impacts of refining tar sands in the United States, and third, it fails to consider the implications of the expanding environmental disaster occurring in Canada due to tar sands mining.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
348	10	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	The DEIS incorrectly assumes that the XL pipeline will be importing and transporting similar oil to the oil currently being refined in the United States. The reality is that the production of oil from tar sands bitumen produces, as was Comment Acknowledged by Dr. Hansen, at least twice the greenhouse gas pollution as conventional oil production. As a result, the global warming pollution contribution from this project is enormous. Building this one pipeline would result in approximately 38 million metric tons of additional greenhouse gas emissions per year, the equivalent of adding over 6 million cars to the road. The U.S transportation sector already accounts for one third of our global warming emissions. We cannot afford to increase these emissions through the importation and use of tar sands oil. The failure by the State Department to cite the massive greenhouse gas increase due to the XL pipeline is a shortcoming of the DEIS.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.
348	11	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	The DEIS limits its greenhouse gas analysis to the pipeline's construction impacts and fails to consider the impacts on U.S. communities where tar sands oil will be refined. Without the XL pipeline, some refineries will not be able to access and	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					refine tar sands crude oil. The extra pollution caused by refining tar sands oils instead of conventional crude oil sources must be quantified in the final EIS. Why are there concerns about refining tar sands crude oil? Tar sands crude is a heavy crude that contains more sulfur, nitrogen, mercury, lead, nickel, and arsenic than conventional crude oils. These pollutants are environmentally destructive and harmful to human health. Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and particulate matter cause lung and respiratory problems such as bronchitis, asthma, respiratory infections, and decreased lung function. Many of the metals released into the air by an oil refinery, such as mercury, are neurotoxin, and some of the volatile organic compounds emitted by refineries are carcinogenic. Sulfur dioxide causes acid rain, and volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxide create smog and haze. The DEIS fails to adequately consider the air and health impacts of refining tar sands crude in U.S. refineries as part of the impacts of this pipeline.	would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
348	12	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	Completion of the XL pipeline would give the tar sands industry access to consumers across the U.S., to the largest concentration of refineries in our country, and it would open up the international shipping ports along the Gulf Coast to Canadian tar sands. Today, tar sands make up 4% of U.S. fuel supply. If the Keystone XL pipeline is added to other recently permitted tar sands pipelines (Keystone 1 and Alberta Clipper), tar sands will make up 15% of the U.S. fuel supply. By opening up the U.S. market to more tar sands oil we are supporting further expansion of the destructive tar sands industry in Canada, an industry that has already destroyed more than 200 square miles of native forest and other natural resources, and has plans to expand operations across an area the size of Florida. Tar sands development and its associated mining operations are decimating the landscape in Alberta, Canada and creating one of the largest environmental disasters on earth. If left unchecked, tar sands development will destroy one of the largest forest wetland ecosystems on the planet and dewater and poison freshwater resources.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast.
348	13	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	Tar sands extraction uses significant amounts of water (2 to 4.5 barrels of water per barrel of oil produced), which ends up in countless, toxic wastewater lagoons and lakes strewn across the landscape that have never been successfully reclaimed. It is estimated that these contaminated bodies of wastewater have already leaked over a billion gallons of poisoned water into the environment each year. Altogether these toxic lakes cover an area of about fifty square miles, and this area is growing in size by the day, and these poisoned water bodies are killing thousands of migratory birds and other wildlife. Local air and water is being contaminated with heavy metals and other pollutants. Nearby communities are reporting abnormally high rates of cancer and researchers are seeing deformities in local fish. These are the real environmental and human effects of this project, and we believe it is unethical for Americans to support this destructive industry by expanding our use of tar sands oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
348	14	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	Tar sands operations currently use over half a billion cubic feet of natural gas each day. If tar sands extractions operations grow, as allowed by developing new pipelines such as the XL, that level could rise to two billion cubic feet per day by 2012. Among fossil fuels, natural gas is a genuine bridge energy to be used in the transition to other, cleaner energy sources, and its use is better served in that capacity than as a means to produce more dirty tar sands oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
348	15	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	Questions have arisen regarding the genuine “need” for this pipeline. We know that the oil refinery industry in the U.S. is consolidating and oil/gas use is flattening with predicted shrinking. From its height of about 300 refineries in 1982, the industry is now at about 150 refining facilities today. We expect that the implementation of increasingly effective conservation and efficiency measures plus the availability of hybrid and electric vehicles portends a decreasing demand for oil/gas in the U.S. We know that tar sands oil is likely the world’s most expensive oil to extract and produce. We also have learned that tar sands pipelines might be the most expensive pipelines in the world to operate. It has been reported that tar sands pipelines may already be built to capacity, and that adding the XL to the system could financially stress the system. Some experts are saying that past development rates in Canada and current economic trends indicate that much of the XL’s capacity will not be needed for years, possibly not until well after 2020, with the result that per barrel pipeline shipping rates will be much higher than estimated. Recently, we have seen news that three of TransCanada’s shippers have alleged that TransCanada sent a letter to them in 2008 reporting a 145% project cost increase in Canada and a 92% cost increase in the U.S. We have also seen news from a number of notable oil companies, including British Petroleum, Imperial Oil and Suncor, claiming that the XL pipeline is not needed. We have read analysis that indicates that the U.S. would be better served if existing pipelines and infrastructure were more efficiently utilized, and that precludes building new infrastructure. The bottom line is that there are creditable and mixed signals that cast doubt on the validity of TransCanada’s XL business plan.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the existing infrastructure, including the Alberta Clipper and Keystone Oil Pipeline projects, is not sufficient to meet the heavy crude oil need of Gulf Coast refineries.
348	16	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	The State Department must be confident that the business plan presented by TransCanada justifying construction of this pipeline is prudent, thorough and far-reaching. The Sierra Club also contends that the oil industry’s continued development of fossil fuel – oil resources, including tar sands oil, suppresses the advancement of clean energy sources as well as the economic benefits of a clean energy industry. It has been estimated that oil companies are poised to invest some \$379 billion into tar sands development. This money would be better served if invested in clean energy. Tar sands development is not a sustainable answer to U.S. energy needs. It is being pursued, and the XL pipeline enables it to be pursued, at the expense of better energy alternatives. This is a classic case of an entrenched industry -the oil industry trying to protect and expand its own reach and profitability despite	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the negative consequences to that aim, and also despite the existence of superior energy sources that truly warrant our support.	
348	18	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club, South Dakota Chapter	We believe the idea of serving the public good is a fundamental question the State Department must ask and answer as it assembles a final impact statement on the XL pipeline. Is the ultimate and sustaining value of this project in the best interests of the American public? Does this project advance the best interests of the American public? In whose best interest is this pipeline? The Sierra Club suggests that this pipeline is being built because the oil industry is less interested in clean, renewable energy sources, and is focused, instead, on protecting and expanding its financial interests, irrespective of what's in the best interests of the public. The State Department is the representative of the public, and not the oil industry. Decisions by the State Department must elevate the public's interest above those of the oil industry. If the State Department is guided by the public interest, we are confident this agency will rule that this pipeline is unnecessary and that it is not in the best interests of the public. It is time to draw a line in the sand and say no to the dangers and problems inherent with tar sands oil. It is time for our government to officially recognize that prolonging our dependence on inherently dangerous energy sources such as tar sands oil is detrimental to the emerging clean energy sector, and that by approving this pipeline they are, in fact, prolonging our dependence on oil and discouraging clean, renewable energy development.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1550	53	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club	there is a tremendous potential for leaks and spills from this pipeline and any pipeline, and I just wanted to read something that I saw in the Environmental Impact Statement that was worrisome to me. The document states that after the XL system is operational that prompt reaction to leaks or spills are problematic. Language in this document does not -- the document states that the response time to deal with XL Pipeline leaks will be hampered by factors such as remoteness of the location, the existence of snow on the ground, and challenging weather conditions.	Response to a spill from the Project would be as prompt as possible and would be done in accordance with Keystone's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and its Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the ERP for the proposed Project. SPCC plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1550	54	Carrels	Peter	Sierra Club	The only way to assure that no accidents happen is to avoid building this pipeline in the first place, and this would be a no accident alternative and it should be listed as such in the final impact statement.	The concept of a "no accident alternative" is essentially a subset of the No Action Alternative presented in the EIS and does not merit inclusion in the EIS as a separate alternative.
1556	27	Carrels	Peter	South Dakota Chapter of the Sierra Club	By allowing this pipeline to be built, we are boosting the future prospects of tar sands crude oil, and this is possibly the dirtiest crude oil on the planet.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1556	28	Carrels	Peter	South Dakota	you private landowners should be paying attention to what	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Chapter of the Sierra Club	happened already in eastern South Dakota.	easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. According to PHMSA technical staff (2011), the incidents experienced on the existing Keystone pipeline are not unusual start-up issues that occur on pipelines and are not unique. However, the number of incidents that has occurred prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a temporary Corrective Action Order that has subsequently been lifted. According to PHMSA technical staff, there is no evidence that any of these incidents resulted from internal corrosion or erosion issues (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011).
1556	31	Carrels	Peter	South Dakota Chapter of the Sierra Club	The draft limits its greenhouse gas analysis to the pipeline's construction impacts and fails to consider the impacts on U.S. communities where tar sands oil will be refined. Without the XL Pipeline, some of these refineries will not be able to access and refine tar sands crude. So the extra pollution caused by refining tar sands oil instead of conventional crude oil must be quantified in the environmental impact statement.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1556	33	Carrels	Peter	South Dakota Chapter of the Sierra Club	Recently, we have seen news that three of TransCanada's shippers have alleged that TransCanada sent a letter to them in 2008 reporting a 145 percent project cost increase in Canada and a 92 percent cost increase in the U.S. We've also seen news from a number of notable oil companies, including Imperial Oil and Sun Core, claiming that the XL Pipeline is not needed. We've read analysis that indicates that the U.S. would be better served if existing pipelines and infrastructure were more efficiently utilized and that precludes building new infrastructure. The bottom line is that there are credible and mixed signals that cast doubt on the validity of TransCanada's XL business plan.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. There is not sufficient pipeline capacity to that location. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. Section 4.2 of the EIS addresses the use of existing planned and proposed pipelines as system alternatives to the proposed Project.
1556	35	Carrels	Peter	South Dakota Chapter of the Sierra Club	It is time to transition away from fossil fuels, not establish deeper ties to them. Construction of the XL Pipeline in Canada and the United States and ongoing tar sands mining in Canada represent a step backwards, not forwards in the overall evolution of a progressive energy policy in this country.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project.
1556	36	Carrels	Peter	South Dakota Chapter of the Sierra Club	We believe the idea of serving the public good is a fundamental question the State Department must ask and answer as it assembles a final impact statement on this pipeline. Is the ultimate and sustaining value of this project in the best interest of the American public? Does this project advance the best interest of the American public? Is it worth inconveniencing and threatening local landowners and their resources for a project of questionable need? So I think it's time to draw a line in the sand and say no to the dangers and problems inherent with tar sands oil. It is time for our government to officially recognize that prolonging our dependence on inherently dangerous energy sources such as tar sands oil is detrimental to the emerging clean energy sector, and that by approving this pipeline our government is,	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					in fact, prolong our dependence on oil and discouraging clean, renewable energy development.	
886	1	Castro	Delores		Please do not proceed. There is already too much environmental disaster.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
791	1	Cavanaugh	Kathleen		Please consider that the Keystone XL Pipeline Project will affect Nebraska. I am against it. I appreciate the opportunity to voice this opinion...	Comment acknowledged.
1057	1	cb.1@windstream.net	Carol		Oppose. There is sure to be a leak or break in the pipeline which will spill into the aquifer and contaminate the whole area's water supply. Protect the Aquifer!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
336	1	Cederlind	Amy		Please do not allow TransCanada to put this pipeline across Nebraska and especially through our aquifer. The people of Nebraska depend on that aquifer for their water source and here in Nebraska water is one of our most precious resources. Not only do we need it for our own lives but also our livelihoods, which for the most part is farming. It irrigates our crops so that we can feed the rest of the country. If oil happened to leak into our aquifer, which is very likely to happen at some point, it would be ruined and we'd lose our ability to provide food and to drink pure clean water. It is crucial that this pipeline does not go through our aquifer.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
336	2	Cederlind	Amy		After the disaster in the gulf, the oil leaks in the oil pipelines through Minnesota and Utah recently, I would think that you would be getting the strong message from the Universe that putting a dirty oil pipeline through our main water source is a very BAD idea. Please listen to the citizens of Nebraska and to your heart, which I'm hoping is in the right place, in making your decision on this.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1080	1	Cederlind	Leon		As a resident of Hamilton County, Nebraska, I am very concerned about the safety of the Keystone XL pipeline going through Nebraska, especially due to the route over the Ogallala Aquifer. If it were to break and spill oil into the aquifer, it would make the BP oil spill into the Gulf of Mexico seem small in comparison.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1080	3	Cederlind	Leon		I don't think there can be enough precautions to protect the aquifer, but I am wondering what requirements there are for protecting our environment.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1090	1	Celli	Vicki		Although this pipeline may be important to our country's energy needs, we must be absolutely certain that this project will in no way harm Nebraska's greatest resource, the Ogallala Aquifer. To place our resources in jeopardy to advance another's resources is insanity. If guarantees cannot be put in place that would protect the aquifer from contamination, you	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					must rethink this project.	
1544	235	Ceray	Gary		This generation, my generation and the generation before me, have been very fortunate. They flipped the switch and the lights came on. If we start tying the hands of the energy companies on all forms of energy, then our grandchildren won't be that fortunate.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1544	237	Ceray	Gary		A lot of people overseas do not like America. The only reason they keep the spigot on is economic reasons. As China gets bigger, Brazil, India, and they start taking up more of the oil and that energy, I can promise you they'll turn the spigots off as soon as possible.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
225	1	Cervantes	Frances		Tar sands oil production puts out too much carbon dioxide! Oklahoma, along with the rest of the world suffers. The Obama administration is downplaying the importance of this carbon dioxide, but I protest! Oklahoma isn't just oil business. Our farmers and farming land are valuable and even more valuable, may I say, than TransCanada's pipeline and TransCanada profits. Oklahoma shouldn't be trashed by this pipeline with unusually thin pipes and extra high pressure. Oklahoma doesn't want hazardous liquids leaking into our soil! We know that tar sands pipelines have leaked more than four million gallons of hazardous liquids since 1973. This is a bad record! The keystone XL Pipeline is not wanted in Oklahoma!	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
772	1	Chaney	Ann		we have always been outside most of the political problems of major companies raping our land. once something is in placed, it stays. i don't want Nebraska to have to deal with that.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1213	1	Chapo	Tracie		As an Environmental Studies teacher and the 2009 recipient of the Nebraska Outstanding Biology Teacher Award, I would like to express my concern about any route for this pipeline that would cross the Nebraska Sandhills.	Alternatives are addressed in Section 4.0 of the EIS. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1213	2	Chapo	Tracie		The aquifer's proximity to the surface in that area, combined with the extremely porous nature of the Sandhill soils, means that a pipeline leak would have the very real potential to cause immediate and widespread harm.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1232	1	Chard	Sherron		Thank you for working to keep our aquifer safe! This, indeed, is a great natural resource for our state and needs to be protected!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
615	1	Charles	Terry		Oil companies have demonstrated that they cannot be trusted to protect our fragile environment. An oil spill in Nebraska, home to the Ogallala Aquifer would be a disaster we cannot afford. Please stop the Keystone pipeline through the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
896	1	Cherrington	Nancy		Please don't put our state soil and water resources at risk with this pipeline!	Comment acknowledged.
896	2	Cherrington	Nancy		It's just too risky when there are other sources of energy that can be developed such as wind and solar power.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project.
1469	1	Cheveldayoff	Ken	Minister of Enterprise, Saskatchewan	As Minister of Enterprise and Minister of Trade for the Province of Saskatchewan, I am writing to express support for TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project. I am sure you are aware that the United States of America (US) is the top trading partner for Saskatchewan both in terms of imports and exports. You may not be aware that Saskatchewan supplies more oil to the US than Kuwait. As such, any infrastructure project that enhances the movement of our abundant resources in an efficient and environmentally sound method will have substantive economic benefits for the US and Canada and, more specifically for our province. Since 2004, our government has facilitated the exploration of oil sands in northwestern Saskatchewan. This initiative has the potential to be of significant benefit to the local economy which includes several First Nations communities. I can assure you that all development is required to comply with strict and comprehensive environmental guidelines and regulations established at the federal, provincial and local levels. As you know, the National Energy Board (NEB) has already approved the Keystone project. The NEB is an independent federal agency that promotes safety and security, environmental protection, and efficient energy infrastructure in the Canadian public interest. I would encourage you to continue your own permitting process in a prudent but expeditious manner.	Comment acknowledged.
1299	1	Chieply	Martha	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	There is no mention of potential pipeline re-routes within the draft EIS. Pipeline re-routes could be caused by many presently unforeseen factors such as right-of-way negotiations and construction related issues. A discussion about how re-routes will be addressed; including how tribal, state, and federal agencies will be notified of route changes, should be included in the Alternatives Analysis section.	Keystone would have the ability to make minor adjustments to the route provided that they are in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. Prior to making the route changes, Keystone would have to contact all permitting agencies with jurisdiction over the route segment it would propose to change as well as any tribes that might be affected by the change.
1299	2	Chieply	Martha	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	The comments submitted by the Corps for the Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement were sufficiently addressed in the DEIS.	Comment acknowledged.
1479	1	Child	Christopher		I am writing to express deep concern about the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. The profound impact of expanded production and use of tar sands oil should dictate that the Department of State not grant a permit for this project.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1479	2	Child	Christopher		From mining to refining to burning, from air and water pollution to impacts on local communities to global climate effects, tar sands oil is a threat. Please bend every effort to prevent the construction of this pipeline.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State (DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
1560	1	Christensen	Graham		Concerned about having too much carbon dioxide in the air already. Shouldn't cut down the Boreal Forest.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.
1560	58	Christensen	Graham		Concerned about liability issues of farmers.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1560	59	Christensen	Graham		Concerned about Ogallala Aquifer. Should not go through it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1331	1	Christian	Wayne	Texas Conservative Coalition	We strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve the Keystone XL pipeline project. Keystone XL is a vital energy infrastructure project that will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States	Comment acknowledged.
1331	2	Christian	Wayne	Texas Conservative Coalition	and provide job opportunities in the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during the construction process. The Keystone XL project could create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural Texas; where economic development is imperative. With Keystone XL, Texans will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation. TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that Keystone XL expenditures in Texas during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1331	3	Christian	Wayne	Texas Conservative Coalition	Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local governments in Texas and \$152 million for the State of Texas.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1331	4	Christian	Wayne	Texas Conservative Coalition	Given the Administration's recent actions regarding oil & gas production in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on sources of oil from unstable, hostile or dictatorial regimes such as Venezuela. Construction of additional pipeline facilities - such as the Keystone XL Project - to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1331	5	Christian	Wayne	Texas Conservative Coalition	Given Texas' successful and long-standing development of natural resources, we support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our districts, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1456	1	Christian	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	As members of the Texas House of Representatives, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. We are proud to represent the house districts along the proposed Keystone XL route from the point it enters Texas to its final destination.	Comment acknowledged.
1456	2	Christian	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	Texas is a proud leader in the development and movement of hydrocarbons in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Like you we expect this project, and its operator to meet high expectations regarding the environment and safety standards: As stewards of the land and as private property advocates, we also expect TransCanada to be a good neighbor as they develop this project and treat property owners fair and square.	Comment acknowledged.
1456	4	Christian	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1456	5	Christian	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	In Texas, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1456	6	Christian	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is a vital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					on unstable foreign sources of oil. Canada is already the largest supplier of energy to the United States, meeting 12 percent of current U.S. petroleum-consumption needs and representing 18 percent of U.S. petroleum imports. Canadian oil sands production is a growing source of reliable crude oil supply for the United States. Canada's 175 billion barrels of oil reserves is second only to Saudi Arabia. Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production. Canada has more than 50 percent of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions. Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step. We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	
1456	7	Christian	Wayne	Texas House of Representatives	We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our districts, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
89	1	Churchill	Mark		In light of BP's recent/ongoing disaster in the Gulf of Mexico, I am one of many Nebraskans who are questioning the wisdom of a pipeline through the Great Plains, due to its proximity to the Ogallala Aquifer. I'm willing to grant that everyone involved in Keystone XL is well-intentioned, that TransCanada's surveyors and engineers and technicians are competent, that in all likelihood nothing will go wrong. But the nature of the petroleum industry is that no engineer, no corporate executive, and certainly no politician can guarantee nothing will go wrong. And the consequences of failure in this environment, even if the risk of failure is small, are simply too high. If oil gets into the Ogallala Aquifer, there will be no volunteers cleaning the beaches of tar balls, no Coast Guard to deploy oil-containment booms, no practical recourse at all that we can count on because the whole thing is underground.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
89	2	Churchill	Mark		TransCanada will do its best to act (in public) like a good corporate citizen while (behind the scenes) seeking to limit its financial liability. Politicians will point fingers, convene hearings, and inevitably someone will describe the breach as "unforeseeable". And although everyone will agree in hindsight that the economic benefits of Keystone XL were not worth it, it will be too late.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
89	3	Churchill	Mark		I would encourage TransCanada to consider an alternate route for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, one that would avoid the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) System, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the NHPAQ system.
89	4	Churchill	Mark		If they are unwilling to do so, the U.S. government should protect its own interests and those of its citizens by denying permits for the project.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
930	1	Cilimburg	Amy	Montana Audubon	Montana Audubon believe the proposed Keystone Pipeline Project is in direct conflict with our mission and oppose the project.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
930	3	Cilimburg	Amy	Montana Audubon	Extracting energy from tar sands in the Boreal Forest exacerbates global climate change to unacceptable levels. Not only does oil from tar sands emit at least three times the global warming pollution of conventional oil, but we lose the stored carbon in the Boreal Forests and wetlands when the boreal forest is decimated and we lose the forest's ability to absorb new CO2. The DEIS doesn't analyze the full climate impacts of tar sands to be transported on the pipeline. The State Department should follow new guidelines from the Council on Environmental Quality on analyzing climate impacts of major federal actions, and it should ask the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a full lifecycle analysis of tar sands.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.
930	4	Cilimburg	Amy	Montana Audubon	Impacts to Wildlife Expansion of tar sands extraction in the Boreal Forest will have a significant direct impact on birds, many of which migrate between the U.S. and Canada. This mining causes habitat loss, tailing ponds kill birds, drilling fragments habitat, intensive water withdrawals harm wetlands, bioaccumulation of air and water toxins endanger bird health, and climate change threatens their habitats and food supplies.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
930	5	Cilimburg	Amy	Montana Audubon	The DEIS fails to analyze the impacts of the proposed Project to two bird species listed as Endangered by the U. S. and present in both the U.S. and Canada. The Whooping Crane and the Piping Plover are clearly affected by the proposed pipeline and any DOS approval of presidential permit allowing for the construction of the proposed pipeline. There is insufficient mention in the DEIS that required consultation with US FWS has occurred, is occurring or will occur. The potential impacts to the Whooping Crane are of particular concern because the only naturally remaining migratory population nests in the Wood Buffalo National Park just north of the tar sands mines. These birds migrate over the Boreal Forest and occasionally stop-over in wetlands. Significant water withdrawals for the extraction of the tar sands may eventually drain the wetlands on which the Whooping Cranes depend.	Both the whooping crane and piping plover are analyzed in Section 3.8.1 and in Biological assessment in Appendix T of the EIS. The requirement for consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act is described in Section 3.8 and consultation history is listed in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is expected to be completed at approximately the same time that the final EIS is issued. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS was revised to add information on impacts to the whooping crane and piping plover in the Canadian portion of the proposed Project. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
930	6	Cilimburg	Amy	Montana Audubon	The DEIS fails to properly detail the impact to wildlife caused by the construction of the pipeline in Montana. The direct and	The approach for wildlife assessments is discussed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Additional information on

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					cumulative effects of wildlife habitat destruction and fragmentation are not adequately described in the DEIS. The proposed pipeline routes travel through a designated Audubon Important Bird Area (IBA), the North Valley Grasslands IBA. See: http://mtaudubon.org/birds/documents/northvalleygrasslands.web.pdf . The Important Bird Area Program is a global initiative to identify and conserve areas that are vital to birds.	direct and cumulative effects specific to Project in Montana are presented in Appendix I of the EIS. Section 3.6 of the EIS was revised to address the North Valley Grasslands Global Important Bird Area. DOS considers the EIS, including assessments of potential impacts to wildlife, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
930	7	Cilimburg	Amy	Montana Audubon	The mixed-grass prairie of northern Valley County (known locally as the "North Valley Grasslands") is one of the largest blocks of intact grasslands in Montana and has been described by botanists as "possibly the best intact site of a rare midgrass prairie remaining in the United States." This site supports 15 grassland species of State conservation concern, five of which also are globally threatened. Consequently, the site is an outstanding example of an IBA of Global significance. The proposed routes travel through the southern extent of this Important Bird Area. The DEIS does not adequately assess the impacts to the grassland birds of this area even though studies have been completed and data exists from the Montana Natural Heritage Program http://mtnhp.org/reports/MaltaFO_2007.pdf .	Data from the Montana Natural heritage Program was used in the development of list of species of concern that could be effected by the proposed Project. Grassland birds are discussed in Section 3.8.2 as Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species additional discussions for Montana birds of conservation concern are included in Appendix I which addresses issues specific to Montana. A discussion of direct habitat impacts and fragmentation of grassland and sagebrush habitats is presented in that appendix.
930	8	Cilimburg	Amy	Montana Audubon	The DEIS does not adequately assess the impacts from electrical distribution or transmission lines, the DEIS states that "[p]otential impacts to wildlife from connected actions are direct mortality due to collision with or electrocution by electrical distribution and transmission lines, and reduced survival and reproduction for ground nesting birds due to the creation of perches for raptors in grassland and shrub land habitats. To reduce these impacts, power providers may incorporate standard, safe designs, as outlined in Suggested Practice for Avian Protection on Power Lines (issued by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee [APLIC] in 2006) into the design of electrical distribution lines in areas of identified avian concern." Executive Summary pg 12. The use of the permissive word "may," as opposed to must or shall, will not adequately protect birds.	The approach for wildlife assessments is discussed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. The EIS was revised to state that the power distribution line to Pump Station 10 would cross the North Valley Grasslands IBA and may impact survival and reproduction for ground nesting grassland birds. DOS does not have authority to impose requirements on power providers for distribution lines to the pump stations, and as such can only make recommendations and describe appropriate mitigations. DOS considers the EIS, including assessments of potential impacts to wildlife, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
800	1	Cisney	Alene		(1) Tar sands oil is exceptionally dirty, dangerous, and expensive, as well as very bad for the environment (local and global). We should not be investing in Canadian tar sands at all. ...Please discard tar sands as a source of energy -- it's not worth the high cost or the probable outcomes in environmental destruction...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
800	2	Cisney	Alene		To make it worse, this oil is intended to be transported long distances by pipeline across the United States, increasing the probability of disastrous leakages...	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
800	4	Cisney	Alene		...Above all, don't yield to any corporation's bid to lower safety standards! And don't let corporations get away with any safety violations. After the Gulf of Mexico disaster, there is no excuse for this kind of risk-taking to the detriment of American lands and people.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that would be conducted to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
916	1	Clanton	Bret		There is not a comprehensive oil spill response plan.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
916	2	Clanton	Bret		There is not a plan to protect our paleontological and cultural resources.	Section 3.1.2 of the EIS addresses paleontological issues. Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes.
1050	1	Clark	Mildred		Why in heaven's name are we laying a pipeline through miles and miles of water soaked land. If this pipeline develops a leak, we will be spilling directly into the Ogallala Aquifer. Isn't there anyone out there who is smart enough to think about what is about to happen?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1169	2	Clark	Rich		Don't do anything stupid, the aquifer is of much more value to Nebraska and the Nation than the cost of rerouting it away. This is one of, if not the largest source of fresh water in the world. Let's take good care of it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1543	18	Clarkson	Shirley		The reclamation is only as good as the operator.	Reclamation and revegetation would be enforced through the easement agreement as described in EAS-2. The U.S. Department of State has no legal authority over negotiations of easement agreements and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. A landowner who considers Keystone to be out of compliance with an easement agreement would need to contact local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal proceedings.
1543	20	Clarkson	Shirley		There is no way we have to make the oil company responsible for these flow line leaks come in and bring the land back to grass-growing standards.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1543	24	Clarkson	Shirley		When there's a spill and the state signs off saying there are no more hydrocarbons to worry about, then each and every landowner here is going to be stuck with black dirt that doesn't grow anything.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. The potential impacts to agricultural land from a spill from the proposed Project and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Keystone. In general, oil that remains on and/or in the soils after cleanup is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more. However, the soil would be replaced or restored to assist in the restoration of agricultural production.
1543	25	Clarkson	Shirley		There's no teeth to make the reclamation happen.	The Presidential Permits granted by the Department of State are for construction and maintenance of facilities at the international border and are subject to the conditions specified in the permits, including the mitigation measures specified in the EIS. Bonding is addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
309	1	Clawson	Rich	Grafix Studio	This has so many holes for clean up I do not know if I am looking at a piece of draft legislation or Swiss Cheese.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
941	1	Clements	Frances		I am opposed to the Keystone Pipeline. Do we want to risk the Ogallala Aquifer the same way we have ruined the Gulf Coast? I think not.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1082	1	Clements	James		I am opposed to the Keystone Pipeline. Considering what is happening in the Gulf, I see no reason to risk another natural wonder (the Ogallala Aquifer) for the sake of saving the oil companies money.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1171	1	Clements	Rosemary		I feel disheartened that our Federal Government seems unattentive to our concerns.	DOS takes seriously its responsibilities to thoroughly evaluate the environmental effects of its Presidential Permit decisions consistent with NEPA and other relevant laws and regulations. In conducting the environmental review of the proposed Project, DOS followed NEPA, Council on Environmental Quality regulations and guidance, and all other applicable laws and regulations. In addition, DOS was assisted by a third-party environmental contractor in the environmental review of the proposed Project. That contractor, Cardno ENTRIX, has conducted environmental impact assessments of nearly 30 proposed pipeline projects and has experience in such work throughout the U.S., including in the states along the proposed corridor. DOS also consulted extensively with other relevant federal agencies that have particular technical expertise and authority relevant to the proposed Project. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1171	2	Clements	Rosemary		Yes, I can see where we will end up with health issues over pipeline incidences.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. As noted in that section, public health is typically

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						not affected by a spill of crude oil from a pipeline.
1171	5	Clements	Rosemary		Where can we get information explaining where this Nebraska pipeline is going through our state?	Maps of the proposed route are included in the EIS. Consolidated Response REQ-1 addresses requests for additional information, including detailed maps of the proposed route.
408	1	Cline	Walker		Please do not destroy the Ogallala Aquifer with an oil pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1407	1	Cline	Deanna		We the people of Nebraska do not want that Oil pipeline down in our Ogallala Aquifer or the High Plains Aquifer. We here in Nebraska have always had pure water. The pipeline for oil is important but water is more important than oil. You can't drink oil or water contaminated with oil. Please don't put that pipe down in our life supply of water. Please don't put the pipeline in our aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1407	2	Cline	Deanna		We the people of Nebraska do not want that oil pipeline down in our Ogallala Aquifer or the High Plains Aquifer. Please don't put that pipe down in our life supply of water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1407	3	Cline	Deanna		...We here in Nebraska have always had pure water. The Pipeline for Oil is important but water is more important than oil. You can't drink oil or water contaminated with Oil. Please don't put that pipe down in our life supply of water.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
852	1	Clymer	Jeff		I oppose this pipeline being directed through our state. It's not a matter of if, but when there will be a leak. The oil company reassures me that there is a possibility of a leak once every 7,200 years. Now, that's just insulting. They say if there is a leak the contaminants will float and would be removed by skimming. What about the other chemicals that are combined with the floaters? I bet they have a tendency to sink. I live in a small conservative town. This is the first time in my life that I have witnessed true anger and anxiousness towards an environmental issue from my community.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The likelihood of a spill is low for all but the small spills associated with construction activities. As discussed in more detail in Consolidated Response OIL-4 and Section 3.13.5 the oil and diluent, both of which are petroleum hydrocarbons, form a crude oil homogeneous mixture that would be transported by the Project. The components of the crude oil do not immediately separate when released. The heavy crude oil is less dense than water and would initially float on water if a spill reached groundwater or surface water. Other components of the crude oil such as sulphur and metals, are also mixed inseparably in the crude oil and do not settle out of the oil if it is released from the pipeline.
246	1	Coates	Harry	Senate OK District 28	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011~2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in my districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
246	2	Coates	Harry	Senate OK District 28	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the projects economic stimulus to the U.S. and the	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					states along the route. The study found that in the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	
246	3	Coates	Harry	Senate OK District 28	the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
246	4	Coates	Harry	Senate OK District 28	In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone 'XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
246	7	Coates	Harry	Senate OK District 28	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
246	8	Coates	Harry	Senate OK District 28	We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables my districts, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1540	54	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	TransCanada should be required to remove unused or old pipeline.	Responses related to the life of the proposed Project and taking the proposed Project out of service are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1540	56	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Where would a person be able to get a list of addresses of landowners? TransCanada has all that information, but anyone else who's trying to work on this we can't even get a detailed map of where it's going through, which county or landowner.	Consolidated Response REQ-1 addresses requests for additional information, including detailed maps of the proposed route.
1540	57	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	What we would like to do is actually be able to go through and find out where allotment lands are for Native Americans, because that would require a lot more diligent work by the pipeline company to get those leases signed.	The proposed Project would not cross any Indian trust lands, allotments or reservations.
1540	62	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	The push/pull method used to get the pipeline to go under rivers damages the protective layering on the pipe meant to prevent corrosion, making the pipe prone to rusting.	Section 2.3.3.5 has been revised to provide additional information on the procedures Keystone would use to ensure protection and integrity are maintained during a horizontal directional drilling installation. These procedures include application of an abrasion-resistant overcoat to the fusion-bonded epoxy coat applied at the factory to avoid damage when the pipe is pulled through the hole, creation of a hole that is larger than the pipe diameter (42-inch-diameter hole or larger for the 36-inch-diameter pipe), bentonite drilling mud to reduce friction and provide lubrication and buoyancy for the pipe when it is pulled through, and the use of cathodic protection and in-line inspection surveys to determine if any damage may have resulted to the pipe coating during the construction process.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1540	63	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	There is no need for this pipeline. Enbridge built the Alberta Clipper Pipeline, and they still cannot even start to fill it. Sun Core, the oil company in Canada started a legal proceeding against them because they were charging them outrageous amounts for a pipeline that wasn't even being used.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. There is not sufficient pipeline capacity to that location. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1540	66	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	The Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety people, the ones who are supposed to be watching over this, making sure there are no violations, admitted in a newspaper article that they're only on the line for nine days.	PHMSA would conduct on-site inspections through out the construction period.
1540	67	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	According to Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety, they are only required to smart pig and x-ray the pipe once every two years.	Keystone would be required to establish internal inspections at 5-year intervals, not to exceed 68 months, as required by 49 CFR 195.452. Additional inspection requirements are included in the PHMSA Special Conditions in Appendix U of the EIS.
1540	68	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	In response to the issue of eminent domain, The Leech Lake Tribal Council was paid \$10 million for a 20 year lease of 3 acres of land extending through 45 miles of reservation swamp land. Farmland is worth a lot more.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1540	69	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	We've proven that pipelines are not safe. There were deaths involved with the Enbridge Pipeline, people getting run over, accidents, etc.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1540	70	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	During construction on the Alberta Clipper Pipeline, a major highway in Bemidji collapsed due to their drilling underneath the road. Later they had to close the highway completely to remove a rock from the path of the drilling. They had to close the highway for a week so they could go through, dig it up and disturb everyone else's life.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1540	71	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Two years ago there was a pipeline explosion in Leannard Minnesota. It killed two pipeline workers. They were working on a leak there, a third time at that specific site, in the wintertime. They left their truck running, the fumes built up, hit a spark from the truck and it exploded, killing them both instantly. This is what's going to be going on near somebody's house that's 500 or 100 feet away.	The incident referred to by the commenter consisted of a build up of fumes and a fire, not an explosion. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
1540	72	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	In Bemidji, a local landowner was asked to go stay in a hotel for two nights while high pressure testing with just water, was done on the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	120	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Pipeline does not go through any traditional reservation lands, but it does go through traditional, cultural, historical lands.	The proposed Project would not cross any Indian tribal trust lands, allotments or reservations. DOS consultation with the Tribes has included the development of Traditional Cultural Property Studies by consulting Tribes. These studies, authored by tribes address issues relating impacts to traditional practices. The findings of these reports are confidential but the cultural resources section (3.11) of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						DEIS summarizes the information contained in these reports.
1546	121	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Tribal Councils from Montana, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Nebraska are opposed.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	122	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Also concerned about indigenous folks in Canada and the higher death rates along the pipelines from cancer.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in measurably higher death rates along the proposed pipeline route in the U.S.
1546	124	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	South Dakotan Uranium mines have contaminated the water there and putting a pipeline through creates conduits which will allow runoff to travel more easily.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1546	126	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	There needs to be a discussion about whether agriculture or oil is more important.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1546	127	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety Administration does not have oversight of the pipeline until oil is going through it. Question of who is overseeing it now?	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the PHMSA regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with, including pipe manufacturing, design, construction, operation, maintenance, inspection, and monitoring.
1546	129	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Pipeline monitoring is only effective if the leak causes over 1% of a decrease in pressure. Leaks in Oklahoma City and Northern MN weren't detected because they were small, slow leaks.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold.
1546	130	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	In tailing ponds in Alberta, there is a combined 11 billion gallons of toxic waste leaked every year.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1546	131	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	In Tailing Pond Tar Sands Number 1, located next to the Athabaska River, 67 liters per second are being leaked . . .	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1546	132	Cobenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Job creation will be a short-term boom.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
268	1	Cochnar	John	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Based on the information provided in the DBA and due to the proposed Project type, size, and location, the USFWS agrees with State that the proposed Keystone XL proposed Project may adversely affect the American burying beetle (ABB).	Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is expected to be completed at approximately the same time that the final EIS is issued. Decisions and conservation measures related to the ABB are presented in Section 3.8 and in the Biological Assessment in Appendix T of the EIS.
268	2	Cochnar	John	US Fish and Wildlife Service	The USFWS does not agree with State's preliminary determination that the proposed Project will not likely adversely affect the Interior least tern, piping plover, whooping crane, and western prairie fringed orchid (WPFO). Therefore, we recommend that State initiate formal section 7 consultation	The Section 7 Endangered Species Act consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was initiated and is expected to be completed by approximately the time the final EIS is issued. Potential effects to interior least tern, piping plover, whooping crane and western prairie fringed orchid are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					with the USFWS to evaluate the effects of the proposed Keystone XL proposed Project as identified in the DBA on the Interior least tern, piping plover, whooping crane, and western prairie fringed orchid, in addition to the American burying beetle.	addressed in Section 3.8 and in the Biological Assessment in Appentix T of the EIS, including conservation measures that would result in a not likely to adversely affect determination for those species. In addition, there are concerns regarding the non-concurrence that is being addressed in USFWQ consultations with power providers for the distribution lines to the pump stations and timing and extent of pre-construction surveys.
268	3	Cochnar	John	US Fish and Wildlife Service	The USFWS concurs with your conclusion that the proposed Project will have no effect on the Texas trailing phlox, and is not likely to adversely affect the Texas prairie dawn flower. The habitat survey and species presence data for the Texas trailing phlox and Texas prairie dawn flower should be provided in the final biological assessment to enable adequate evaluation of impacts of the selected alternative on these endangered plants. At that time, we will determine whether they will be included in our recommendation for formal consultation.	An assessment of potentially suitable habitat that may occur along the proposed Project route in Polk and Hardin Counties, Texas was added to the Biological Assessment in Appendix T and in Section 3.8.1.7 of the EIS. No suitable soils (deep sandy to sandy-loam soils) that also contain suitable vegetation cover (open pine or mixed forest) would be crossed by the proposed Project. The determination has been revised from "no effect" to "not likely to adversely affect".
268	4	Cochnar	John	US Fish and Wildlife Service	The USFWS determinations are based on your draft documents. We may re-evaluate these determinations upon receipt of a final BA, particularly if the project design changes or additional information is provided.	Comment acknowledged.
268	5	Cochnar	John	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Our conclusion that the proposed Keystone XL pipeline may affect and is likely to adversely affect the whooping crane, interior least tern, piping plover and western prairie fringed orchid is based in part on the inclusion of the new distribution lines that will be built to deliver power to the pipeline pumping stations. These new power lines are part of the proposed Project, because their construction would not be necessary without (i.e., "but for") the construction of the proposed pipeline. Therefore, although the power lines are installed and operated by local power providers instead of Keystone, the effects of the new power lines on listed threatened and endangered species are included in the consultation along with the direct effects of the pipeline and other above ground facilities associated with the pipeline such as roads, pump stations and other ancillary facilities.	As discussed in the the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS and in Section 3.8.1.2, the power providers, not Keystone, would be responsible for construction and operation of the power distribution lines to the pump stations. A preliminary summary analysis of potential distribution line-related impacts to these species is provided in Sections 3.8.1.2 and 3.8.1.7 of the EIS and is also included within the Biological Assessment in Appendix T. The Biological Assessment also includes an appendix with letters from the responsible power providers to USFWS confirming their commitment to consult with the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act for construction and operation of the electrical distribution lines to the proposed pump stations.
268	6	Cochnar	John	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Another factor in our conclusion to recommend formal consultation for the above species is the lack of survey information for habitat and species presence in some areas and the need for species surveys to detect presence during or immediately prior to construction activities. In the case of Interior least terns, for example, surveys for the presence of breeding habitat were not conducted in Delta, Hopkins, Lamar, and Wood counties, in Texas. In addition, surveys for species presence up to two weeks prior to construction activities are inadequate to avoid adverse impacts to Whooping cranes, Interior least terns, and piping plovers that may, if present in the construction area, be harassed by construction activities. Therefore, conservation measures to avoid such potential disturbance of these avian species need to be described or revised to minimize potential of such disturbance.	Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is expected to be completed at approximately the same time that the final EIS is issued. Surveys for interior least tern habitat were completed for Delta, Hopkins, Lamar, and Wood counties and this information has been incorporated into the EIS and the Biological Assessment. Conservation measures were revised to reflect the recommendations of USFWS to monitor for the presence of whooping cranes, interior least terns, and piping plovers during construction activities. Keystone was unable to complete surveys within all potentially suitable habitats for all federally-protected plants (western prairie fringed orchid, Texas prairie dawn-flower) because access to the right-of-way was denied by the landowners. For these plants Keystone has committed to complete surveys prior to construction during the appropriate flowering period and/or purchase conservation easements as conservation measures to prevent

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						significant impacts to unknown populations of these plants that may be affected by construction and operation of the proposed Project.
268	7	Cochnar	John	US Fish and Wildlife Service	The Sprague's Pipit is a species recently petitioned for listing and is not addressed in the Draft Biological Assessment (DBA). This species can be found in the northwestern corner of South Dakota and Montana. Although this species is not yet proposed for listing, it would be prudent to conduct surveys for its presence. In addition, offsetting conservation measures should be developed for the loss of nesting habitat in grasslands destroyed during construction.	The status of the Sprague's pipit as a Candidate for federal protection has been revised and a discussion of potential Project-related impacts to this species has been added to Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS. The Biological Assessment does not address federal Candidate species.
268	8	Cochnar	John	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Do we include FWS comments on the draft BA? If so, See Letter S:\Project\4124202 Keystone XL\Database\Completed\DEIS Comments\06.01.2010_Cochnar, John.doc	Comments and revisions to the draft Biological Assessment are addressed directly to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
1206	1	Cohen	Carl&Isabel		After what is happening in the Gulf of Mexico and continues to happen, I am surprised that there would be any sense in trying to move oil sands across Nebraska and the Ogallala Aquifer.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS presents the probability of a spill from the proposed Project, cleanup procedures that would be conducted, and the impacts of such a release. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1206	2	Cohen	Carl&Isabel		This underground ocean is the most important resource for our farmers and ranchers and cities and towns across Nebraska who get their water from it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1206	3	Cohen	Carl&Isabel		Please reconsider and keep the Keystone XL away from our Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
113	1	Cokinos	Andre		I fully support the construction of the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
13	1	Colarulli	Kate	Sierra Club et. al.	We are writing to formally request an extension of the comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement from 45 to 90 days. The Keystone XL pipeline will have significant environmental impacts, and is of great interest to our millions of members and supporters. Given the complexity of the issues surrounding tar sands and the permitting process for the pipeline and the sheer length of the DEIS itself, we feel a full 90-day comment period is warranted. Please consider our request for comment period extension, so that all stakeholders in this significant process be given adequate time to process the DEIS and respond accordingly. Thank you, we look forward to continuing to work with you throughout this process.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
553	1	Cole	Kevin		I have been following the issues surrounding the Keystone XL Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement from my local newspapers. The proposed pipeline will cross over 100 miles of the Nebraska Sandhills that overlie the Ogallala aquifer. The water in this aquifer is a precious resource that Nebraska, and the nation, cannot afford to risk. Surely another route can be found that will not threaten our source of water	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					for agriculture, Nebraska's economic lifeblood. Like petroleum, fresh water is a limited resource that should be conserved and used with care. Unlike petroleum, there is no substitute for fresh water for sustaining life. The petroleum industry, whose record of environmental damage speaks for itself, should not be allowed to risk the quality of the fresh water that we hold in trust for our children.	
1461	1	Cole	Dan	Denbury Resources Inc	On behalf of Encore Operating, a subsidiary of Denbury Resources Inc, I am writing to express my support for TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline, and to urge that the Department of State continue its permitting process for this important energy infrastructure project. KXL is important for America's domestic energy security, not only because it will deliver crude to US markets from our closest ally and neighbor, Canada,	Comment acknowledged.s
1461	2	Cole	Dan	Denbury Resources Inc	but because it will also facilitate the ongoing development of the Bakken formation within the Williston Basin in the United States of America. Energy independence is a national priority. The Bakken formation is one of the few land-based regions of the continental United States where oil production has been increasing in recent years. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates there are between 3 billion and 4 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil in the Bakken formation. This is a tremendous national resource that can displace imports from unfriendly or unstable nations. This resource will not be developed to its full potential without maximizing access to markets and additional pipeline capacity. Standing alone, KXL would alleviate some of the existing congestion in regional pipeline systems and therefore benefit domestic oil production. More importantly, TransCanada is actively working with Bakken producers in Montana and North Dakota to determine if there is sufficient interest and commercial support to prove a connection to KXL for Bakken producers. Such a connection would not only provide access to additional U.S. markets but increase domestic oil production, reduce dependence on foreign oil, increase jobs and increase tax revenues. I strongly encourage the Department of State to reject calls to halt its rigorous permitting process for this vital national energy infrastructure project. This process, fully compliant with the National Environmental Policy Act and under the auspices not only of the Department of State but an additional eleven cooperating agencies, is fully sufficient to determine whether or not this vital national energy infrastructure project will meet our rigorous environmental standards, and therefore believe the process should continue.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1560	1	Cole	Stephanie		Representing the Sierra Club. Tar sands oil emits more global warming pollution than conventional oil. The global warming pollution from this project is staggering. Need a full analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions from this project.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1560	14	Cole	Stephanie		Tar sands contain more sulfur, nitrogen, mercury, lead, and arsenic pollutants that are harmful to human health.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1560	15	Cole	Stephanie		Ogallala Aquifer has been identified as the single most important source of water in the high plains region. Pipeline cannot contaminate this aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1560	16	Cole	Stephanie		Forecasts indicate the U.S. oil demand has peaked, and will decline with new regulations. Thus, there is no need for tar sands oil.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project, including information on crude oil supply and demand from a recent analysis specific to the proposed Project.
304	1	Collen	Jaime		The U.S. Department of State is currently considering the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline that will cross the heartland. I am opposed to building this tar sand oil pipeline but more specifically about building it across the Sand Hills of Nebraska.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
304	2	Collen	Jaime		The pipeline will cross multiple scenic Nebraska rivers that provide habitat and wetlands for both local and migrating wildlife. The Platte River habitat provides the world with one of the most spectacular and populous migration stops for the Sandhill crane and is frequented by the endangered whooping crane.	Most large rivers will be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method. River banks and channels are protected from disturbance using this method. The proposed Project does not cross rivers within any reaches that have been designated as federal Wild and Scenic Rivers nor does it cross any national parks or forests. Sandhill cranes are listed in Table 3.6.1-1 and whooping cranes are discussed in Section 3.8.1.2. Additional discussion of the identification of sensitive resources for the environmental review are provided in Consolidated Response ENV-1.
304	3	Collen	Jaime		As the pipeline crosses a large portion of the porous Nebraska Sand Hills it also crosses one of the nation's largest clean water aquifers, the Ogallala Aquifer that is shared with many states. It does not make sense to jeopardize one of our countries most precious resources, fresh water. The potential to pollute this priceless fresh water resource with a tar sand oil spill are not worth the risk. Any risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
733	1	Collier	Ray		Please do not allow this, or any, new pipeline to be built over the Ogallala Aquifer--and decommission any extant ones, if possible. This ancient reservoir gives Lincoln, Nebraska and many other communities, food-crop and biofuel-crop farms, and ranches one of the purest and abundant fresh water supplies extant within the United States, and the greatly increased possibility of its pollution with petroleum as a result of a potential pipeline mishap causes dread in me and everyone I have so far spoken with on the subject.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
733	2	Collier	Ray		[Breakage of the pipeline is a very real possibility because, among other reasons,] a geological fault runs through Nebraska.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
733	4	Collier	Ray		...The economic and environmental damage could persist for generations, far outweighing the economic benefit of building the pipeline as planned, within or near the aquifer's perimeter...	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1256	2	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	We urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1256	3	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	The facts are clear. Oil and natural gas will continue to supply more than 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030.	Comment acknowledged.
1256	4	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil.	Comment acknowledged.
1256	5	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	The project will provide potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1256	7	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: Land-based, North American, Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria.	Comment acknowledged.
1256	8	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	Projects such as the Keystone pipeline are in the interest of the nation.	Comment acknowledged.
1256	10	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the United States. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials on which our country relies.	Comment acknowledged.
1256	11	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1256	12	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	This project may also provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL is projected to create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1256	13	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	Local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1256	14	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Comment acknowledged.
1256	15	Colson	John	Quanta Services, Inc	I urge the granting of the permit.	Comment acknowledged.
699	1	Conces	Colin		I would like to ask that the proposed TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, which is to be built over the Ogallala Aquifer, be reconsidered. The pipeline would present an unnecessary risk to one of the world's largest aquifers and would create the potential for an agricultural calamity. The questions being asked should not focus on a hypothetical situation. At some point there will be a spill and we should ask ourselves if that is something that we want. If the environment is not on the agenda, then consider the economic impact of a poisoned aquifer. Is that something that this country is prepared for?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1221	1	Condon	Shirley		I am asking you not to grant the Presidential Permit for the 1700 mile TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline, proposed to cross our country from the Canada border at Morgan, Montana to the Gulf Coast of Texas.	Comment acknowledged.
1221	2	Condon	Shirley		This pipeline could cause irreversible damage to our country's priceless wetlands and the Ogallala Aquifer, the largest	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					groundwater system in North America, which provides drinking water for more than 2 million people and 30% of all water used for farmland irrigation.	
1221	3	Condon	Shirley		The tar sand oil to be transported through the Keystone XL Pipeline is a very dirty fuel. It is extracted from the soil by strip mining, requiring the removal and dumping of 4 tons of sand and soil for each barrel of oil produced. To remove one barrel of oil from this slurry of sand and soil requires 3 barrels of water, and 90% of this water ends up as toxic waste.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1221	4	Condon	Shirley		TransCanada already has an existing Keystone pipeline crossing our state, which originates from the same point in Canada as the proposed Keystone XL, crosses the border in eastern North Dakota, and connects to the same point at the Nebraska-Kansas border as the proposed XL. Why should we now allow another pipeline to cross Montana, South Dakota and central Nebraska when one already exists to the east, connecting the same points?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area. The existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System serves other markets and does not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1221	5	Condon	Shirley		Its mere construction will cause irreparable damage, and even a small leak could spell disaster for the Ogallala Aquifer. Nebraska is home to the largest and deepest portion of the Ogallala Aquifer, which runs under parts of eight states. All 254 miles of proposed pipeline through Nebraska lies above this aquifer. A leak reaching the aquifer, even minor, would be a national tragedy.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1221	6	Condon	Shirley		We have already had a foreign company's oil spill cause untold damage to our Gulf. Imagine this contamination occurring in the water used for drinking and irrigating in much of the central plains.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS presents the probability of a spill from the proposed Project, cleanup procedures that would be conducted, and the impacts of such a release. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4..
1221	7	Condon	Shirley		In my home state, the pipeline would cross through 112 miles of the Nebraska Sandhills, a unique and fragile ecosystem where the sandy soil has never been broken by a plow lest it blow away and where the water table is higher than the depressions between the "hills", making Nebraska's number of lakes second only to the "Land of 10,000 Lakes" of Minnesota. Holes dug for fence posts in this area quickly fill with water, and TransCanada has stated that they will likely have to hold the pipeline down with concrete weights to keep it from floating up out of the ground. Stabilizing the sand once a 110 foot wide swath of the thin skin of soil is excavated during construction will be nearly impossible.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1221	8	Condon	Shirley		The proposed pipeline route continues on through Nebraska to the Platte River. This river crossing west to east through central Nebraska provides water for our two largest cities of Lincoln and Omaha. The Platte River valley is a broad sandy expanse with many river channels with large islands between. It is known as the river that is "a mile wide and an inch deep"	The Platte River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method as described in Section 2.3.3.5 and Section 3.4 of the EIS. The depth of the Platte River crossing is shown in Appendix D of the EIS and would be approximately 40 feet below the river bed. Additional discussion of shallow groundwater areas crossed by the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					because of its many channels and the fact that much of the river's water flows underground in the saturated sand. Many "gravel pits" are excavated in this area to obtain sand and gravel for roads and construction. These pits quickly fill with water and later become beautiful lakes with sandy beaches and lakeside homes, great for fishing, swimming, canoeing, and getting back to nature. Though the Platte River is only a few feet deep, the proposed pipeline must tunnel 65 feet below the river bed to get under the main channel. There is no mention of deviating from the proposed 4 foot depth of the pipeline under the other Platte River system channels.	proposed Project is provided in Consolidated Response AQF-2.
1221	9	Condon	Shirley		My family owns a parcel of land along a small channel of the Platte, to be crossed by the Keystone XL Pipeline. We have a beautiful sandpit lake teeming with bass, bluegill, and catfish. We have a cabin and get water from a well. We share our lake and adjacent pasture with deer, raccoons, turkeys, many kinds of ducks, geese, songbirds, and shorebirds, as well as many trees, beautiful wild flowers and prairie grasses. After crossing several channels of the Platte, the pipeline will cross the middle of our pasture, destroying the cattle pond, fencing, our windbreak, and many other trees on our property, as well as disrupting use of the pasture for several years while TransCanada attempts to replant the sandy soil of the pasture. TransCanada will not replace the trees, as trees are not allowed in the easement. It will then cross another channel of the Platte next to our property before continuing on south across our state.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
1221	10	Condon	Shirley		TransCanada will retain the easement through our property in perpetuity, with a clause allowing them to abandon the pipeline in place should they cease its use. None of my family members are willing to sign the easement contract, but if the pipeline is approved, we will have no choice.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Responses related to taking the Project out of service at the end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1221	11	Condon	Shirley		I believe the risks involved in the transport of dirty tar sand oil through the thin-walled, high pressure Keystone XL Pipeline is not worth any possible benefit.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
1221	13	Condon	Shirley		Do not let this Presidential Permit gain approval.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1560	1	Condon	Jim		Keystone doesn't work with property owners to minimize impacts.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1560	35	Condon	Jim		Concerned about the pipe thickness and leaks as it	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					deteriorates over time. Need to use a double-walled pipe, especially through the aquifer.	described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Heavier-walled pipe would be used through the portion of the route in the vicinity of the aquifer as indicated in Table 2.3.1-1 of the EIS. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Those requirements do not include the use of double-walled pipe. Consolidated Response AQF-6 also addresses the potential for using double-walled or triple-walled pipe.
1560	36	Condon	Jim		Concerned about the Ogallala aquifer	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
266	1	Connell	Kevin		I do not want this pipeline running through the proposed planned route. There are other areas that it could go. Some areas would be to run it along the Keystone 1 east side of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska or run it down Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, across Kansas and Oklahoma where is already crude oil pipelines where they could pick up more crude oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 address potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Section 4.3 of the EIS addresses alternative routes and the reasons that some potential routes, such as routes through Wyoming and Colorado, were not considered reasonable alternatives.
266	2	Connell	Kevin		You need to take a harder look at whether this pipeline is actually Needed, the info that I have found is the Alberta Clipper and Keystone 1 is not filled to there capacity yet. There is overcapacity of pipelines and TransCanada assumes that the pipeline is needed. This pipeline is not needed.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
266	3	Connell	Kevin		This is not in the public's best interest if health and safety of rural communities and landowners along the route aren't fully protected.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. The proposed route is in compliance with that regulation.
266	4	Connell	Kevin		The pipeline will be bored under two major rivers in this area, Keya Paha and Niobrara rivers. I don't really know hut they can keep the pipe from leaking the way are going to do boring and pulling the pipe though the ground without stressing the pipe to it to crack and leak, this area will be the highest pressure when going under the rivers. To me it would be 1800	Section 2.3.3.5 has been revised to provide additional information on the procedures Keystone would use to ensure protection and integrity are maintained during a horizontal directional drilling (HDD) installation. These procedures include application of an abrasion-resistant overcoat to the fusion-bonded epoxy coat applied at the factory to avoid

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to 2000 psi at that time.	<p>damage when the pipe is pulled through the hole, creation of a the hole that is larger than the pipe diameter (42-inch-diameter hole or larger for the 36-inch-diameter pipe), bentonite drilling mud to reduce friction and provide lubrication and buoyancy for the pipe when it is pulled through, and the use of cathodic protection and in-line inspection surveys to determine if any damage may have resulted to the pipe coating during the construction process.</p> <p>As noted in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS, the maximum operating of the pipeline would be 1,330 pounds per square inch, gauge, and thick-walled pipe would be used at river crossings (see Table 2.3.1-1 of the EIS).</p>
266	6	Connell	Kevin		When it comes to crossing the Ogallala aquifer, the nation's biggest aquifer is huge concern to me. It supplies water to 70 to 80% people in Nebraska, irrigation to crops and cattle that feeds a lot of people around world besides the local people.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
266	7	Connell	Kevin		Does the Clean Water Act mean anything to anybody. We need to guarantee that we have clean water to drink for ourselves, irrigation for crops and livestock and the next generations to come.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
266	8	Connell	Kevin		There a many free flowing wells that might be stopped because the construction of this pipeline which would hurt local people for watering their livestock. More wells would have to drilled, more cost for somebody.	Free flowing wells are the result of a well screen being installed into a confined aquifer that is under pressure. Confining layers above a confined aquifer are generally located deeper than proposed installation depth. Installation of the proposed Project should not affect the characteristics of these wells.
266	9	Connell	Kevin		If there develops a leak and it is less than that can be detected, like under 1.5%, there will be a lot of crude oil in and on the ground. 1.5% of 500,000 barrels is 7500 barrels or 315,000 gallons of crude oil in or on the ground per day.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS address the detection of small leaks.
266	11	Connell	Kevin		The information that I have found, oil sands doesn't float, it goes to the bottom. How would anybody clean that up in an aquifer as large as the Ogallala Aquifer? I need an answer.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
266	12	Connell	Kevin		The water where the proposed route is going is 0 to 1000 feet or more for the depth. The proposed pipe will be laying in the aquifer for many miles off and on. There coating might not be good enough to keep it from rusting from the outside. If any nicks or imperfections in the coating will not be good.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response SAF-1, to avoid or minimize external corrosion, the entire pipeline would be coated pipe with a corrosion-protectant bond and the proposed Project would include a cathodic protection system. Keystone would conduct internal monitoring of the pipeline as a part of its Integrity Management Program and would replace sections of pipe that have unacceptable corrosion levels as defined by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
266	14	Connell	Kevin		The thousands of ponds and lakes replenish the Ogallala Aquifer, that feeds creeks and rivers. The lakes and ponds are sandy bottoms that provide water for the area cattle and aquatic species like the Sandhill Shiners that is only found here.	Section 3.7.3 of the EIS addresses potential Project-related impacts to fisheries and Section 3.3.2.1 of the EIS discusses potential Project-related impacts to groundwater resources. Additional discussions of project-related impacts to the shallow portions of Ogallala Aquifer are provided in Consolidated Response AQF-2 and the potential for contamination is discussed Consolidated Response in AQF-3.
266	15	Connell	Kevin		During construction when the thin top soil of the Sandhills region is removed in the 110 foot area, what is their plan for getting vegetation growing there again? Far as I know they have not talked to anybody from this area regarding this area. It will take special needs to reseed disturbed area.	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's process for development of construction and restoration methods within the Sand Hills and other issues are discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ERO-1 and additional construction and reclamation information specifics to the Sand Hills was added to Appendix H of the EIS.
266	16	Connell	Kevin		So, if the Sandhills get contaminated with the oil sands out of the Keystone XL pipeline from a leak that no one can control. Who will clean that up? WHY should I as Nebraska resident and a taxpayer in Keya Paha county, allow you to jeopardize this land that my late generation entrusted to me to take care of for the next generations.	Section 3.13 presents the systems and equipment that would be in place to limit the volume of a spill from the proposed Project. Onshore pipelines do not experience uncontrollable releases. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
266	17	Connell	Kevin		Before this EIS goes any farther, Keystone XL pipeline needs to have an emergency plan in place before the Presidential permit is granted. Have the landowners in Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska review it so they know themselves that areas that will be ecology disaster will be taken care of by the owners of pipeline and oil sands oil. We should have the opportunity to comment on the TransCanada's emergency plan prior to issuance of permits and the approval of the plan.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
266	19	Connell	Kevin		I do not want this pipeline anywhere around the Ogallala Aquifer or the Sandhills region because of the ecology disaster to the area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
266	23	Connell	Kevin		There needs to be MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) on the oil sands that is going to transported in the Keystone XL pipeline. Everything that is a hazard material has a MSDS. Why will the oil sands be any different. We, also need to know how it will diluted and pressured that will operated at in pipeline. I think that if it was going across your property you would like to now to.	Section 2.3.1 of the EIS provides the Project design information, including the maximum operating pressure. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. if the proposed Project is approved and implemented, MSDS sheets will be available for the specific crude oils being transported at the time they are transported.
266	25	Connell	Kevin		WHO gives TransCanada the right to condemn land in The United States for this pipeline? This is a very important question that also needs to answered, because it is hard to negotiate with TransCanada representatives when they have eminent domain hanging over your head when you don't agree with there easement they have offered to you.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1329	1	Connell	Kevin		I know that you, yourself can't read all the scoping comments	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					being sent in on this subject. You'll have hundreds going thru all the information and putting in some type of filing system. Pros/cons and what other area that you could put it in. Well, this letter will probably be to going to the other area I would say. I know that I don't have enough money or time to fight this pipeline project being proposed by a foreign country coming through the United States. When a foreign company comes in and says we are going to put a crude oil pipeline across your property whether you like it or not. WE have lost our right to freedom. You have a lot of information coming from anybody and groups that you arid your helper will have togo through,Here is my two cents worth. I don't want this crude oil pipeline going across my property, crossing through the Sandhills area and the Ogallala aquifer. That is plain and simple. SO you are going to have tofigure out WHO is more important. The rural people of United States or the foreign company telling us that we need this pipeline and tar sands crude oil. I, over the last year and half, have read a lot of infonnation about this project. This will not do me any good, help me or make my life better. It all comes down to is - GREED- who wants it more. I like my way of life in rural America, I don't need this pipeline, period. I don't need this possible mess that might or when it happens and it will happen. Make a decision from your heart and put yourself in our shoes in rural America. We have a beautiful land out here, we don't need a crude oil pipeline going across it messing it up. I don't live in a concrete city, that is my choice. So, you need to decide if this Keystone XL pipeline is the best interest to the nation or not. Yes, I use petroleum product every day and so do you in many ways that you and I don't even know that we do. SO, the final question to you from me is. Is this Keystone XL pipeline a national interest? I don't think it is, but I am simple person that lives in rural America that loves the land that I live on, so don't mess it up. By allowing a foreign company from shoving a crude oil pipeline down my throat. I don't want this pipeline across my property.	<p>Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.</p> <p>Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.</p> <p>Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.</p>
1337	1	Connell	Karl		We have property that the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline cross in Keya Paha County – which is across some pretty sandy soil – (Blow sand which moves pretty easy in the wind) and some wet ground that just about stands water. I have not seen or read your plan; TransCanada XL or even the State Department plan to control erosion on my property, to control wind erosion and get grass back in place and growing yet. Where is that plan?	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1337	2	Connell	Karl		I have not seen or read TransCanada emergency plan that states how they are going to control and clean up a leak from their pipeline. Somebody should have seen that emergency plan by now. Have you seen the plan? Does the State Department have a emergency plan in place for such an accident of leakage from this pipe when its leaks into the High Plain Aquifer in the State of Nebraska. I need to read that plan??	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response AQF-3 addresses potential accidental releases of oil into the High Plains Aquifer System and the associated response procedures.
1337	4	Connell	Karl		Is the State Department going to have some responsibility for clean up and liability of leaks, clean up and abandonment, or	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					is TransCanada go to, physical on monetary “forever” just like our easement have been written for “in perpetuity”??	construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.
1337	5	Connell	Karl		The good faith negotiations with landowners and TransCanada have been called off by TransCanada. Why has that happened? Nobody seems to know? What is the problems? The State Department need to find out the reasons? Are they TransCanada going to eminent domain and condemn my property and steal it from me; is this the reason??	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1337	6	Connell	Karl		The site where pumping station #22 in Nebraska this spring was under water from a few inches to a few feet. Not a good site for a pumping station; especially when in sets on top of the Ogallala High Plains Aquifer. The pipe run right thorough the aquifer. When you have a leak how are you going to clean it up? One of the greatest natural resources the state of Nebraska has which supplies fresh drinking water to 70% or more of the people of the state. The water supply for people and agriculture the livelihood of the state of Nebraska that supplies food and fiber to the rest of the people of the USA including you people in Washington DC.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1337	8	Connell	Karl		I think the local NRDs in the state oppose the building and operation of this TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline because of the possible contamination of creek, rivers wet lands and ground water a leak from this pipeline might cause in the state. This pipeline is not considered to be of national interest at this time!!! We probably will get along with out it.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of an accidental release from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with accidental releases. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the National Interest Determination process. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project.
1337	9	Connell	Karl		The oil that is going to be shipped down this pipe belong to china going to gulf coast and hauled to china because come from their fields in Canada and they have 25% interest in this pipeline so 25% of crude belong to china!!!	Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands projects. As noted in that response, there is no Chinese ownership of the proposed Project; it is owned by TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L.P. (Keystone), a U.S. corporation.
1540	16	Connell	Karl		How could I receive a hard copy of the EIS? I don't have a computer that will run a CD copy.	Consolidated Response REQ-2 provides information for request of locations of paper copies of the EIS and that copies of the draft EIS, other specific information, or references be sent directly to the commenter.
1540	18	Connell	Karl		It sounds like this pipeline is unnecessary. We have an overabundance of pipeline. They have just started putting oil in the east pipeline and they don't have it full yet. The tar sands industry is slowing because people are running out of money.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. As noted in Consolidated Response CAN-1, development of the Canadian oil sands projects has been increasing recently. That response provides current and future production information.
1540	19	Connell	Karl		I had thought I was going to have to deal with a 110 foot easement, but reading the information it has turned into a 300 foot corridor. I don't know what the corridor is for except people stomping around on my real estate. I've observed a few people doing research, and it appears that they're	Additional temporary workspaces are described in Section 2.2.7.1. As noted in Table 2.2.7-1, there are not 300-foot-wide-corridors and no areas along the construction right-of-way that are 1,000 feet wide. However, the construction staging areas would be about 470 feet square.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					scanning out over a 1000 foot wide chunk of real estate.	
1540	20	Connell	Karl		I would also like to know more details on the restoration. My pasture is mostly sand that goes across part of a hay meadow. I want to know what's going to happen to get this back into production as soon as possible with some of the native grasses.	Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration.
1540	21	Connell	Karl		I also need to know what kind of controls are going to be put in place for erosion control. We get a gentle breeze and real estate does move. I think this area needs to be fenced in so the grass has an opportunity to get fully established so the cattle don't come chew it up.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1540	22	Connell	Karl		I want to know what the temperature of the soil is above the pipeline year round. If it's hot, it'll never freeze. Cattle are in there. It'll blow out in short order.	The temperature of the soil during operation of the pipeline is presented in Sections 3.5.5.1 and 3.6.2.2 of the EIS. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. It also describes the Project-specific Special Conditions for the proposed Project.
1540	23	Connell	Karl		How is TransCanada going to protect the groundwater during construction in my pasture and hay meadow. I've got wells there 1000 feet wide. How is TransCanada going to protect the creek wells from contamination east of my property and the pipeline yard that's on a hill?	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Keystone would follow the procedures listed in Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 of the EIS and in its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B to avoid or reduce erosion and contamination during construction. It is not likely that wells used for domestic purposes, irrigation, and livestock would be affected during construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. However, if there is damage, Compensation to landowners is addressed in Consolidated Response FRM-1 and in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stock pond or a well used as a source of domestic or irrigation water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1540	24	Connell	Karl		How are they going to protect the pipeline, or the well, from corrosion, contamination, oil leaks, spills?	Sections 2.3.1, 3.13.1, and 3.13.5 provide information on the design of the proposed Project, which does not include any wells. As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the design, construction, operation, maintenance, monitoring, and inspection of the Project would have to be in compliance with federal regulations that were established to protect the health and safety of the public and the environment. Corrosion monitoring and the repair or replacement of corroded pipe is addressed in regulations of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and in Project-

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA (see Appendix U of the EIS).
1540	25	Connell	Karl		I've read about how the line welds rub against each other during the transportation of the pipe joints, fatiguing the pipe next to the weld. This is a good source for breakage and leakage into the ground, and with the Ogallala Aquifer so close, that's a major problem.	Keystone and PHMSA would conduct quality control inspections of pipe in the field after delivery and it is installed in the trench. The pipeline would be hydrostatically tested prior to operating the system, as required by PHMSA in its regulations presented in 49 CFR 195. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1540	26	Connell	Karl		How are you going to keep the soil and the sand from blowing away in the pipe yard? How are we going to control the dust, the erosion in the work area where it lays?	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. In addition, dust control measures are addressed in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (see Appendix B of the EIS).
1540	27	Connell	Karl		How are we going to control the rainwater runoff, as far as sediment getting into creeks?	Keystone would follow the procedures listed in Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 of the EIS and in its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B to avoid or reduce erosion and contamination during construction. Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are also addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
1540	28	Connell	Karl		South of where I'm at there is a grove of trees, I'm assuming the trees are going to be removed. Where are you going to put them? There's a dollar value on those trees. I want to know what those trees are worth and what they can be used for? Where do I go find that out? I'm assuming they're not going to be able to be burned on the property, that they're going to have to be hauled off.	Keystone would compensate landowners for the loss of trees and will leave all cut timber with the landowner, if desired by the landowner. Trees would be allowed to naturally revegetate within the 110-foot-foot right-of-way except within 10 to 15 feet of the pipeline. An estimated 1,840 acres of upland forest and 281 acres of forested wetlands would be affected by construction, of which 937 acres would be within maintained rights-of-way where trees would not be allowed to become re-established. Where the pipeline route follows an existing right-of-way in forested areas, Keystone attempted to route the pipeline as close as practical to the existing right-of-way to minimize impacts to forested lands. The construction right-of-way at timber shelterbelts in agricultural areas would be reduced to the minimum necessary to construct the pipeline. Mitigation measures designed to minimize impact on forested lands are described in Keystone's Construction Mitigation and Reclamation Plan which is in Appendix B of the EIS. The plan also includes a section on landowner complaint resolution procedures. Tree wastes, stumps, tree crowns, brushes, branches and other forest debris would be either burned, chipped, or removed from the right-of-way.
1540	29	Connell	Karl		As this pipeline goes through my pasture, and I need water on the other side of the pipeline but do not have a well there, how am I going to get water on both sides of the pipeline work when they're in there working, digging, burying in the soil? Is TransCanada going to haul water for the number of days they're constructing the pipeline?	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities.
1540	31	Connell	Karl		We're crossing wetlands, creeks, two rivers, the Keya Paha and Niobrara Rivers, and over the sand hills. Are these high consequence areas? No consequence areas? Why do we want to jeopardize our groundwater with a thin wall pipe?	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.</p> <p>Both the Key Paha and Niobrara rivers would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method to avoid impacts to the rivers. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.</p>
1540	33	Connell	Karl		The Ogallala Aquifer is the most valuable source of clean, safe drinking water in the United States. It is one of the greatest natural resources we have, but still the pipeline goes through it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1540	34	Connell	Karl		What is TransCanada going to do when they have a leak in this area, contaminating the water in the aquifer? This is heavy crude oil; it will not float. It will sink if there is a leak and you'll never be able to find it. Even if there are safety switches that will shut the pipeline down if there is a leak, I've calculated how many gallons of oil that would be in the pipes between pumping stations. It's got to bleed off that 1600 pounds of pressure.	Section 3.13.4 of the EIS describes potential spills from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the characteristics of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in the response and the EIS section, that crude oil would be similar to other heavy crude oils currently being refined in Gulf Coast refineries and elsewhere in the U.S. The crude oil would have a specific gravity that is less than that of water, which means crude oil released from the Project would initially float on water. If there is a spill from the Project, Keystone would implement the procedures of either its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) or its relevant Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), depending on the location of the release. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the ERP for the proposed Project. SPCC plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1540	38	Connell	Karl		Does the EIS address the need for the pipeline at this time when we have plenty of pipeline capacity clear up until 2020?	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. There is not sufficient pipeline capacity to that location. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1540	40	Connell	Karl		Does the EIS consider the greenhouse gas emission of the tar sands over its full life span, including from the time the trucks are digging it out of the ground in Canada until it's burned in my vehicle here?	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1540	41	Connell	Karl		Does the EIS address any useful information on liability plans?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1540	43	Connell	Karl		Does the Department of State consider this project to be in the national interest of the people of the United States of America, especially when this oil is headed for China?	As noted in Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9, the National Interest Determination will not be made until after the final EIS is issued. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-2, and P&N-4, neither the oil nor the products refined for the oil are expected to be shipped from the Gulf

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Coast to China.
611	1	Cook	Ruth		Nebraska's Ogallala Aquifer is a precious resource. We do not want our Sandhills put in jeopardy by any pipeline. I do not trust oil companies to keep it safe.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
877	1	Coon	Sandra		We need to be utilizing clean energy not dirty energy. Have we learned nothing. No tar sands. Please please increase tax on oil to generate money to fund the green revolution. All of us can do with consuming less if we are just forced to. This is a necessity. It will happen weather it happens the easy way, when there are resources to generate green energy, or when there is nothing to fall back on. Limited resources will run out.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. The Department of State does not have the authority to establish tax laws.
297	1	Coppinger	Joyce		The Ogallala Aquifer is part of Nebraska's greatest natural resource - underground fresh water. It is a vital resource for this region. The proposed Trans Canadian Keystone oil pipeline crossing beneath the ground, under rivers and in some places submerged in water puts this resource at great risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
297	2	Coppinger	Joyce		The pipeline route should be changed to avoid ALL precious resources in the area through which the pipeline would cross. Funding this project should be denied as should approval of the project in its current configuration.	Impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are presented in the resources sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS. As described in those sections, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses issues related to alternative routes. Funding for the Project would be private; this financing would be provided by the applicant (Keystone) and not DOS or other government agencies. Therefore, funding cannot be "denied" as requested by the commenter. Approval or denial of the Project will be determined after completion of the environmental review and the National Interest Determination (see Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and REG-2).
1049	1	Copple	Janine		This note is to express my continuing amazement and concern that the Keystone pipeline project is still even being considered. Anything buried in the Sandhills becomes a blowout in a couple of years.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1049	3	Copple	Janine		Any spillage passes straight through the sand into the water. Spillage has been common from the pipeline in Alaska. None of this is well considered or prudent.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1049	4	Copple	Janine		The refining of tar sands at all is something we should have no part of. The whole project is an environmental trainwreck in slow motion.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1049	5	Copple	Janine		Thank you for re-considering and blocking this ill-conceived project.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1189	1	Corbit	Chris		I am very concerned about the pipeline running through NE. It has the potential to [destroy our ground water system] and contaminate the land as well.	<p>Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.</p> <p>Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those Responses, a spill from the proposed Project over the NHPAQ system would not destroy the ground water system.</p>
1546	159	Corcoan	Tom	Center for North American Energy Security	Canadians committed to building the pipeline in responsible, environmentally acceptable manner.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	161	Corcoan	Tom	Center for North American Energy Security	It would be against the law to take into account indirect GHG emissions except those caused by the action itself (40CFR 1508.8B.).	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
659	1	Corcoran	Tom	CNAES	<p>Dear Ms. Orlando: On behalf of the Center for North American Energy Security, I am writing in support of the Keystone Pipeline project. The Center for North American Energy Security (CNAES) is a non-partisan organization dedicated to environmentally sound development of oil sands, oil shale and similar so-called "unconventional" resources in North America. CNAES agrees with the State Department regarding the conclusions given by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Keystone XL pipeline project. The DEIS evaluation studied the project's potential impact on various environmental matters, upon which it was found that the Keystone project would result in "limited adverse environmental impacts during both construction and operation". Once completed, the Keystone XL project would consist of three new pipelines that will span approximately 1,380 miles across the United States from Canada, with the capacity to carry about 700,000 barrels of crude oil per day initially with an eventual increased capacity of nearly 900,000 barrels in the long term. The environmental footprint for this project is minimal – in fact, the total disturbed area for the project will only be approximately 150 square miles. These secure energy supplies from the purposed pipeline will strengthen America's energy and economic security, as well as creating hundreds of high paying, family supporting jobs along the way. The Government of Alberta projects that U.S. imports of Canadian oil sands will increase from current amounts of about 1.5 million barrels daily to nearly 4.3 billion barrels a day over the next two decades in order to meet increasing demand. CNAES hopes that the benefits of such a project like the Keystone XL will be considered and fully supported by the federal government; especially at a time when we are importing more and more energy supplies from</p>	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					places around the world that do not share our strategic interests. Despite efforts to develop alternatives, crude oil will remain a critical component of meeting America's energy needs for the foreseeable future. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable energy from our North American allies that provides economic and energy security benefits should be a national priority. Projects such as the Keystone pipeline ensure increased domestic energy security, stable prices for consumers, along with minimal environmental impacts. CNAES is committed to working cooperatively with the State Department, the Administration and Congress to ensure U.S. energy policy accurately reflects our growing needs to enhance U.S. energy security, properly protect our environment, expand our resource base, and work toward the thoughtful utilization of all energy resources which includes the benefits of the Keystone XL project.	
659	2	Corcoran	Tom	CNAES	CNAES believes that the Department of State should not include a lifecycle GHG analysis of the fuels that the Keystone Pipeline will move in the final Environmental Impact Statement. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that has been prepared for this project properly evaluates the greenhouse gas emissions that will directly result from the project. Any evaluation of the indirect GHG emissions (such as from oil sands production or the transportation sector) would be purely speculative. Further, such an evaluation is precluded by the governing federal regulations, which limit "indirect effects" to those "which are caused by the action" (40 CFR 1508.8(b)).	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1088	1	Cordes	Margret		I encourage you to do all you can to see that the oversight of the Keystone Pipeline is not with the State Department!	The Department of State (DOS) does not have regulatory control over the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is responsible for the review of Keystone's application of a Presidential permit and is the lead federal agency for the NEPA review of the proposed Project. Keystone would be under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), which is an agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of PHMSA that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1088	2	Cordes	Margret		In addition, I am concerned along with many Nebraskans about the potential danger to the Ogallala aquifer---Nebraska must maintain some control over quality and safety standards, of better yet, reroute the pipeline away from the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1014	1	Cornelius	Dana		Water is the number one resource that we have in Nebraska it should be protected under all means.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1086	1	Cornish	Janet		I am a resident of Nebraska and am wholly opposed to putting	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the pipeline close to the Ogallala Aquifer. There is not	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1476	1	Corruccini	Rebecca		I vehemently oppose the Department of State issuing permits for pipelines to import tar sands, which are the world's DIRTIEST and possibly MOST EXPENSIVE fuel. The Dept. of State's duty is to thoroughly consider the devastating environmental and greenhouse gas effects of Canadian tar sands mines and expanding the US' reliance on this egregious fuel. Tar sands oil IS NOT equitable to conventional oil.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1476	2	Corruccini	Rebecca		It emits AT LEAST 20% more global warming pollution – this single pipeline would cause an extra 38 million metric tons of additional greenhouse gas emissions annually!	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1476	4	Corruccini	Rebecca		Furthermore, tar sands DO NOT promote US energy security – US demand drives up prices, benefitting our enemies even when we get our oil from the friendliest countries. Tar sands threaten our national security as well as our climate security. Please, PLEASE do NOT give permits for pipelines such as Keystone XL. It would be a HUGE mistake.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
1550	34	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network out of Bemidji, Minnesota	yes, we do have 60- year old pipe. We also have a 20-year lease on that pipe again. So that's 80 years that that pipe is going to be in the ground. There is no life cycle in Pipeline Safety Administration's glossary for how long the life cycle is for a pipe.	Responses related to the life of the Project and taking the Project out of service at the end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1550	35	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network out of Bemidji, Minnesota	hey also don't have an abandonment plan. Well, they do have an abandonment plan. It's in their glossary. And in their glossary it says that they will purge the lines, fill them with water or some other chemicals, and leave them in the ground.	As noted in Consolidated Response DEC-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration requires "purging of combustibles, and sealing abandoned facilities left in place to minimize safety and environmental hazards" when abandoning pipelines. The agency does not require that the lines be filled with water or chemicals.
1550	37	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network out of Bemidji, Minnesota	there's issues with the administration that oversee it. Three-quarters of the people on the steering committee are made up of industry people. So it's like the fox watching the hens. The other four people that are on there is one is a fireman and the other three work for pipeline safety type environmental groups that go out and do presentations on pipeline safety, on how safe they are.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1550	38	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network out of Bemidji, Minnesota	The oil isn't the problem here. When it leaks the oil is not the problem. The oil belongs in the ground already. It's the chemicals they put in the oil to make it flow through the lines. It's the diluents. Those are gas-like chemicals.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Section 3.13.5 of the EIS discusses the potential toxicity of the oil in the environment.
1550	39	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network out of Bemidji,	There is actually no need for this oil also. If you look at the U.S. population consumption of oil is actually on a down trend. China is now the number one consumer in oil, and it's increasing its amount. So when we say that this oil is going	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Minnesota	down to Houston. It's going down to Houston. It's going overseas, and it's already going overseas.	Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries.
1550	40	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network out of Bemidji, Minnesota	The need issue, we have Enbridge Pipeline saying we don't need the Keystone XL. We have Sun Core, the oil companies in Canada saying we didn't even need the Alberta Clipper up in northern Minnesota.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. There is not sufficient pipeline capacity to that location. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1550	41	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network out of Bemidji, Minnesota	There are sacred sites all along this route, all the way through Buffalo and everywhere else.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.1.2 of the EIS address properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Also, Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS addresses the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. The consultation process included the development of Traditional Cultural Property studies that discuss traditional activities and land use by Indian tribes who have traditionally used lands in the vicinity of the proposed Project.
1556	44	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	Pipeline safety, the pipeline safety is a government agency that is made of steering committee members that oversee it and make the rules. The steering committee is three-quarters industry people. The other quarter, there's four of them, are made up of people that -- one of them is a firefighter and the other three work with the industry in creating trainings to come out to give people to say this is how pipelines work.	DOS is not aware of the safety steering committee the commenter is referring to. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1556	48	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	The EIS does not address diluents. Diluents that are the chemicals they put in the oil to make it flow through the pipeline. Those are known human carcinogens. They get into the waters. Those are dangerous.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 and Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS address the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response the EIS section, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1556	51	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	These jobs are short- term and most of them are not going to be skilled jobs	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1556	53	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	NEPA is a great idea. It's a wonderful federal idea. I have to say probably one of the few. The problem is, is they set the guidelines but they don't set the details on how to get the information. So some people can do it this way. Others can do it this way. There's no conformity in that.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1556	54	Covenais	Marty	Indigenous Environmental Network	This will not create cheaper gas for us. The tar sands that came here that they're bringing through these pipelines, and someone else talked about how much there is, over half of the oil that is the ground is not feasible to reach unless the oil prices reach \$140 a barrel. When we were at \$4 a barrel, we're at \$120 a barrel, so gas prices will increase because it's	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts. An analysis of the potential U.S.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					not feasible for them to even get that oil.	macro-economic impacts of the pipeline capacities and use are outside of the scope of this EIS.
753	1	Covintree	Winifred		The Keystone XL Pipeline Project is a disturbing proposal to build a pipeline to transport tar sands from Canada to Texas...The major considerations are: (1) The oil would be exceptionally dirty and therefore doesn't meet U.S. standards...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
753	2	Covintree	Winifred		...Why do we want to do anything to gear up for an big expansion of the very dirty tar sands industry, which would pretty much blow any climate targets that the U.S. or Canada was trying to set...	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
753	3	Covintree	Winifred		I hope it or anything like it does not succeed in becoming a reality.	Comment acknowledged.
753	4	Covintree	Winifred		I have questions about whether enough safety precautions could guarantee that groundwater in the Ogallala Aquifer would not be at risk.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As noted in Section 3.13 of the EIS, even with stringent safety measures imposed and the risk of a spill is small, it is impossible to guarantee that a spill would not occur.
753	8	Covintree	Winifred		The major considerations are: ... (4) Many people are dependent on the Great Plains for corn, beef, wheat, sunflowers, etc., -- the water that is being risked in this venture supports those agricultural products -- from the Dakotas to Texas.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
418	1	Cowdrey	Anthony		With the gusher spewing in the gulf, now is the time to look at a clean energy future WITHOUT this dirty oil!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
99	1	Cox	Larry		I am opposed to this project ruining the Ogallala Aquifers.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1194	1	Coyne	Lelia		Just say no!	Comment acknowledged.
1194	2	Coyne	Lelia		There exists no adequate technology to safeguard it absolutely and the loss is too great to risk.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
260	2	Crabtree	Lloyd	County officials TX	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas and in our county, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. Additionally, the Keystone XL project will benefit businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
260	3	Crabtree	Lloyd	County officials TX	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output of (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
260	4	Crabtree	Lloyd	County officials TX	In addition, the report concluded that during construction Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Texas, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
260	8	Crabtree	Lloyd	County officials TX	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
895	1	Crabtree	John		The Keystone pipeline is an ill-conceived effort to bring tar sand oil to the American market. Little or no consideration has been given to the impact this pipeline and the potential environmental problems will have on family farmers, ranchers and rural communities in it's path. Please stop this venture, at least until all these issues have been dealt with. If the catastrophe in the gulf has any silver lining, clearly it must be that we learn from our mistakes and do not hurry through these processes for the sake of short term energy gain and oil company profits.	Section 3.0 of the EIS addresses the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
639	1	Crawford	Tanja&Troy&Timothy		We don't want your pipelines in Nebraska (or anywhere else in the US or the world!!!)	Comment acknowledged.
1557	8	Crawford	Rosemary		Communication has been very poor. Bobby Wegner at the	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Oklahoma Secretary of State of Energy and J.D. Strong form the Oklahoma Secretary of the Environment and their staff memebers knew NOTHING about this meeting. Tribal nations from Cushing to Durant all knew nothing about this meeting.	comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement. Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1557	9	Crawford	Rosemary		Did not find sufficient descriptions on the environmental impacts of catastrophic events from the pipeline. Not enough information in the DEIS on how to protect the environment.	Sections 3.13.5.6, including Table 1.13.5-10, and 3.13.6 of the EIS, address potential impacts, including catastrophic impacts, of many spill sizes, including a maximum spill volume. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project, as well as recommended mitigation measures, are addressed in the resource portions of Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction an dnormal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1557	10	Crawford	Rosemary		Pipeline doesn't support local development of crude oil or new companies promoting alternative energy.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for heavy crude oil in the Gulf Coast refineries that the Project has been proposed to meet. At the present time there is not sufficient pipeline capacity to ship heavy crude oil from the Cushing area to the Gulf Coast refineries. The proposed Cushing Marketlink Project described in Section 2.5.4 of the EIS would provide an opportunity for producers in the general area of Cushing to ship crude oil to Gulf Coast refineries via the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1557	8	Crawford	Rosemary		Communication has been very poor. Bobby Wegner at the Oklahoma Secretary of State of Energy and J.D. Strong form the Oklahoma Secretary of the Environment and their staff members knew NOTHING about this meeting. Tribal nations from Cushing to Durant all knew nothing about this meeting.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules. Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
763	1	Crayne	Kim		This pipeline should not be allowed to run across the Sandhills of Nebraska...	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
763	2	Crayne	Kim		...Unfortunately, there is bound to be an accident and the consequences of polluting the aquifer are too disastrous to contemplate...I am disgusted that our state leaders cannot see the severe consequences of a mistake in this issue-especially based on the recent history of not only the Gulf oil spill, but numerous spills around the country...	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
763	3	Crayne	Kim		...There definitely should be NO relaxation of any regulations for safety--in fact-they should be strengthened if this is allowed across the Sandhills...	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
763	4	Crayne	Kim		...This should be a no-brainer to deny this oil company the right to cross our state with an oil pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
764	1	Crayne	Casey		This pipeline should not be allowed to run across the Sandhills of Nebraska...	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
764	2	Crayne	Casey		...Unfortunately, there is bound to be an accident and the consequences of polluting the aquifer are too disastrous to contemplate...I am disgusted that our state leaders cannot see the severe consequences of a mistake in this issue-especially based on the recent history of not only the Gulf oil spill, but numerous spills around the country...	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
764	3	Crayne	Casey		...There definitely should be NO relaxation of any regulations for safety--in fact-they should be strengthened if this is allowed across the Sandhills...	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
764	4	Crayne	Casey		...This should be a no-brainer to deny this oil company the right to cross our state with an oil pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1404	1	Crays	Don&Sheila		Does TransCanada have and will they follow a better plan of action for an oil clean up than BP did with their oil spill in the gulf. How soon will it take TransCanada to find a oil spill in their pipeline especially after the pipes have been in the ground for several years... What happens if there is an oil spill and the oil gets into the Ogallala Aquifer and contaminates it.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the proposed Project. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS. Specific measures for responding to spills that reach groundwater would be included in the response plans.
1404	2	Crays	Don&Sheila		We are concerned about our water supply. What about our wells for domestic use, irrigation and livestock	It is not likely that wells used for domestic purposes, irrigation, and livestock would be affected during construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. However, if there is damage, Compensation to landowners is addressed in Consolidated Response FRM-1 and in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stock pond or a well used as a source of domestic or irrigation water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1404	3	Crays	Don&Sheila		What happens if there is an oil spill and the oil gets into the Ogallala Aquifer and contaminates it?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
608	1	Cronin	Carol		I am adamantly opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline. Nebraska has a fragile ecosystem, particularly in the Sandhills,	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
608	2	Cronin	Carol		The Ogallala Aquifer is unique.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
608	3	Cronin	Carol		NO ONE EXPECTED THE BP LEAK in the gulf. I believe that no one can anticipate a leak of the pipeline in Nebraska or the Oglalla aquifer. The pipeline is premature and the risk has not been fully explored.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Appendix P of the EIS presents a risk assessment for the proposed Project.
608	4	Cronin	Carol		There are earthquakes in this area and the Missouri fault line was the location of the largest earthquake in America!	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
608	5	Cronin	Carol		Throw on that the Sandhill cranes,	Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not infringe on or disrupt the migration of sandhill cranes. Most wetland habitats altered by construction would be restored. River roosting habitats would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method and there would be no surface damage to these habitats. HDD is described in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS.
608	6	Cronin	Carol		I am adamantly opposed to the keystone xl pipeline. Nebraska has a fragile ecosystem, particularly in the Sandhills, and the Oglalla aquifer is unique. NO ONE EXPECTED THE BP LEAK in the gulf. I believe that no one can anticipate a leak of the pipeline in Nebraska or the Oglalla aquifer. The pipeline is premature and the risk has not been fully explored. There are earthquakes in this area and the Missouri faultline was the location of the largest earthquake in America! Throw on that the Sandhill cranes, nebraska's agriculture economic system, and the fact that this is benefitting Canada....it's just not worth it.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential fault and seismicity hazards along the proposed Project corridor. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
608	7	Cronin	Carol		and the fact that this is benefitting Canada....it's just not worth it.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1544	36	Crozat-Williams	Madeline	Code Pink Houston	We should not be refining tar sands at all.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1544	37	Crozat-Williams	Madeline	Code Pink Houston	We wish the government would not give a permit for this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	38	Crozat-Williams	Madeline	Code Pink Houston	Refining coal tar crude is squeezing blood out of the turnip. It's a very poor source of crude. It requires a very large amount of energy to extract this crude, compared to the energy that tar sands crude generates.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1544	39	Crozat-Williams	Madeline	Code Pink Houston	The refining process of the tar sand crude will cause heavy pollution,	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1544	40	Crozat-Williams	Madeline	Code Pink Houston	Tar sands crude has sulfur and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. That translates to sulfur dioxides and volatile organic compounds, both of which are very bad for health and for the environment.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	41	Crozat-Williams	Madeline	Code Pink Houston	We already have enough problems meeting air quality standards in Harris County. We don't need to add more when we refine this.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	43	Crozat-Williams	Madeline	Code Pink Houston	Please don't approve this permit. It takes us in the wrong direction, backwards instead of forward.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
295	1	Cuddy	T.		I am against building this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1005	1	Cummins	A.W.		We cannot find any alternative than to place it near the U.S.'s largest supply of fresh water – are you freaking kidding me?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1363	1	Cupp	Ronn	The State Chamber of Oklahoma	The State Chamber of Oklahoma is in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and we urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... We urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1363	5	Cupp	Ronn	The State Chamber of Oklahoma	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers..... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay... Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver ... This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1363	6	Cupp	Ronn	The State Chamber of Oklahoma	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
681	1	Cure	David		The granting of this special permit is a grave mistake. The track record of oil companies in this area is bleak. A major catastrophe would be waiting to happen. The overlying sand of the Ogallala Aquifer is more of a sponge than a barrier to any spillage and the contamination of the aquifer would be another sad legacy our generation would be leaving for future inhabitants of this area. Please don't let this happen	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
274	1	Curran	Gregory		Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
274	3	Curran	Gregory		Construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits, not only to the areas where it will be built but all across America.	Comment acknowledged.
274	5	Curran	Gregory		The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
274	6	Curran	Gregory		Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1390	1	Curran	Gregory	U.S.Pipeline, Inc	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1390	2	Curran	Gregory	U.S.Pipeline, Inc	My company is a major contractor engaged in the construction of mainline pipeline projects across the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1390	6	Curran	Gregory	U.S.Pipeline, Inc	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1390	7	Curran	Gregory	U.S.Pipeline, Inc	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. US Pipeline employs several hundred craft laborers from many different geographic locations throughout the U.S. and also sources equipment and other materials and supplies from diverse U.S. based companies. The economic impact of constructing a project such as Keystone, particularly at this time of ongoing economic softness, cannot be overstated... Considering the short and long term economic [and energy security benefits] of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver This would be a mistake....	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
893	1	Curry	Buck		Please I am urging you to stop the Keystone XL pipeline. This type of oil production is not sustainable and environmentally unsound. If not for us then for our children and grandchildren.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
288	1	Curtis	Mary		To put a pipeline of oil directly through the Ogallala Aquifer is insanity! It is the drinking water for most of the Plains states. I live over the top of it. If this mess in the Gulf right now does not make you rethink this, then you have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that Washington is filled with greedy idiots. Please do not do this!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1369	1	Curtiss	Jerry	Curtiss Repair, Inc	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project... The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest... Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	
1369	4	Curtiss	Jerry	Curtiss Repair, Inc	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
805	1	Dahle	Kim		Please stop...find a new way. The more "crap" we put in, and on this planet is just getting crazy. Give our Earth a Break. "NO TAR SANDS"!!!!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
129	1	Dale	Brenda		I work for an oil service company, and I believe that most companies in the industry are environmentally responsible. However, some activities simply create more pollution than others. This is true for tar sands refining. My concern is that the pollution created through the use of tar sands will negate, at least in part, the progress the US has been making over recent years in reducing various emissions.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
818	1	Dambrosi	Anthony		The spread of refineries processing tar sands oil is a problem because the synthetic heavy crude produced from tar sands is laden with more toxics than conventional oil. Communities adjacent to tar sands oil refineries face increased carbon dioxide emissions, and increased exposure to heavy metals, and sulfurs.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1027	1	Damgaard	Marshall&Patty		I'd like to know why you aren't making this information public through TV and radio. Personally, I think putting this pipeline directly over a major source of water is stupid! Who, in their right mind, would even consider doing this? Don't they project their thoughts into the future with the possibility of a leak or malfunction of equipment like the oil spill in the Gulf?	Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
632	1	Dana	S.		Is everybody crazy or just not paying attention? That pipeline would run under the Ogallala Aquifer which is the main natural water reservoir for five states in the middle of this country. If something should go wrong, as we now know it could, the whole middle section of the U.S. would be lost. Please use a little common sense and protect our country and our resources. We seem to have gone oil crazy.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
429	1	Danheux	Christophe		I think that the Keystone XL project pipeline is a terrible idea. It is not in the best strategic interest of the United States to encourage in any way shape or form the practice of extracting oil from tar sand. Overwhelming scientific evidence suggests that our climate is warming due to the accumulation of CO2 from fossil sources, and that disaster is awaiting us if we do not change course. Recent news of heat waves and devastating flooding seem to confirm these warnings. They are entirely in line with the scientific predictions, and it is just the beginning. The use of tar sand, in particular, is a step	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					backward because of the amount of water and energy it takes to produce usable oil from it, not to mention the impact on precious and fragile ecosystems. The future lies in renewable energy, mainly wind and solar, with natural gas helping with the transition, and that is what we should encourage.	
26	1	Darst	Jewell	Atoka County Chamber of Commerce	Thank you for your information regarding the pipeline through our area, Atoka, OK. We at the Atoka County Chamber of Commerce are excited that you will be in our area and would like to assist you and your employees in any way we can. Please feel free to use this information when you near our vicinity.	Comment acknowledged.
1436	1	Davenport	David		If TransCanada is not specifically required by the EIS to replant trees on the temporary work right-of-way, as implied from my conversation with Mr. Hudson and Mr. Beckmeyer, I am confident they would not which would leave, according to my estimation, approximately 2,994 acres of the United States to be cleared and not replanted and hence not reforested. What is the environment impact of that? I find that unfathomable. If there is language in the EIS requiring TransCanada to replant trees, I would like that pointed out to me specifically. Otherwise, I insist the United States government via United States Department of State, in its obligation to the people of the United States and future generations of the people of the United States, including language in the EIS that all forested areas of the 60 ft temporary workspace right of way be restored by replanting similar tree species to what was removed. Today, even the commercial timber companies that stripped our forests in the early 1900s have a more modern and environmentally responsible policy of replanting trees after a timber harvest than TransCanada would if allowed. What kind of response-confirmation can I expect to get on this issue and from whom?	Trees and shrubs would be allowed to re-establish within the temporary right-of-way and workspaces. In general, forested habitats were avoided to the extent practicable. Construction and reclamation through forested habitats including shelterbelts is discussed in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, which is in Appendix B of the EIS. Keystone would acquire easements for construction of the pipeline. Keystone would compensate landowners for the loss of trees and would leave all cut timber with the landowner, if desired, for the landowner's use or disposition.
1436	3	Davenport	David		A common practice in the pipeline industry is to bury the trees and tops alongside the pipeline right of way leaving large sink holes for the land owners to deal with years later. At the Tyler Texas meeting on May 20, 2010, someone said that burying organic material such as trees and brush would not be allowed. However, under Appendix B 4.13, it mentions burial of trees, brush and stumps as a possible means of disposal. I request that language be included in the EIS that prohibits the burying of such organic materials so as not to leave sink holes for the land owners in the future. What kind of response-confirmation can I expect to get on this issue and from whom?	As stated in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation plan, which is in Appendix B of the EIS, burial of trees and tops would not generally be used as a disposal method and would require prior landowner approval if Keystone is interested in using that disposal method.
1436	4	Davenport	David		I received information indicating that Universal Field Services intended to begin the condemnation process on June 1, 2010, by sending out letters of final offer. Is it ethical business practice to begin the condemnation process when the public comment period on the DEIS isn't over until June 16th? Wouldn't it be more appropriate and fair to allow landowners to evaluate the environmental impact statement after it has been completed to know how the land will be environmentally affected before you condemn their property?	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, the eminent domain process cannot begin until easement negotiations end without an agreement in place. State laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority or ability to intervene in the proceedings.
1436	5	Davenport	David		In view of the aforementioned and un-clarified environmental concerns in conjunction with the current crisis in the Gulf of	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Mexico at the hands of the giant corporate oil companies, I must insist that the powers that be of the federal government and any other governmental agency having jurisdiction over this process that might hear my message forbid, legally, by an injunction or something similar, the beginning of any condemnation process by UFS and or TransCanada including letters of final offer until such environmental issues are cleared up and the EIS completed approved and adopted. What kind of response-confirmation can I expect to get on this issue and from whom?	define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority or ability to intervene in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1436	6	Davenport	David		Early in the negotiations Universal Field Services was offering \$1500 per acre for timber and \$2000 an acre for lost hay production. Now they have backed up to \$1000-\$1200 per acre for "good timber" and \$1500 per acre for hay, but only if it is a specialty grass that has to re-sprigged. To begin with, a stand of mixed timber, of average quality, is worth \$2000 an acre and a premium or planted pine stand could easily be worth \$5000 per acre maybe more...maybe \$7000 an acre if market conditions are right. Why has UFS backed off of their initial damages offer? Do you think it is fair to offer landowners less than fair market value; or potential future fair market value for their lost timber? I have acquired cultivated and planted stands of Southern Yellow Pine for the last 10 years in hopes of funding my grandchildren's college educations. Do you think it is a fair and equitable business agreement between two parties to cut down my grandchildren's college fund pine trees before maturity and pay a land owner, myself or any other, for the timber as it exist in the form of maybe pulpwood, or maybe less, where as if allowed to mature into saw logs, the trees could easily be worth five times as much?	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1436	7	Davenport	David		UFS and TransCanada are huge corporations with many lawyers and can take a land owner to condemnation court as a less expensive option than fairly compensating them for their land and timber? Do you think that is fair and equitable? Do you think it would be a more fair and equitable business agreement between two parties to pay for my grandchildren's trees or anyone else's based on the value that those trees would have achieved had you not removed them?	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1436	8	Davenport	David		The UFS agents are evidently forbidden from using the words eminent domain for some legal liability reason. They will however, liberally inform you that UFS's next move is to pass your file over to the legal department and rather than signing the easement agreement for some minimal offer, you could wind up owing the pipeline company money after the legal proceedings are over; which is the equivalent of using the term eminent domain. ... am familiar with a 40 something acre tract where they began by offering \$2000 an acre, they are now offering \$4000 an acre for the permanent easement for roughly 2.5 acres. In the area I am referring to, \$4000 an acre would certainly be about the price you would expect to pay for a 40 or 50 acre tract. However, in that same area the price for a 2.5 acre tract could easily be \$10,000 an acre....My point is there seems to be a VAST... VAST discrepancy between the price that would be paid to the landowner based solely on free	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					enterprise economic principals versus the price that is being paid, or being proposed based on the army of lawyers that UFS and TransCanada has at its disposal and their ability to exercise eminent domain. Their offers; their prices; are based much more on the cost associated with taking the landowner to condemnation rather than the value of the land they are acquiring.	
1436	9	Davenport	David		Has UFS offered "Alternative Dispute Resolution" to any of their land owners as opposed to "going to court"? According to UFS's website, it states a Senior Vice President named Edward Opstein states, and I quote, "originated the concept of healthy negotiations". My experience, the experience of my family members and friends, with UFS would be accurately described as anything but healthy negotiations. It is certainly a good, positive sounding catch phrase but involving the experiences of myself, family members and friends, it seems like the negotiation process is only healthy for Universal Field Services and TransCanada and not at all healthy for the land owner.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. The Department of State (DOS) has no authority to intervene in those processes, and therefore DOS is not aware of what UFS has offered to landowners.
1436	10	Davenport	David		In closing, I'd like to say this is simply a case of David versus Goliath. As opposed to the bible story, Goliath is using his size to intimidate and push the Davids all over the neighborhood. I just thought it was only right that I should expose this situation to the media and the United States Department of State and speak up for all the small time land owners who are being pushed around by Goliath aka Universal Field Services – agent for TransCanada Pipeline. Again, in view of what is happening off the coast of New Orleans, it would be blatantly obvious to me that the United States government needs to protect the environmental interests of all the small landowners in this venture.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1559	1	Davenport	David		Wanted to note how many landowners in audience were currently negotiating with the UFS (12 raised hands) and how many were happy with the negotiations (only 1 raised hand)? Feels that UFS is going through East Texas bullying people.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1559	4	Davenport	David		Cousin has property with wetlands on it that have not been "officially declared wetlands". Language in the Wetland's Protection Act states that undeclared wetlands require mitigation. The UFS has informed his cousin that they do not have to mitigate his wetlands. How can the UFS justify this? How many acres of undeclared wetlands across the U.S. will UFS be crossing and not compensate?	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Permanent wetland impacts and requirements for compensatory mitigation will be determined during permitting under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
159	1	Davis	Helen		Stop this pipeline from coming into the United States. We do not want the dirty tar sands coming here to be refined into a messy product for sale in Europe. Keep it up there in Canada and ruin the world's rain forests there if you must	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
177	1	Davis	Helen		This proposed pipeline should not be built in the United States. It will cause damage to the Canadian rainforest, increase pollution wherever it ends up, cause the destruction of virgin timberland in Texas and other places it goes through, and create more pollution in the Gulf Coast area of Texas which already has enough to deal with the existing oil company refinery plants and the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response WAT-2 addresses concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Potential impacts to terrestrial vegetation along the proposed route are addressed in Section 3.5 of the EIS.
177	2	Davis	Helen		The refining process to create the end product is nasty, dirty, wastes four times the amount of water to create the product, and is a health hazard for all who live and or work nearby, or who have to breathe the output of the waste and final product.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
177	3	Davis	Helen		We need a 60-day extension of the comment period to be able to voice these concerns.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
346	1	Davis	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	As county officials from the State of Texas, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle.	Comment acknowledged.
346	2	Davis	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	As we understand it, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the projects 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas and in our counties, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation. In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
346	3	Davis	Chris	Cherokee	In addition, the report concluded that during construction,	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				County Judge	Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located.	estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
346	4	Davis	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	Moreover, in addition to the construction and manufacturing jobs Keystone XL will create during construction the economic stimulus provided by the pipeline's construction and development will lead to the creation of more than 100,000 additional jobs in the economy. In Texas, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
346	6	Davis	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	The Perryman study concluded that the long-term increase in stable oil supplies will add at least 250,000 permanent jobs to the U.S. economy, and add \$29 billion to the nation's gross annual product, conservatively estimated. Canada is already the largest supplier of energy to the United States, meeting 12 percent of current U.S. petroleum consumption needs and representing 18 percent of U.S. petroleum imports.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
346	7	Davis	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	Canadian oil sands production is a growing source of reliable crude oil supply for the United States. Canada's 175 billion barrels of oil reserves is second only to Saudi Arabia. Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production. Canada has more than 50 percent of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions. Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.
346	8	Davis	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the Substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
517	1	Davis	Kelsey		The Keystone XL project is not good for Nebraskans. As is painfully, disastrously obvious in the Gulf now, extraction and transportation of crude oil is dangerous. It is dangerous to the health of humans, and all other life on the planet. It is dangerous to the ecosystems that we really on for our very	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					survival. It is dangerous to the water we need to drink and use for many other purposes. The plans to use thinner piping and pump at higher pressure show a prioritization of profit over people. Right now, we should not be building up the oil industry. It's killing us and everything around us. It's destroying people's lifestyles. Instead, energy measures should focus on safe, renewable sources such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric power. Even nuclear power is safer and cleaner than fossil fuels! I am opposed to the building of this pipeline, as a Nebraskan, an American, a humanitarian, and as someone who lives on this planet.	protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
535	1	Davis	Elizabeth		I am seriously concerned about this project, which will cross the Ogallala Aquifer. The pipeline will be vulnerable to everything from tornados to terrorists. The potential for contamination of the aquifer is simply too great.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-5 addresses potential threats from terrorism and natural disasters, and Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses terrorism. AQF-5, Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses geologic hazards.
748	1	Davis	Tim		No pipeline in the Nebraska sandhills...	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
748	2	Davis	Tim		No pipeline ... within 250 miles of migratory bird routes...	As migratory birds use routes throughout the entire North American continent, this conservation measure would not be practicable.
748	4	Davis	Tim		...Tar sands oil production should only be used as a last resort.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
827	1	Davis	Robin		Please do NOT allow this pipeline to go through the Sand Hills region. Pipelines WILL leak - consider Utah's Red Butte Creek, Minnesota's wetland leak, Louisiana's Delta National Wildlife Refuge leak, and the estimated 350 spills in the Kenai National Wildlife refuge in Alaska. We cannot afford this risk to the Ogallala Aquifer- it is too precious a resource.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1439	1	Davis	Jeff	Missouri Public Service Commission	Please accept this letter in support of TransCanada's permit application for the Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project. This country is married to crude oil and other fossil fuels for the next half century or longer whether we like it or not. A robust transmission system is important both in terms of energy and price. Projects like this are essential to enhancing reliability and increasing supply to lower prices. Further, this project will provide work for more than 13,000 people all over the Midwest, including Missouri. I have had cause to examine TransCanada several times during my six years on the Missouri PSC. The company has demonstrated itself to be a good corporate citizen. They pay their taxes, they buy electricity for their pipeline, they employ people to build the pipeline and then to maintain it. The taxes from that pipeline will provide some of the poorest counties in our state with economic activity and additional property taxes at a time they could really use the money. In conclusion, TransCanada's	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project is a good one and would benefit Missouri as well as several surrounding states. I urge you to grant their permit and thank you for your consideration in this matter.	
177	2	Davis	Helen		The refining process to create the end product is nasty, dirty, wastes four times the amount of water to create the product, and is a health hazard for all who live and or work nearby, or who have to breathe the output of the waste and final product.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1289	1	Dean	Joey	Little Rock Chamber of Commerce	I write to urge the Department to consider promptly a permit for TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline project as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
1289	2	Dean	Joey	Little Rock Chamber of Commerce	This project serves as a vital step in Arkansas' road to economic recovery, as hundreds of Arkansans depend on major projects like KXL to keep their factories running. The prompt approval of this project will put people to work immediately making pipe and other materials for the project, jobs that Arkansas desperately needs.	Comment acknowledged.
1289	3	Dean	Joey	Little Rock Chamber of Commerce	These jobs will not only fuel the economy of the State; they will also help fund State and local government by providing taxes and consumer spending from manufacturing, construction and operation of the pipeline and related projects.	Comment acknowledged.
1289	4	Dean	Joey	Little Rock Chamber of Commerce	Further delay in the permit process could jeopardize the expected economic benefits.	Comment acknowledged.
1289	5	Dean	Joey	Little Rock Chamber of Commerce	The KXL project also has benefits for the entire country. During construction, the project will create more than 13,000 private sector jobs and generate some \$60 million in direct payrolls and millions more in indirect jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1289	8	Dean	Joey	Little Rock Chamber of Commerce	We can help the economy and our security by building for a future of increased long-term energy security at stable prices for Americans.	Comment acknowledged.
1289	9	Dean	Joey	Little Rock Chamber of Commerce	Arkansans stand ready and willing to do their part. We need immediate action, as high unemployment serves as a continuing reminder of the costs attendant to delay in projects such as KXL. I therefore urge you to consider the permit application for the KXL project as quickly as possible so that hard-working Arkansans can get back to work for themselves and for America.	Comment acknowledged.
53	1	Decker	Hannah		I live in Texas and I am not happy to hear about the "Tar Sands" Pipeline coming to my state. The environmental damage is too great to allow this project to move forward. I urge you to stop the Keystone XL Pipeline.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
434	2	Decker	Karla		For God's Sake: Please, Please do not run that thing through our beautiful state. Have you learned nothing from the situation in the Gulf?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
73	1	DeLaGarzaUndS enkel	Patrick		Tar sands are dirty oil. Tar sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline. About three barrels of water are polluted and dumped in toxic pools (called tailing ponds) for every barrel of oil produced. Tar sands extraction requires strip mining huge tracts of pristine forest. An area the size of Florida is slated for extraction. The project harms the lives and health of indigenous people living downstream from the tar sands operations and has been connected to high rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism in the area.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
73	3	DeLaGarzaUndS enkel	Patrick		The Keystone XL Pipeline is dirty for our environment and harmful for us. Producing the oil for this pipeline will emit 11 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, even before it gets to the U.S. for refining. This equals the annual emissions of 2.7 million cars.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
73	5	DeLaGarzaUndS enkel	Patrick		The pipeline will travel more than 1,700 miles through fragile ecosystems, such as the Missouri River.	Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems.
73	8	DeLaGarzaUndS enkel	Patrick		The company is seeking a special permit to operate at this pressure from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
73	9	DeLaGarzaUndS enkel	Patrick		By connecting tar sands oil to the Gulf Coast, the Keystone XL will make our nation's fuels dirtier and undermine the clean energy solutions we need to avert catastrophic climate change.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1360	1	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and Delay-Z Ranch	My father spent a good portion of his life working to preserve land in East Texas, which he purchased in 1957 as a legacy to leave to his children and grandchildren. I have spent the better part of my adult life working hard to purchase the surrounding lands to preserve the forest for posterity. Then to have the Keystone XL come along and want to destroy everything my father, sister, and I have worked for is a blow beyond measure. TransCanada intends to come right through the middle of the forest; destroying habitat, and waterways; and I cannot bear the thought of it.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Although trees would not be allowed within the 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way, reforestation of the remaining 60-foot-wide construction right-of-way would be permitted. Further, as described in Section 3.7 of the EIS, stream and river crossings would result in minor, temporary impacts that would last for the duration of the construction period for the individual waterbody crossing.
1360	2	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and Delay-Z Ranch	We had longstanding plans to create wetlands in this area to further enhance the protection of wildlife.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1360	5	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and	Furthermore, by dissecting our nation with a potentially	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, there is not a risk

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Delay-Z Ranch	explosive pipeline, our nation becomes at risk of being torn in half should our enemies target this pipeline and succeed. The resulting explosions would rival that of 9-11. The proposed route of this pipeline is on the Internet for all our enemies to see. How shall we possibly protect it from attack?	of explosions for crude oil pipelines. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
1360	6	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and Delay-Z Ranch	Secondly, TransCanada used the threat of "Eminent Domain" by partnering with Conoco Phillips so that many land owners in the East Texas area felt helpless to decline. After many land owners acquiesced, TransCanada then bought back all rights to the pipeline from Conoco. So now a foreign company is entitled to eminent domain against the property rights of American Citizens? This country was created to grant the right of private land ownership only to find out that the landowner really has no rights at all? If Big Business comes along, domestic or foreign, the land owner must submit? This is against every tenet our forefathers intended. And I believe the intent of the Fifth Amendment did not mean for this type of abuse to occur, and further I believe this would violate my right of due process under the fourteenth Amendment, as well.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. If easement negotiations with landowners are not successful, Keystone would initiate eminent domain proceedings. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1360	7	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and Delay-Z Ranch	This pipeline will not benefit the American public or the citizens of Texas. It serves only to benefit the profit of TransCanada. The pipeline will produce no direct public benefit to the people at large. It is for the purpose of refining into grade 2 diesels, which cannot be sold in the US and so must be exported. The primary stakeholders in the pipeline stand to reap considerable economic benefit from it at the expense of the environment and the health and well-being of the surrounding citizenry.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area; that would provide consumers with a continued stream of the currently refined product from those refineries, which is a benefit to the public. Refineries in the Midwest and Gulf Coast are currently refining crude oil from the Canadian oil sands projects into products other than Grade 2 diesel, and refineries in the Gulf Coast region would produce products in addition to diesel fuel. As noted in Consolidated Response Oil-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1360	8	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and Delay-Z Ranch	Who will pay for the increase in cancer cases as the pipeline poisons the underground water supply?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1360	9	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and Delay-Z Ranch	Who will pay for the damages incurred when there are spills, leaks and explosions?	As described in Consolidated Response LIA-1, Keystone is responsible for damages resulting from accidents caused by construction or operation of the pipeline. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
1360	11	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and Delay-Z Ranch	I beg you also to consider the consequence of allowing the creation of a pipeline that could render us vulnerable to attack by our enemies.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
1360	12	Delay	Dobie	Dal-Har and Delay-Z Ranch	For myself, I am determined to continue to advocate against the TransCanada pipeline from destroying my forest and damaging the environment my father taught me to value, protect, and preserve.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Although trees would not be allowed within the 50-foot-wide permanent ROW, reforestation of the remaining 60-foot-wide construction ROW would be permitted. Further, as described in Section 3.7 of the EIS, stream and river crossings would result in minor, temporary impacts that would last for the duration of the construction period for the individual waterbody crossing.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
345	1	Delzer	Valerie		Please stop the Keystone XL pipeline project. It has more potential for harm to Americans than good. I do not want more pollution in my backyard (or anywhere in the US for that matter) but would instead prefer clean energy sources that benefit not only this current generation of Americans but for generations to come. Please rethink this one on a long-term scale.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1015	1	DenBeste	David		As a resident of Nebraska, a lifelong resident of the Midwest, I'm strongly opposed to putting a pipeline through the heart of a primary water source. I would ask that this project be stopped. When the water is no longer usable our very existence will be threatened.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
389	1	Denherder-Thomas	Timothy	Summer of Solutions	I oppose this pipeline, it will take some of the dirtiest and most inefficient of fossil fuels and dump the toxins refined out of them in American communities. Please reject the proposed pipeline.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
966	1	Denkler	Joan		Houston and its area will suffer a severe impediment from this heavier crude oil which, when refined, will lead to 38 million metric tons of additional greenhouse gas emissions per year. We, particularly children, will suffer additional health burdens for long periods from this crude. This pipeline and product should not be allowed.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
240	1	Denney	Lee	State Representative OK District 33	As an official from the State of Oklahoma, I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural Oklahoma where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
240	2	Denney	Lee	State Representative	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				OK District 33	and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion, Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	addresses concerns regarding taxes.
240	3	Denney	Lee	State Representative OK District 33	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is a vital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign sources of oil. Canada has more than 50 percent of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions.	Comment acknowledged.
240	4	Denney	Lee	State Representative OK District 33	Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	205	Dennis	Steven	Channelview School Board	Concerned around the welfare of his 9,000 students and would like a written guarantee the safety and welfare of those children will not be impacted by the pipeline.	The proposed route is approximately 2.5 miles from the Channelview school. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Although it is inconceivable that a crude oil pipeline that distant from the school and that could not explode (see Consolidated Response OIL-5) would affect the safety and welfare of the children at the Channelview school, for legal reasons it is not possible to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						provide a guarantee in writing.
1544	206	Dennis	Steven	Channelview School Board	It seems like the people who are supporting this thing are going to make a lot of money off of it. They don't live in my community.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1544	207	Dennis	Mary		Saddened that her community is not represented, not aware of this meeting. As an unincorporated area, there is no governmental structure and this causes the population to be underrepresented. Meeting did not get adequate publicity.	Notification of the draft EIS comment meeting in Channelview was provided to landowners, public officials.
1544	208	Dennis	Mary		I have witnessed dozens of family members and friends who have suffered over the last several or many years in this east side of Houston where the refineries are where there are numerous pipelines already, who have suffered from cancer or other types of physical ailments that are a result of the pollution on this side of town.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
902	2	Denton	Carole	Prairie Counseling	It appears that corporations have not honored their ethical and moral commitment to maintain the safety of the public and the environment. It goes on and on. The risk to our health and safety is too great.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
870	1	Desalvo	Jules		I oppose the proposed TransCanada pipeline in Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	103	DesHotel	Joe		In our area, we are actually going to be dealing with the refining because we are at the end of the pipeline. That's what's really important to our community here, as far as pollution.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1542	104	DesHotel	Joe		There will be minimal job creation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1542	110	DesHotel	Joe		This is still foreign oil. Canada is still a foreign country. How much are we really benefitting from this? If we make 300 jobs that's great.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
560	1	Deviney	Iris		Routing the oil pipeline over the Nebraskan Sandhills above the Ogallala Aquifer must be stopped! You don't have to be a rocket scientist to realize what a bad project this is. Has no one noticed how difficult it is to separate oil and water? How about when it is underground? There has already been a leak in Montana. When one reads about sinkholes caused by 30-year-old sewer pipes, concern only grows. We will still need our water supply in 30 years. Where is the wisdom to understand this needs to be rerouted over safer land? This is our water supply. Someone, please please stop this. Now.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
698	1	Devlin	Todd	Chair of the Prairie County Commissioners	I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Department of State on allowing locals and elected officials of locals from the Great State of Montana to testify on the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>We hope that both the proponents and opponents gave you a better perspective on the legitimate concerns, positions, and how we feel the project in question will affect us. I hope that you also realized that the testimony given from Montana wasn't just about getting more revenue for local governments. We also see the energy need, safety, and security concerns of having a crude oil supply from a stable source. The main reason for this letter is to reprimand those and especially the Sierra Club and the Indigenous Environmental Network for taking way more than the State Department's time limits that were strongly suggested at the start of the meeting. These folks should need not to be corrected by the Department That was not right, and it was not the State Department's job to correct them. A little self control and mutual respect would have done the job. I believe that the intent of the Sierra Club and the Indigenous Environmental Network was to take as much time as they thought they could get away with and thereby hoping not to allow testimony from those with differencing of opinion on the TransCanada XL project. It was totally unprofessional and immature. It was disrespectful to both the State Department and their personnel. It was degrading to those of us wishing to testify no matter what our position that did attempt to honor the Department's request. I myself, shortened my testimony down due to the request in respect to both the personnel of the Department of State, the Department itself, and others commenting. This was the right and ethical action to take and the action taken by many others. Let it also be noted that the Sierra Club and the Indigenous Environmental Network did or could have handed in written testimony that was complete and given a verbal synopsis such as I and others. I also understand why the Department of State personnel running the meeting did not cut them off. The Sierra Club and the Indigenous Environmental Network would have screamed "foul". Again, I hope that the Department of State felt that all the testimony gave you insight and additional information to make an intelligent decision. Personally, this is a "no brainer" in the options of imported oil supply. Let us compare the XL pipeline to the Metro. How many people have been killed/injured vs. miles traveled with the Metro? And in that same area how many people have been killed/injured vs. miles traveled with automobile in the same area with the same time frame? It is obvious that the Metro is safer because you have fewer variables in a more controlled environment. The Keystone is the same as the Metro. It is a much safer way to transport oil.</p>	
1229	1	Devlin	Todd	Prairie County Commissioners	This is notification to our Congressional Delegation that Prairie County Commissioners of the Great State of Montana see need for the TransCanada XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
1229	2	Devlin	Todd	Prairie County Commissioners	It will bring jobs, reliable crude, and increased tax base.	Comment acknowledged.
1229	3	Devlin	Todd	Prairie County Commissioners	Prairie County is a county in which the TransCanada Keystone XL is going through. We have and will continue to make sure that our constituents and TransCanada are assured fairness in the process of addressing easements,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					liability, and environmental responsibility.	
1230	1	Devlin	Todd		As a Prairie County Commissioner in Montana, I find that the testimony from some about how dramatic the disturbance of the earth and how it will affect the wildlife habitat to be a non - issue.	Comment acknowledged
1230	3	Devlin	Todd		The pipeline burial process takes the top soil off and then when covering place the top soil back. Forage again grows after a few years. A county road however disturbs 6000 cubic yards of earth per mile of construction. The habitat deduction a county road is the road surface of 24 feet compared to zero after the pipeline is in place and grass is growing.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1230	4	Devlin	Todd		A normal county road in my county would disturb 6000 cubic yards of soil of witch over 30,000 sq. feet is permanently disturbed and loss habitat. The TransCanada XL pipeline will disturb 12000 cubic yards per mile of construction and all of the soil is put back. My conclusion is that the permanent disturbance and loss of habitat is more for a county road than the pipeline.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1230	5	Devlin	Todd		Prairie County has 650 miles of county roads that have disturbed 3.9 million cubic yards of soil and pasture. The TransCanada Keystone XL will disturb 240,000 cubic yards in Prairie County and all soils will be place back.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1230	6	Devlin	Todd		The only issues of concern by my constituents are all connected to liability and cost of easement.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations.
1313	1	Devlin	Todd	Prairie County Commissioners	Dear Ms. Orlando: Thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify on behalf of Prairie County, Montana. The proposed XL project will cross 20 plus miles of Prairie County, including one very major river..... the Yellowstone. I have already testified on noxious weed, bridge and road infrastructure, and stagnant tax base due to federal holdings. As a Board of Commissioners for Prairie County we take our Growth and Land Use Policy very seriously.	Comment acknowledged.
1313	3	Devlin	Todd	Prairie County Commissioners	To always look at the negative impacts and never consider the positive impacts is not healthy. With that mentality, mankind would be extinct because everyaction has possible negative impact and risk. But, a healthy thought pattern also takes positive impacts and opportunity into consideration. Economist call this"opportunity costs."	Comment acknowledged.
1313	5	Devlin	Todd	Prairie County Commissioners	What is not a reason for these hearings is the option of preservation. "Preservation" in this case, only dictates who defines "safe". Addressing environmental issues, however, means we define "safe" and not somebody else. Preservation can not be an option of alternatives when you look at the "Big Picture" on the TransCanada XL project. This pipeline, and probably others, will have to be built so that we have reliable crude from a politically stable county; but, just as important, then we have input on defining "safety".	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.</p> <p>Impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are presented in the resources sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS as required in a NEPA environmental review. As described in those sections, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts.</p>
1546	34	Devlin	Todd	Prairie County Commissioner, State of MT	Oil sands in Alberta are on a world market and therefore will be developed regardless of the TransCanada pipeline. TransCanada allows U.S. Agencies and citizens to have input.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	35	Devlin	Todd	Prairie County Commissioner, State of MT	The other avenues for Canada to get their product out are truck, rail, ship, or other pipelines to the Pacific Rim. Due to the fact of topography and terrain, these options have higher risk factors than the TransCanada Pipeline by far.	Comment acknowledged.
1558	48	Devlin	Todd		It is our priority at the Board of Prairie County Commissioners that our constituents, the Prairie County landowners, are satisfied with the agreement with TransCanada. If everything goes well and our landowners are satisfied, this is a great opportunity for Prairie County so long as the constituents are satisfied.	Comment acknowledged.
1558	49	Devlin	Todd		Preliminary taxes that are supposed to come in to Prairie County total approximately \$5 million. We've got a stagnated tax base.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1558	50	Devlin	Todd		We have a road budget that's about \$240,000 including our bridge fund. We operate and maintain 650 miles of road with that budget. Last year we bought our first new road blade in almost 20 years.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1558	51	Devlin	Todd		We're coming to a point where we have a threshold on our local taxpayers where we need to expand our tax base.	Comment acknowledged.
1558	52	Devlin	Todd		The number one complaint in our courthouse is about our roads, their maintenance and lack of funding.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1558	53	Devlin	Todd		When TransCanada came in, there was a lack of communication between the Department of Transportation and the State. We called the Department of Transportation a year ago and they didn't know this project was even on the books.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1558	54	Devlin	Todd		We have bridges that have failed the Department of Transportation's inspections. How can we expect to have TransCanada come in and cave through a bridge that didn't meet the specs before they got here?	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1558	55	Devlin	Todd		We really should work with the Department of Transportation to see if we can't get some type of acceleration on bridge replacement.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1558	56	Devlin	Todd		When it comes to employment, I know they made the comment that 50 percent of the workforce will be local if they qualify. That's a big "if".	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1558	53	Devlin	Todd		When TransCanada came in, there was a lack of communication between the Department of Transportation and the State. We called the Department of Transportation a year ago and they didn't know this project was even on the books.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
259	2	DeWitt	Dale	State Representative OK District 38	As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural Oklahoma where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
259	3	DeWitt	Dale	State Representative OK District 38	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
259	4	DeWitt	Dale	State Representative OK District 38	In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
259	8	DeWitt	Dale	State Representative OK District 38	I enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
536	1	Dias	Kandee		Please reconsider building all other resources other than a transcontinental oil/gas pipeline. #1 -It's only a temporary job producer and the environmental impact is too great to justify this proposal. And speaking of jobs, the AMERICANS who need jobs will most likely be passed over for people who'll take less money for dangerous work (ie illegal immigrants.)	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					I've seen what's happened to major industry in this country. #2 - We've got to use our best and brightest minds to bring technology into the new millineum for oil production and consumption. We did the pipeline thing 40 years ago in Alaska. Has that ushered our country into a grand state of independence and prosperity? No. How has the royalty payments worked out for ALL of Alaska(ns)? #3 - Given the state of big business, regulation, and environmental justice, the American people always end up on the bottom. Look how many polluted towns we have, sick Americans from toxins. And how many folks who live in the shadow of these structures have good, safe jobs? This note feels like a rant, but, I'm tired of being told what's good for US when in the end, how much will my family benefit from it? I live in East Texas, and I don't want it to end up as one big Swamplot.	related to investments in other technologies.
413	1	Diegel	Julie		I am writing to express my opposition to the Keystone Pipeline project in Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
596	1	Dierks	Cap	Nebraska State Legialature	I attended your field hearing in Atkinson, Nebraska on May 11, 2010. I testified to the effect that I had introduced a bill in the 2010 Nebraska Legislature which would have provided some protection for property owners along the pipeline. That bill was killed. I hope that the U.S. Department of State understands the enormity of the problem that the pipeline is proposed to traverse many miles over the Ogallala Aquifer. There are many thousand acres of irrigated farm land all of which irrigates their crops from water taken from the aquifer. An oil leak or spill into the aquifer would be catastrophic. Please stop the project.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1540	147	Dierks	Cap	Nebraska State Senator	I wonder what can be done to protect these landowners. If the federal government needs to look into something to provide protection for these landowners because we know there are problems with the pipelines. We know there are. They're in our history. We know it's there. There's got to be some way to protect these people from injury -- injuring their property. And there's got to be some way to help them at the time that the pipeline is forecloses, is closed up.	Keystone would be required to complete the reclamation committed to in the permits it receives, including the Presidential Permit. Those commitments are described in Section 2.3 of the EIS and in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. As noted in that response, if there is a spill, no matter what the reason, Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations. Responses related to taking the proposed Project out of service at the end of the life of the proposed Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
921	1	Dietrich	W.		I oppose the proposed oil pipeline through Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
921	2	Dietrich	W.		The risk of a spill right over and into the Ogallala Aquifer is just too high. Our land and our water needs protected from this threat.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1540	118	Dobrovoly	Stan	Landowners for Fairness in Nebraska,	We are also concerned with the fact that TransCanada has recently been downgraded in its financial position with Standard & Poors. That tells us that there is a possibility that	The occurrence suggested by the commenter is speculative and it is not possible to determine how such a situation would be addressed in the future. However, if a major accidental

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Protect South Dakota Resources in South Dakota, Eastern Montana Landowners Association	at some point in the future it might end up just like General Motors, or some of the other companies that were too big to fail. If that happens and at some point the Keystone XL Pipeline bled off into an empty LLC and they walk away from it, then who is going to be liable for the cleanup? Is that going to be the taxpayers, the landowners?	release occurs, the cleanup would be accomplished by the federal and state governments in accordance with regulatory requirements.
1540	120	Dobrovoly	Stan	Landowners for Fairness in Nebraska, Protect South Dakota Resources in South Dakota, Eastern Montana Landowners Association	We would like to see as a condition of permit that there will be a bond put in place, funded over numerous years or through the lifetime of the pipeline, for the removal and/or to take care of the problems that could arise with this pipeline, so it doesn't fall onto the landowner or the taxpayers. This way, at some point in the future if TransCanada does become insolvent and walks away, the taxpayers aren't left to clean up the mess.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
653	1	Doer	Gary	Canadian Embassy	Attached, as mentioned, is a letter Ambassador Doer has written in support of Keystone XL. He requests that this be included in the federal register as part of the ongoing public comment process.	Comment acknowledged.
653	2	Doer	Gary	Canadian Embassy	'I am writing you in support of TransCanada's proposed Keystone Gulf Coast Expansion Project (Keystone XL) based on three major considerations. Canada is your largest and most secure supplier of energy,	Comment acknowledged.
653	4	Doer	Gary	Canadian Embassy	and the development of this project will create thousands of high-paying jobs in construction and manufacturing throughout the United States.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
653	7	Doer	Gary	Canadian Embassy	Canada recognizes that developing its oil sands resource comes with environmental challenges. That is why we are investing heavily - at both the federal and provincial levels - in strong regulation and the development and deployment of technologies to ensure that our oil reserves are developed in a sustainable manner. Through our joint work on the Clean Energy Dialogue, we are seeking to put in place framework conditions that will further enable the rapid development and deployment of carbon capture and storage, to which Canadian governments have committed over \$3 billion to date. 'A sustainable oil industry is a benefit to both of our countries. The oil sands sector has already drawn billions of dollars of investment and has generated many thousands of high-paying jobs on both sides of the border. A recent study undertaken by the Canadian Energy Research Institute, projects that between 2011 and 2015, an upwards of 343,000 new U.S. jobs will be linked to oil sands activity, an injection of 434 billion in GDP into the U.S. economy over the same period. New pipelines are an important part of this economic picture. The construction of Keystone XL would create over 13,000 construction jobs over the 2011-2012 period according to TransCanada. Furthermore, some 90% of all of the equipment used for Keystone XL will be sourced within North America. In short, this project represents an important economic stimulus	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					project with significant benefits for both countries.	
653	8	Doer	Gary	Canadian Embassy	The Keystone XL project will be good for energy security, it will be carried out within the context of a shared environmental agenda and it will create thousands of good new jobs at a time when our economy is still buffeted by economic headwinds. 'I thank you for the opportunity to comment and the attention that you are giving to this important matter.	Comment acknowledged.
1217	2	Dombrowski	Kathy		There is so much potential for severe harm if there were to be a major leak into the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1217	3	Dombrowski	Kathy		What an easy target for sabotage.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
1217	4	Dombrowski	Kathy		This seems a reckless route.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
385	2	Domeyer	Janelle		The pipeline would cross the Nebraska Sand Hills, a fragile and unique ecosystem that is easily damaged and difficult to repair	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the High Plains Aquifer System.
385	3	Domeyer	Janelle		It is a threat to the Ogallala Aquifer, one of the world's largest supplies of groundwater, and the primary source of groundwater for agriculture and domestic use in Nebraska. Once an aquifer is contaminated, it is expensive and difficult to clean up. Experience has taught us that most cleanup efforts have focused on containment rather than actual removal of contaminants.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
385	4	Domeyer	Janelle		Building the pipeline would provide oil companies more incentives for further development of the tar sands in Canada, an expensive and extremely environmentally damaging process that generates greenhouse gases, pollutes watersheds and destroys woodlands and other wildlife habitat.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
180	1	Donahey	Leah	CREDO Action	On behalf of 663 concerned activists from all across America, we asked you to not to issue permits to Keystone XL or other pipelines. Here is a link to a document containing the lists of all 663 public comments: http://act.credoaction.com/campaign/keyston_xl_comments.pdf Thank you. If you have any questions about CREDO's position on this issue, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at 415-369-2000.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1560	30	Donovan	Susan		Have native prairie on property that the pipeline will go through. Native prairies are the threatened vegetative	Keystone attempted to avoid and minimize impacts to native prairie remnants where possible. The crossing location was

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					communities in the United States, why must it go through it? Also afraid the depth of the pipeline affects the root systems of native plants. Afraid Keystone will not restore, reestablish native prairie successfully.	reviewed further and inquiries were made. Keystone has committed to completing reclamation and to providing the landowner with the construction/reclamation plan for the tall grass prairie unit, which includes provisions for seeding with native tall grass prairie species. Reclamation procedures are presented in Sections 4.111 and 4.15 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS. Many commenters expressed concern about routing the proposed Project through the Sand Hills of Nebraska. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1560	32	Donovan	Susan		Have been told an assessment of their property was made, but landowners cannot get a copy of what was found. Fear that if the survey was conducted at certain times of the year, they may not find native prairie.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1560	33	Donovan	Susan		Will pipeline increase soil temperature? If so, how does this affect plants?	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1560	34	Donovan	Susan		If pipeline increases soil temperature, how will that affect plants?	Heat dissipation and potential impacts on native vegetation and crops are discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. The EIS was revised to add discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses and crops in Section 3.5.5, and additional discussions of this issue are included in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Appendix L of the EIS illustrates modeled temperature effects of the pipeline from Montana to Texas and reviews effects of increased soil temperature on native prairie grasses and crops.
1560	32	Donovan	Susan		Have been told an assessment of their property was made, but landowners cannot get a copy of what was found. Fear that if the survey was conducted at certain times of the year, they may not find native prairie.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response ENV-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to native grasslands and prairies.
112	1	Dorfler-Hederer	Cynthia		I really wish you would put a freeze on all oil drilling expansion, pipeline expansion etc until an emergency plan is set in place and is known to be effective. The current situation in the gulf of Mexico is a prime and excellent example why an emergency plan has to be in place before additional pipelines and wells are allowed.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
325	1	Dostal	Daniel		What does this pipeline do for Americans? We don't need more oil. Projects of this magnitude need to be focused on new forms of energy, not the kind that ruin my state and my nation. If the Canadians want to let them drill in Canada, then let them keep it in Canada.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1429	45	Douglas Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Even if a need for the U.S. to import more Canadian crude oil could be demonstrated, historical Canadian heavy crude oil production data show that it is highly unlikely that production capacity will increase in Canada in the foreseeable future to a level that a substantial portion of the Keystone XL Pipeline's export capacity will be utilized. Canadian production increased 52,495 barrels per day on average between 1993 and 2009, a period of 16 years [footnote, pg 21]. This increase in production is nearly linear with no indication of any long-term	Current information on production from Canadian oil sands projects, including data from a period of global recession, is presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information from a recent report prepared under contract to the US DOE regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the production capacity of heavy crude oil from Canadian oil sands project is sufficient to supply the proposed Project, existing

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					trend of a greater rate of increase. The highest single-year increases were 131,000 bpd in 1997 and 127,000 bpd in 2008 [footnote, pg 22]. However, exports of heavy crude oil actually declined 28,952 barrels per day between 2008 and 2009 [footnote, pg 22]. If Canadian heavy oil exports increase at this historical pace, then the export capacity of the already constructed first Keystone Pipeline and Alberta Pipeline would not be fully utilized until almost 2036. Even if the rate of increase accelerated to the single year historical high of 131,000 barrels per day (and there is no evidence indicating that this will happen), these existing pipelines would not be fully utilized until almost 2021. There is simply no empirical evidence that Canada could increase exports to a point that the export capacity of the Keystone XL pipeline would be used in a reasonable timeframe. The tar sands industry is counting on an entirely infeasible acceleration in Canadian development, but current evidence indicates that development in the tar sands is still very slow. Recently, Royal Dutch Shell, one of the biggest players in the tar sands, indicated that it did not intend to resume substantial development in the tar sands until the price of oil is higher because the cost of development in the tar sands far exceeds the cost of development in other oil fields [footnote, pg 22].	transportation pipelines, and other proposed and planned pipelines.
1429	46	Douglas Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The company's head of tar sands development stated, "[T]he oil sands have become one of the most costly places on earth to pursue oil projects [footnote, pg 22]. Referring to the company's recent \$14 billion expansion of its tar sands mining project he said that it represented, "some of the most expensive production that we have [footnote, pg 22]. In comparison, the Manifa Field in Saudi Arabia is estimated to cost \$15.75 billion to develop and is slated to produce 900,000 bpd of oil, as well as significant quantities of natural gas and condensate [footnote, pg 22]. In contrast, Shell's expansion in Canada cost \$14 billion but only added 100,000 bpd of crude oil capacity [footnote, pg 22]. While projects already under construction in the tar sands are proceeding at a slower pace, for the vast majority of the projects proposed during the boom years, the development schedule is "TBD" (To Be Determined) [footnote, pg 23] indicating that development of these projects is on indefinite hold.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1155	1	Dowding	Winnie		The Ogallala Aquifer is a precious asset of Nebraska. We have lived near two [pipeline] blow-outs in my life time and it would only take one to contaminate the whole aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1155	2	Dowding	Winnie		I have lived in southeastern Nebraska for many many years where there are pipe-lines of gas running through our farms. I know that they have been installed with the greatest of care but I also know they can burst.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1155	3	Dowding	Winnie		It is too risky and should never take place.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1155	4	Dowding	Winnie		There is no way that anyone could promise that it would be built safely.	Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1178	1	Dowling	Dale		Don't get me wrong, I'm all for new sources of energy and new supply lines but why does this line have to come down this far south. Could it not just come to a refinery into North Dakota or South Dakota? I understand that this country needs more Oil Refineries to reduce the impact on the public once any refinery has to stop production for a particular reason. Would it not make better sense to construct a refinery closer to the area of the source?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet; transporting Canadian crude oil in the Keystone XL Project to refineries outside of the Gulf Coast region would not meet the current and near-term crude oil needs of those refineries.
1544	44	Dracoat	Steve		We always seem to end up having these hearings to talk about things that don't seem to have anything to do with the pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1544	45	Dracoat	Steve		I understand there's a lot of desire to question the source or the end result of the product, but as far as the pipeline is concerned, TransCanada is one of the best companies I've ever worked with.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	46	Dracoat	Steve		If we're going to talk about other issues, there's a lot of issues where the money goes in the Middle East.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	47	Dracoat	Steve		I would say that if the governments that are allowing the oil sands to be developed in Canada, I know they have high standards and are doing the best they can to mitigate it.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1544	49	Dracoat	Steve		We see the interruption that we're experiencing with the Gulf of Mexico oil production. This could easily happen in Venezuela. I think it's vital to our nation that we have a diverse supply of oil, preferably from a stable ally.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1426	1	Dracos	J.Steve		Please reject recent requests for suspension of the permitting process for the Keystone XL pipeline... Please continue to proceed with the permit process.	Comment acknowledged.
1426	6	Dracos	J.Steve		The project... will bring good jobs to Americans.	Comment acknowledged.
1426	7	Dracos	J.Steve		Recent news reports of pipeline explosions show that both explosions were caused by third parties digging up the pipelines. I guess that says something about the minimal damages pipelines do to the environment. i.e. People digging who could be harmed due to hitting a pipeline could not tell where they were buried: minimal damage to the environment.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					With one call requirements in place it is said that these dig incidents occurred as they are avoidable accidents. As a retired Pipeline Engineer I am proud of my profession and know that this industry provides an environmentally friendly safe method of transport of energy products essential to our future.	Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1367	1	Dreessen	Mark	Farmer's Elevator	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project... The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest....Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1367	4	Dreessen	Mark	Farmer's Elevator	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1163	1	Drenth	Sarah		I am from North West of Burwell, NE. I am opposed to the pipeline coming through the Sandhills. It will destroy the area!	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1163	2	Drenth	Sarah		Oil could potentially get into the Ogallala aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1163	3	Drenth	Sarah		I am from North West of Burwell, NE. I am opposed to the pipeline coming through the sandhills. It will destroy the area! and could potentially get into the Ogallala aquifer. If that would happen it would harm the people and livestock that live here. Please move the pipeline to an area that would be better suited. For instance Western Nebraska or Wyoming where the soil has more clay and would not be disrupted so much.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the High Plains Aquifer System and the Sand Hills area.
1163	4	Drenth	Sarah		If that would happen it [pipeline] would harm the people and livestock that live here.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1163	6	Drenth	Sarah		[Please move the pipeline to an area that would be better suited.] For instance Western Nebraska or Wyoming where the soil has more clay and would not be disrupted so much.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
892	1	Drew	Cody		From the environmental side of this question I believe that this pipeline can be built to the best standards possible and I believe the probability of a leak in this pipeline is very low. I believe that we as a country have some of the most stringent environmental laws and pipeline safety laws for workers, the environment, farmers and ranchers and citizens in the world.	Comment acknowledged.
892	2	Drew	Cody		My only concern is that the private company Trans Canada treat our citizens and our farmers and ranchers fairly and equitably, and that they be required to place bonding that will cover any unforeseen environmental impacts, reclamation costs or infrastructure costs to our taxpayers in small frontier counties like McCone County.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
892	3	Drew	Cody		I would also encourage that this private company not use eminent domain on any private landowners that do not want the pipeline crossing their lands but would instead investigate alternative routes in situations like that which could arise. I would also like to see more local involvement regarding routes from our land owners (farmers and ranchers, our local elected officials, and our local emergency response people.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Alternative routes are addressed in Section 4.3 of the EIS, and pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1. The public has been invited to comment on the proposed Project from the initiation of the scoping period through the end of the comment period on the draft EIS.
892	4	Drew	Cody		Other than that I fully support this project, it will bring jobs to our local economy, it will reduce our dependence on oil from nations that are hostile to the American way of life, and it will generate tax dollars for our local schools, roads, and other infrastructure which is in need of repair or replacing. Also I see the potential to be able to move oil from the Bakken and Three Forks formations that are here in Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota that will give our oil producers more competitive markets for our crude oil energy products that are from American lands and involve American Labor.	Comment acknowledged.
1263	1	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The Pembina Institute will direct its comments to one issue that was not satisfactorily addressed by the DEIS: The approval of this pipeline will likely result in additional upstream impacts to the Canadian environment and a net increase in North American GHG emissions.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1263	2	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	It is unreasonable to assume that this pipeline would not necessarily lead to increased oil sands production in Alberta and the consequential increase of impacts to air, land, water, and increased GHG emissions.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1263	3	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	It is improper for the DEIS to assume that the approval of the KXL pipeline would not result in increased and additive environmental impacts because the pipeline is specifically designed to access a new system of refineries that could further increase oil sands production. The purpose of the project (DEIS, Section 1.2.2.1) acknowledges that heavy crude production in the WCSB will increase and that the "bulk" of this will go to the U.S. market. As the DEIS states, this pipeline is to effectively open up oil sands supply to PADD III. According to the DEIS, the KXL pipeline will facilitate significant increased access to refineries in PADD III (58) and "...the proportion of imported oil to PADD III is expected to increase by 600,000 bpd by 2020 as domestic production decreases."	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including production from those projects with and without the proposed Keystone XL Project. Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses refinery emissions.
1263	4	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Another stated purpose of the pipeline is to replace other foreign sources of oil with Canadian oil sands. The approval of KXL could very well place a greater demand for Canadian oil sands over and above current exports to the U.S.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including production from those projects with and without the proposed Keystone XL Project.
1263	5	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	While the stated purpose of the pipeline under Section 1.2.1 is to "to transport WCSB crude oil from the border with Canada	The Project would replace dwindling supplies of heavy crude oil in PADD III from Mexico and Venezuela. Section 1.4 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to existing delivery points in PADD III" the DEIS also seems to suggest that the purpose of KXL is to meet increased crude oil demand in the United States or to replace other foreign oil such as from South America and the Middle East.	EIS addresses the market demand for oil, and the potential decreased reliance on oil from South America and the Middle East with implementation of the proposed Project.
1263	6	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Section 1.2.2.3 states that because heavy crude from major suppliers such as Mexico, Venezuela, Nigeria, and Iraq and other countries are "declining and uncertain", PADD III refineries are modifying their facilities to allow for increased bitumen such as from Canadian oil sands. Numerous times, the DEIS refers to the fact that an increase in Canadian oil sands will offset use of oil from other countries. Section 1.2.2.5 states an "[i]ncrease the PADD II supply of crude oil from Canada would increase supplies from a stable and reliable ally and trading partner of the United States with which we have free trade agreements. It would also increase the supply of crude oil from a major source outside of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and augment the security of the energy supply."	The commentator has inaccurately stated what is in Section 1.2.2.3 of the DEIS (now Section 1.4 of the EIS). The statement is not specific to refinery changes to accept Canadian crude oil. The EIS states the following: "These declining and uncertain supply horizons have prompted some PADD III refineries to modify their existing facilities to allow the refinement of heavy crude oil . . ." In fact, the EIS does not refer to "increased bitumen" or similar terms for Canadian crude oil. Consolidated Responses Oil-4 and P&N-3 address the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1263	7	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The "replacement" of other foreign oil does not and cannot assume a reduction in foreign oil sources from other countries either to the United States or elsewhere. In fact, it would be presumptive to assume that the other oil exporting nations such as Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela would abandon their sales to the US in the absence of policy preventing these sales. McCarthy, Shawn. "In Texas, oil sands firms fight for their share." Globe and Mail. Nov 6, 2009. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/intexas-oil-sands-firms-fight-for-their-share/article1354643/ (accessed 1 July 2010).	As noted in Sections 1.2 and 1.4, production from Mexican oil wells is rapidly declining as has the volume of crude oil being shipped to the U.S. Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS address this issue, including updated information from EIA.
1263	8	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Even if oil exports from other countries to the Gulf Coast were to decrease, it is presumptive to suggest that Canadian oil sands would fill the gap. For example, Saudi Arabia could increase exports to the US in a more responsive manner than oil sourced from the oil sands. This is because Saudi Arabia already has the infrastructure for refining and transport already in place, intentionally underutilized at the moment (McCarthy, Shawn. "In Texas, oil sands firms fight for their share." Globe and Mail. Nov 6, 2009. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/intexas-oil-sands-firms-fight-for-their-share/article1354643/ (Accessed 1 July 2010). With the oil sands, however, production levels, refining and transport systems are not in place to move sufficient Canadian crude to the US Gulf Coast. Consequently, it is much easier for Saudi Arabia, whose production costs are significantly lower than Canada's, to 'turn on the tap' on their shipments of oil to the US Gulf Coast.	As noted in Consolidated Response CAN-1 and in Sections 1.2 and 1.4, production levels are in place to provide sufficient crude oil to continue to meet a substantial portion of the U.S. need for heavy crude oil. Refineries in the Gulf Coast and elsewhere are already refining heavy crude oil, including Canadian crude oil. As noted in Sections 1.2 and 1.4, cost is a key issue in determining which types of crude to import, and currently the cost differential between light and heavy crudes has led industry to focus more on heavy crude oil.
1263	10	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	It is possible that an increase of oil from the Middle East could easily offset the slight decrease in shipments from other Atlantic Basin countries (e.g. Angola, Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela). There is uncertainty regarding the potential "over-supply of bitumen from both Alberta and other global sources producing similar grades, including Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and Venezuela." (Eurasia Group, Eurasia Group	The commentator is suggesting that lighter crudes from the Middle East could replace the heavy crude oil needs of the Gulf Coast refineries. Those refineries currently processing heavy crude and experiencing declining supplies from Mexico and Venezuela will not be able to process the light crude without changes to the refineries. Further, the cost of Middle East crude is greater than that of heavy crude, and refiners

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Outlook- OIL SANDS: Canada's unconventional oil mega-play faces new challenges and opportunities, 19 May 2010.)	are tending toward greater use of heavy crude oil.
1263	11	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The purpose of KXL is to meet increased growth in the supply of Canadian oil sands. The National Energy Board decision for Keystone XL in Canada held that this pipeline would align and meet projected growth from the oil sands. Section 3.1 of the NEB decision approving KXL in Canada stated the project would help facilitate projected growth in Canadian oil sands. Indeed, KXL is "designed primarily to satisfy volume requirements in the USGC market" which currently accesses very little Canadian crude oil. The NEB decision acknowledged that KXL could deliver Canadian crudes to 15 refineries (see Section 3.3).	The commenter has incorrectly stated the purpose of the proposed Project. The purpose of the Project is stated in Section 1.2 of the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1263	12	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	One argument made in the DEIS is that the KXL pipeline would not actually facilitate increased oil sands production because any increase in production would be shipped in any event to Asian markets via the Gateway pipeline and tankers. It is important to note the approval of the Gateway pipeline is highly uncertain and should not form the basis of any assumptions by the Department of State that the approval of KXL would not result in any increased impacts to Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including production from those projects with and without the proposed Keystone XL Project.
1263	13	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The fundamental assumption in the DEIS that any increase in production would be shipped in any event to Asian markets via the Gateway pipeline and tankers is flawed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1263	14	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	There is overwhelming public opposition to the Gateway pipeline by a majority of British Columbians. Opposition from a strong coalition of environmental, First Nations, and community groups suggest the regulatory process will be held up in court for years, and could create the political conditions for the project to be denied. (While a Joint Review Panel, convened by the National Energy Board and Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, will issue a ruling on the application, it is a non-binding recommendation to the Federal cabinet. The ultimate decision is political.)	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	15	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	On May 26, 2010, a poll showed 80 percent of British Columbians support banning crude oil tankers in B.C.'s coastal waters, up from 72 percent in a similar 2008 poll. (The poll results are part of a Mustel Group omnibus random telephone survey of 500 British Columbians in May 2010. Results on a sample size of 500 random surveys are considered accurate to within +/- 4.5 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.) The poll's key findings: - 80 percent of British	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Columbians support a crude oil tanker ban for B.C.'s coastal waters, while 15 percent think tanker traffic should be allowed. - Significantly more British Columbians oppose the Enbridge Northern Gateway pipeline (51 percent), than support it (34 percent). - British Columbians who strongly oppose Enbridge's pipeline (31.7 percent) outnumber strong supporters (8.1 percent) nearly four to one.	proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	16	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	This public opposition to the Gateway pipeline has also led the federal Member of Parliament for Skeena- Bulkley Valley (The Skeena-Bulkley Valley riding covers northwestern BC. The proposed Gateway pipeline would pass through this riding and terminate at a port in Kitimat. Associated tankers would pass through waters and island chains that also form part of the riding. http://www.elections.ca/scripts/pss/Map.aspx?L=e&ED=59025&EV=99), Nathan Cullen, to assert his opposition to the Gateway pipeline and to launch an "oil and water" tour to unite opposition (Nathan Cullen (Member of Canadian Parliament), "Preventing disaster requires new thinking: Gulf Coast disaster a warning for oil-tanker traffic in B.C. water," Times Colonist, May 27, 2010. http://www.timescolonist.com/business/Preventing+disaster+requies+thinking/3076817/story.html (accessed July 2, 2010).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	17	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Labour groups are also concerned that exporting unrefined bitumen will impact future upgrading, refining, and secondary industry, in Canada including long-term jobs. In a March 2009 report, Lost Down the Pipeline, the Alberta Federation of Labour argued that the approval of Keystone XL would increase the price of bitumen purchased by Alberta upgraders and refiners. (Alberta Federation of Labour. Lost Down the Pipeline, March 2009. http://www.afl.org/upload/LostDownPipelineRevised.pdf (accessed July 2, 2010).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	18	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	First Nations who have aboriginal rights and title have indicated they will fight the Gateway pipeline potentially holding up the pipeline in court for years. On March 2010, all nine Coastal First Nations declared, "oil tankers carrying crude oil from the Alberta tar sands will not be allowed to transit our lands and waters." (See, for example, 'It's going to be bigger than Clayoquot Sounds,' Globe and Mail, March 27, 2010. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/british-columbia/its-going-to-be-biggerthan-clayoquot-sound/article1514573/?cid=olym10/quote (accessed July 1, 2010).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	19	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	This First Nations tanker ban covers all possible shipping routes to and from Northern BC ports. It is a significant "shot over the bow" in the campaign to stop the Enbridge pipeline as the Coastal First Nations have a tradition of exercising their aboriginal title and rights aggressively where need be (including in the Courts), and some of their leaders have clearly stated that they will get in boats and blockade the coast should the need arise.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	20	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Strong First Nations opposition to the Gateway pipeline and the likelihood of regulatory and legal delays and challenges are undercutting the "certainty" that producers and investors alike are seeking.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1263	21	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	According to Eurasia Group, a global political risk research and consulting firm, "[t]here are major doubts, however, regarding the pipeline's viability. The Gateway project will face	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					great pressure from environmental and native groups in northern British Columbia." (Eurasia Group, Eurasia Group Outlook- OIL SANDS: Canada's Robert Johnston, "Canada's unconventional oil mega-play faces new challenges and opportunities, 19," Eurasia Group, May 19, 2010., p. 5. 11 Eurasia Group, Eurasia Group) Eurasia cited a lengthy review process, environmental concerns using the port of Kitimat especially in face of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, and confusion over the presence of a legal federal tanker exclusion.	and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	22	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Eurasia commented that "First Nations groups have still pending land claims and earlier court rulings have established a high bar that Enbridge and regulators must satisfy in meeting their 'duty to consult' with those indigenous groups whose territory the project will cross. Coastal First Nations have declared unequivocally that they will not allow tanker traffic." (Robert Johnston. "Outlook- OIL SANDS: Canada's unconventional: Oil Sands, Canada Unconventional oil mega-play faces new challenges and opportunities, 19," Eurasia Group, May 19, 2010).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	23	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The DEIS does not scrutinize the assumption made in Section 4.1.3 relying on oil producers who say that oil would be shipped to Asia markets if this pipeline were not to be constructed. In addition to the challenges associated with pipeline construction, links to the Pacific market are "minimal" according to financial analysts because there are differences within industry over whether the Asian market are viable for oil sands crude. An analyst with UBS Securities has noted "the proliferation of pipelines to the Gulf Coast makes an Asian outlet for Canadian crude less attractive." (Polczer, Shaun. "Sinopec oilsands deal ups ante for Gateway pipeline." Calgary Herald. 14 April 2010. http://www.calgaryherald.com/business/Sinopec+oilsands+deal+ante+Gateway+pipeline/290307_7/story.html Accessed 2	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					July 2010.)	(5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	24	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	One oil sands producer said that the Asia market would only make sense when the US market is saturated. (Eurasia Group, Eurasia Group Outlook- OIL SANDS: Canada's unconventional oil mega-play faces new challenges and opportunities, 19 May 2010.) Others producers in Alberta see the Asian market as a long-term option at best, with competition from the Persian Gulf and increasing volumes of oil from Russia due to the opening of the East Siberia Pacific Ocean pipeline. (Eurasia Group, Eurasia Group Outlook- OIL SANDS: Canada's unconventional oil mega-play faces new challenges and opportunities, 19 May 2010).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	25	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Some see the recent expansion of Chinese investment a sign that China would like to ship oil sands crude to China. However, Professor Wenran Jiang of the University of Alberta has noted that recent Chinese investment in oil sands demonstrates that [Chinese national oil companies] are "behaving more like a Western multinational, more interested in earning a return on its investment than showing a preference for a specific market for the crude" (McCarthy, Shaun and Gordon Pitts. "Oilsands deal gives China veto on exports." Globe and Mail. 13 April 2010. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/industry-news/energyand-resources/oil-sands-deal-gives-china-crucial-veto-on-exports/article1533681/ Accessed 2 July 2010.)	Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands projects. The investments of Chinese firms in oil sands projects would have no effect on the ability of the proposed Project to provide the heavy crude oil needed in the Gulf Coast area.
1263	26	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Other access points to Asian markets via the West Coast are questionable.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Transportation to Asian markets is addressed in Section 4.1.2.2.
1263	27	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Two other options to access the Asian markets include the KinderMorgan TransMountain Express oil pipeline and a bitumen-by-rail alternative. The expansion of the TransMountain Express (TMX) that would open up markets on the US West Coast and possibly Asia, faces considerable problems. The existing TMX ships both crude oil and refined	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					products from Edmonton, Alberta to a variety of terminals in central BC, coastal BC and Washington. While the pipeline was upgraded a few years ago with an eye towards increasing shipments to both the US and potentially to overseas market, only the Westridge terminal (a marine/mainline terminus in Vancouver) can be used for marketing products overseas.	transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	28	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The major constraint for increasing overseas exports from the Westridge terminal on the TMX is not pipeline capacity (which could be readily increased), but the relatively small size of ships that can access the terminal (100,000 dead weight tons). However, the terminal in Kitimat (terminus of Gateway) could accommodate "supertankers," which are up to 320,000 deadweight tons allowing for access to Asian markets but to do so, it would require government approvals to dredge the channels, significant opposition to tanker traffic into the Port of Vancouver. (Mitchell Adams, "Big Jump in Oil Tankers in Vancouver's Port," The Tyee, June 3, 2010. http://thetyee.ca/News/2010/06/03/VancouverOilTankers/ Accessed July 2, 2010).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	29	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The alternative to ship bitumen in rail cars to the Pacific Coast can only transport a relatively small amount of bitumen (10,000 – 20,000 bpd). (Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers. 2010 Crude Oil Forecasts, Markets and Pipelines Report.) It remains an unproven method of economically transporting bitumen.	Additional examination of the potential for rail and other modes of transport to carry WCSB crude oil throughout North America is included in Section 4.1.2.1 of the EIS. In situations where pipeline capacity is restricted rail is a transport option that can add significant capacity very quickly, as evidenced by developments in the Williston Basin in North Dakota (EnSys 2011).
1263	30	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The recent, June 21 2010, announcement by the Canada's Liberal Party calling for a ban on tanker traffic on British Columbia's northwest coast would essentially prevent the possibility of a pipeline with Asian-bound oil tankers. (Ebner, David. "Ignatieff supports tanker ban of B.C. coast." Globe and Mail. 21 June 2010. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/british-columbia/ignatieff-supports-oil-tanker-banoff-bc-coast/article1612512/?cmpid=rss1 Accessed 2 July 2010.)	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Given the limited rule of the minority Conservative government, the Liberal Party decision brings considerable influence on the viability of the Northern Gateway. This ban would formalize the current 38-year moratorium on tanker traffic in Northwest B.C.	forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1263	31	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	As a policy matter, the United States should consider the long-term implications that could occur with approving major pipelines such as Keystone XL and the corresponding increase in GHG emissions in North America.	The potential for long-term impacts from the proposed Project, including increases in GHG emissions, will be considered during the review of the application for a Presidential Permit for the proposed Project and during the determination of national interest.
1263	34	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The DEIS as a matter US policy should consider the GHG lifecycle emissions that will result from KXL. The DEIS did not sufficiently address the issue of greenhouse gas intensity from oil sands production as compared with conventional oil production.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1263	35	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The DEIS did not consider the additive GHG emissions that would be emitted as a result of sourcing either synthetic crude oil or raw bitumen from the Canadian oil sands. For oil sands mining this includes greenhouse gas emissions from electricity and heat production, tailings ponds and trucks. For in situ drilling of oil sands, emissions are primarily from natural gas combustion for steam generation.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1263	36	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Section 3.14.3.14 addressing air quality and GHG emissions in particular failed to address the resulting increase in GHG emissions result from the use of a barrel of oil sands versus use of a conventional barrel of oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1263	37	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The DEIS considers GHG emissions associated with refining a single barrel of heavy crude but did not consider the lifecycle impacts.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1263	38	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	The administration's commitment to considering lifecycle impacts as demonstrated by the Executive Order 13514 and the long-term implications of considerably increasing GHG emissions as a result of replacing heavy crude with that of Canadian oil sands merits a more comprehensive analysis by the DEIS. (U.S. Government. "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance." Executive Order 13514, October 6, 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/2009fedleader_eo_rel.pdf ; see also Office of the Press Secretary. The White House. Press Conference Statement. May 26, 2010.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1263	43	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	Even considering a lifecycle analysis, oil sands production (including transportation emissions which is constant for both sources) are considerably higher than a baseline of 2005 based on an evaluation by the U.S. National Energy Technology Laboratory. [Kristen Gerdes and Timothy Skone,	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					An Evaluation of the Extraction Transport and Refining of Imported Crude Oil and the Impact on Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions, March 27, 2009 (DOE/NETL-2009/1362)].	
1263	46	Droitsch	Danielle	The Pembina Institute	In light of the fact that the vast majority of oil sands deposits can only be accessed by in situ drilling, an increasing proportion of oil sands production will rely upon this technology and the average GHG intensity of oil sands production will increase.	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.
945	1	Dropinski	Nicholas		I fully oppose the pipeline. Period.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	47	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The EPA has several serious concerns with the proposed Keystone pipeline.	DOS has prepared the EIS in consultation with EPA, DOE, and the other cooperating agencies. Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1542	48	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The pipeline facilitates the destruction of a huge area of boreal forest in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1542	49	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	Thousands of square miles of pristine habitat for a large number of organisms will be destroyed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1542	50	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	That will be accompanied by significant air pollution that would affect an even larger area.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1542	51	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The pipeline facilitates the pollution of the water in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1542	52	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	As citizens of the world, BTA members cannot acquiesce to the rape of the environment.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1542	53	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The construction of the pipeline will cause environmental destruction along its path through Oklahoma and Texas.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1542	54	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The route the pipeline takes, especially the crossing of Menard Creek, is adjacent to the Big Thicket National Preserve separated only by a small gap caused by a housing development that the pipeline is using to avoid crossing federal land.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1542	55	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The pipeline presents an ultimate danger to the preserve.	The proposed route does not cross the Big Thicket National Preserve on federal lands but crosses the portion of the Menard Creek unit along a roadway and existing utility corridor.
1542	56	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The construction of the Keystone pipeline goes against the Big Thicket Association's desire to protect all the floodplains in the Big Thicket National Preserve.	The proposed route does not cross the Big Thicket National Preserve on federal lands but crosses the portion of the Menard Creek unit along a roadway and existing utility corridor.
1542	57	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	We have great concern about the use of tar sands in the refineries of the region.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses issues related to As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1542	58	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	Southeast Texas is not currently in compliance with clean air standards and the processing of what we are told will be very dirty crude oil will put the region further out of compliance.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1542	59	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	In addition to the air pollution, the processing of tar sands will generate large amounts of petroleum coke, some of which will find its way into streams, estuaries and the Gulf of Mexico.	Petroleum coke is either sold by the refineries or stored in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements to avoid impacts to water quality.
1542	60	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The proposed Keystone pipeline raises international, national, state and local concerns of great significance. The Big Thicket Association hopes that the US Department of State will protect all concerned from this unnecessary and very dangerous project.	There is a demonstrated need for the proposed Project as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and REG-2 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1542	61	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	We hope that the money being put up for this particular project would go into far more environmentally useful projects.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1542	62	Drury	Bruce	Big Thicket Association	The money being used for this project should go into farm more economically useful projects.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to other investments.
230	1	Dubreuil	Michael	Project Talent Acquisition Group	The Keystone XL project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States, increasing access to substantial land-based sources of oil from our long term reliable trading partner, Canada, with whom we are closely allied. At the same time, construction of the Keystone XL project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built. The Keystone XL project is an important part of the solution to the US's energy supplies. The	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					permitting processes underway are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the positive and negative impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. As a note: here at PTAG in Houston this project already has created 8 full-time high paying jobs with the prospect of creating dozens more if the project goes thru.	
1282	1	Dubreuil	Michael	Project Talent Acquisition Group, Inc.	We write in support of TransCanada's strategic Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for this strategic pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1282	7	Dubreuil	Michael	Project Talent Acquisition Group, Inc.	Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1282	8	Dubreuil	Michael	Project Talent Acquisition Group, Inc.	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1282	10	Dubreuil	Michael	Project Talent Acquisition Group, Inc.	This project stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1282	11	Dubreuil	Michael	Project Talent Acquisition Group, Inc.	Local governments will have a steady long term source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from the property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1282	12	Dubreuil	Michael	Project Talent Acquisition Group, Inc.	A secure supply of oil into the Houston refining market will ensure the retention of 1,000's of long term high paying jobs, which support much of our local economy.	Comment acknowledged.
1282	13	Dubreuil	Michael	Project Talent Acquisition Group, Inc.	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would be a significant sacrifice of the substantial economic benefits the Keystone XL project stands to deliver and force U.S. government and consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. We urge the granting of the permit.	Comment acknowledged.
908	1	Duchene/Ball	Staci		I live in Calgary Alberta, where just recently Syncrude was found guilty of killing over 1600 ducks and other wildlife that landed in their tailing ponds. The tar sands have a detrimental effect upon the environment and ecosystems as a whole, and my position is that I oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. I have seen the devastating effects that these large projects have had upon our landscape here in Alberta, irreversible effects upon watersheds and wildlife, and as a First Nations woman I will not lend my support for any such project.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1062	1	Duennerman	Wanda&Lonny		Gentlemen: We want you to know that we have grave concerns regarding a pipeline which transports oil over one of this nation's most precious resource: water. In some areas the distance between the Ogallala Aquifer and this pipeline would be only a matter of a few feet. With oil flowing under higher than typical pressure, it seems as though the danger of an oil spillage into this aquifer could easily occur. Let's not have another catastrophe which could impact states from South Dakota to Texas, and well beyond. PLEASE, give careful consideration to this and other environmental impacts as you	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					decide whether or not to allow this pipeline to cross through the heartland of America	
25	1	Duerksen	Lucius	USACE	I am the project manager in charge of regulating the Keystone Pipeline project through Kansas (in respect to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act). I was not able to attend the El Dorado public meeting, so I was wondering if you could send me a copy of the Public Comments made during that meeting (I couldn't find them posted anywhere on your website - www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov). Will these, and written comments, be posted to this website after the public comment period ends on June 16? If this is the case I will just print them off of your website at that time.	All substantive comments and the responses to those comments are in the EIS. Comment letters and transcripts of public comment meetings will be included in the Administrative Record for the Project.
1546	190	Duffield	Willy	Montana Association of Oil, Gas, and Coal Producing Counties	Keystone project will has the added benefit of providing a potential on-ramp for domestic supplies being produced from the Bakken and Dandy Three Forks Formations in Montana and North Dakota. Right now the sellers of this oil are taking \$18 to \$20 differentials in their price because they can't get crude to the market.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1546	191	Duffield	Willy	Montana Association of Oil, Gas, and Coal Producing Counties	During construction, the pipeline will create more than 13,000 privately funded jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1546	192	Duffield	Willy	Montana Association of Oil, Gas, and Coal Producing Counties	Local governments will have a steady source of income from the construction and taxation of the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1546	193	Duffield	Willy	Montana Association of Oil, Gas, and Coal Producing Counties	Regardless of what opponents say, Philips County has not had one farmer or rancher lose their farm or ranch due to the crossing of a pipeline. In almost all cases, it has actually improved the land above the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	194	Duffield	Willy	Montana Association of Oil, Gas, and Coal Producing Counties	Project would be a benefit to electrical co-ops along the route as well, which would lower rates.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	195	Duffield	Willy	Montana Association of Oil, Gas, and Coal Producing Counties	Fallon County, MT is home to one of the largest oil fields in the country, but also has the best mule deer, antelope, and sage grouse hunting in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1552	92	Duffield	Willie	Montana Association of Oil, Gas and Coal Producing Counties	We would like to go on record as supporting the Keystone pipeline project, and we would encourage the Department of State to approve this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1552	93	Duffield	Willie	Montana Association of Oil, Gas and Coal Producing Counties	Keystone has worked very hard with the counties and I think they'll continue to work for them.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Counties		
1552	96	Duffield	Willie	Montana Association of Oil, Gas and Coal Producing Counties	This project is going to benefit the entire state of Montana.	Comment acknowledged.
1552	93	Duffield	Willie	Montana Association of Oil, Gas and Coal Producing Counties	Keystone has worked very hard with the counties and I think they'll continue to work for them.	Comment acknowledged.
123	1	Dugan	Linda		I oppose an oil pipeline through the sandhills of Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
123	2	Dugan	Linda		Oil is a dirty and environmentally unsound product that could cause great distress on water resources in our state when any leakage occurs.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
305	2	Dunavan	Susan		What would be the effects of increased soil temperatures with heat input from the pipeline?	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
305	3	Dunavan	Susan		Would all the 20 varieties of grasses and 90 varieties of flowers, herbs, and forbs that we have be able to be reestablished and survive? What is the effect of prairie plants that have root systems going down 10 feet or more going to be with a pipeline buried only 4 feet underground? Would it be possible for these plants to be reestablished? The Draft EIS 3.5.2.1 under Native Grasslands states that "Native grasslands or prairies are among the most threatened native vegetation communities in the United States". There is only a fraction of Native Prairie left in our county. Should not TransCanada try to avoid this threatened native vegetation community?	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's process for development of construction and restoration methods within the Sand Hills and other issues are discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ERO-1 and additional construction and reclamation information specifics to the Sand Hills was added to Appendix H of the EIS. Additional discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses were incorporated into Section 3.5.5.2 and additional discussions of this issue are included in ENV-2.
305	5	Dunavan	Susan		What impact does the Environmental Impact statement have on a company? Is it just a series of "guidelines"? Is it in any way legally binding? Or are these 1000+ pages only "suggestions"?	The EIS will be used by decision makers to determine whether or not the proposed Project should be approved. If a Presidential Permit is issued and the proposed Project is determined to be in the national interest, The Department of State would prepare a Record of Decision. The ROD would require that the Project be constructed, operated, monitored, and maintained as described in the EIS and in documents incorporated into the EIS by reference, and that Keystone comply with the regulatory requirements described in the EIS.
1533	2	Dunavan	Susan		According to the Draft EIS: 3.5.2.1 Native Grasslands "Native grasslands or prairies are among the most threatened native vegetation communities in the United States. In the past, grasslands such as the tall grass prairies, mixed grass prairies, and short-grass prairies dominated central North America. Across the Project area the influence of fire and	Many commenters had concerns about routing the proposed Project through the Sand Hills of Nebraska. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1, and Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					grazing, especially by large herds of bison, maintained native grasslands in a relatively treeless condition. With suppression of fires, woody vegetation has encroached upon the prairie landscape in some parts of Great Plains. Prairies have been lost to agriculture, urbanization, and mineral exploration and altered by invasions of non native plants, fire suppression, establishment of woodlots and shelterbelts, and water developments." Our grassland is a little oasis in the midst of cropland. Why is the pipeline crossing Native Prairie in York County when there is so little left?	Sand Hills area. In selecting its proposed route, Keystone attempted to avoid and minimize impacts to native prairie remnants where possible. Keystone has made assurances that reclamation of the commenter's property would be completed and provided the landowner with the construction /reclamation plan for the tall grass prairie unit, including provisions for seeding with native tall grass prairie species.
1533	3	Dunavan	Susan		It is also stated that in Draft EIS: 3.5.5.1 General Vegetation Resources "Impacts on pastures, rotated croplands, and open grassland range generally would be short to long term, with vegetation typically reestablishing within 1 to 5 years after construction." In the Executive Summary Draft EIS: ES.6.5 Terrestrial Vegetation "Grassland impacts due to pipeline construction are expected to be minimal, and affected vegetative communities generally are expected to reestablish within 2 years." Why the discrepancy of 1-5 years or 2 years? We have been working for over 30 years to establish our Prairie. How can you reestablish Native Prairie after only 2 years? We have found over 20 varieties of grasses and over 90 varieties of flowers, legumes and forbs in that area of our property. (See Appendix 2 - Plant Listings) Just in the past few days I have photographed 10 varieties of wildflowers on the area the pipeline would be going through. (See Appendix 3- Wildflower Photographs taken May 5-May 9,2010 Along Proposed Keystone XL Pipeline Route)	The Executive Summary has been revised. As stated in Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS: ". . . construction effects on previously untilled native prairies could be long-term, as destruction of the prairie sod during trenching may require more than a 100 years for recovery."
1533	4	Dunavan	Susan		We were told an assessment of our land was to be made. We have requested copies of when the assessment was made and what was found and have not received any reports back.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1533	5	Dunavan	Susan		The time of the year these assessments were made would change the results of any surveys. In the spring cool season grasses would be seen. If it was surveyed during June or July, the Native Prairie grasses would be flourishing. If surveys were taken immediately after the grassland was grazed, (We use the "Rapid Rotational Grazing Method") they may have found little evidence of what we know is there. Can a company come in and document everything that grows on an area of land in during an entire year in just one hour?	Keystone attempted to avoid and minimize impacts to native prairie remnants where possible. Keystone would coordinate with landowners regarding potential minor reroutes if they can be implemented to avoid areas such as this. All landowner requests for specific actions by Keystone on landowner property should be addressed during easement negotiations. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. .
1533	6	Dunavan	Susan		Keystone gave us the brochure: BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS (See Appendix 4) "For most areas, field surveys require tract access for two to three hours; however, depending on the spatial extent and level of detail required to complete data acquisition, field surveys may require numerous hours and possible multiple days." We have yet to hear if they did a survey, the date of the survey was conducted or what they found.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. .
1533	7	Dunavan	Susan		Another question is brought up in Draft EIS: 3.5.5 Potential Impacts and Mitigation "Alteration in vegetation productivity and phenology due to increased soil temperatures associated with heat input from the pipeline". 3. What would be the effects of increased soil temperatures with heat input from the	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline? How would this affect Native Prairie? I have not found this out in any of the Draft EIS.	
1533	8	Dunavan	Susan		Would all these varieties of plants (if they were reestablished) continue to survive? Prairie plants also have roots that go into the soil up to 16 feet. (See Appendix 5-Prairie Root Chart) Would not a pipeline that is only buried 4 feet deep have an effect on the root system of these plants?	Heat dissipation and potential impacts on native vegetation and crops are discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. The EIS was revised to add discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses and crops in Section 3.5.5, and additional discussions of this issue are included in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Appendix L of the EIS illustrates modeled temperature effects of the pipeline from Montana to Texas and reviews effects of increased soil temperature on native prairie grasses and crops.
1533	9	Dunavan	Susan		The question of the effect of increased soil temperatures was brought up in the May 2009 Scoping Summary, but I never saw an answer to this question.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1533	10	Dunavan	Susan		The next question I have concerns the reclamation and revegetation process. The following is a quote from the Draft EIS: 3.5.5.1 General Vegetation Resources "To restore disturbed areas to pre-construction use and vegetation cover, Keystone would implement the following reclamation and revegetation measures in its CMR Plan in accordance with applicable permits: -Reseed the reclaimed construction right-of-way following cleanup and topsoil replacement as closely as possible using seed mixes based on input from the local NRCS and specific seeding requirements as requested by the landowner or the land management agency; - Use certified seed mixes to limit the introduction of noxious weeds within 12 months of seed germination testing, and adjust seeding rates based on test results; - Remove and dispose of excess mulch prior to seedbed preparation to prevent seed drills from becoming plugged and to ensure that seed incorporation can operate effectively; - Re-apply and anchor temporary mulch, such as erosion control blankets, on the construction right-of-way following seeding; - Seed at a rate appropriate for the region and for the stability of the reclaimed surface based on pure live seed; - Use seeding methods appropriate for weather conditions, construction right-of-way constraints, site access, and soil types using drill seeding unless the right-of-way is too steep. Temporary cover crop seed shall be broadcast; - Delay seeding until soil is in an appropriate condition for drill seeding; - Use Truax or an equivalent-type drill seeder equipped with a cultipacker that is designed and equipped to apply grass and grass-legume seed mixtures, with mechanisms such as seed box agitators to allow even distribution of all species in each seed mix and with an adjustable metering mechanism to accurately deliver the specified seeding rate and depth; - Operate and calibrate drill seeders so that the specified seeding rate is planted using seed depths consistent with local or regional agricultural practices and row spacing that does not exceed 8 inches; - Use broadcast or hydro-seeding in lieu of drilling at double the recommended seeding rates and use a harrow, cultipacker, or other equipment immediately following broadcasting to incorporate the seed to the specified depth and to firm the seedbed; - Delay broadcast seeding during high wind	These are Keystone's standard restoration plans. Reclamation and revegetation would be enforced through the easement agreement as described in EAS-2. The U.S. Department of State has no legal authority over negotiations of easement agreements and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. A landowner who considers Keystone to be out of compliance with an easement agreement would need to contact local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal proceedings.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					conditions and when the ground is frozen; - Hand rake all areas that are too steep or otherwise cannot be safely harrowed or cultipacked to incorporate broadcast seed to the specified depth; - Use hydro-seeding on a limited basis, where the slope is too steep or soil conditions do not warrant conventional seeding methods; and - Work with landowners to discourage intense livestock grazing of the construction right-of-way during the first growing season by using temporary fencing, deferred grazing, or increased grazing rotation frequency." My question here is how would this reclamation and revegetation be enforced? Our OPTION AGREEMENT that we were offered only mentions "reseeding" of our Prairie and we were told that WE would have to supply all the labor and monitoring of the planting was NOT AN OPTION! We even asked to insert "successful" before the word "reseeding" in our Option Agreement and were told that using the word "successful" WAS NOT AN OPTION! (See Appendix 6)	
1533	11	Dunavan	Susan		All the preliminary information given to us by Keystone, all their color brochures promise: PROPOSED KEYSTONE XI PIPELINE PROJECT: (See Appendix 7) Our goal is conserve environmental resources and re-establish the essential physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the environment ... reclamation of the soils and vegetation" WHAT LANDOWNERS CAN EXPECT: (See Appendix 8) We will negotiate in good faith for land rights... Will compensate for construction losses and inconvenience and will restore the land impacted by construction and restore the land". We asked for successful reestablishment of the prairie and were denied.	Reclamation and revegetation would be enforced through the easement agreement as described in EAS-2. The U.S. Department of State has no legal authority over negotiations of easement agreements and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. A landowner who considers Keystone to be out of compliance with an easement agreement would need to contact local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal proceedings.
1533	12	Dunavan	Susan		There are too many discrepancies in what either TransCanada Brochures say or what the Draft EIS says and what we are being offered. The best thing for us would be to have the Proposed Pipeline not go through areas that are considered threatened, including Native Prairie where tremendous plant diversity exists and where no promises are made to truly restore, reestablish or revegetate the land.	Brochures provided to the public by TransCanada and not incorporated into the EIS are not germane to the environmental review. The impact analysis in this EIS is based on the design, construction, operation, monitoring, inspection, and maintenance procedures described in the EIS or referred to in the EIS. If the proposed Project is approved, Keystone would be required implement the restoration and revegetation procedures presented in or referred to in the EIS.
1533	4	Dunavan	Susan		We were told an assessment of our land was to be made. We have requested copies of when the assessment was made and what was found and have not received any reports back.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1533	6	Dunavan	Susan		Keystone gave us the brochure: BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS (See Appendix 4) "For most areas, field surveys require tract access for two to three hours: however, depending on the spatial extent and level of detail required to complete data acquisition, field surveys may require numerous hours and possible multiple days." We have yet to hear if they did a survey, the date of the survey was conducted or what they found.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1533	9	Dunavan	Susan		The question of the effect of increased soil temperatures was brought up in the May 2009 Scoping Summary, but I never saw an answer to this question.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects
1312	1	Dunbar	Richard	Montana	On behalf of the Montana Association of Oil, Gas and Coal	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Association of Oil, Gas and Coal Counties	Counties Inc. we write insupport of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge theDepartment to grant a permit for the pipeline.Our Association is made up of County Commissioners from 37 oil, gas and coalproducing Counties across the State of Montana. The Keystone XL pipeline will crosssix of these counties and all have hundreds of miles of pipeline already buried underground.	
1312	2	Dunbar	Richard	Montana Association of Oil, Gas and Coal Counties	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout Montana and the U.S.Montana County Commissioners take their jobs and responsibilities very seriously; we are the local elected officials that work for the citizens of Montana where the rubber meets the road. TransCanada officials and representatives have been very responsiveto all our concerns and have pledged to work closely with county officials throughout this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1312	4	Dunbar	Richard	Montana Association of Oil, Gas and Coal Counties	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1312	5	Dunbar	Richard	Montana Association of Oil, Gas and Coal Counties	and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	28	Dunbar	Richard	Phillips County Commissioner	As far as environmental impacts of the pipeline, of the 20-some miles where it crosses through the county, I don't know of any area where there will be any large impact to the land that won't be able to be mitigated with construction, and after construction, you probably won't even know the pipeline is there.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	29	Dunbar	Richard	Phillips County Commissioner	There may be a couple areas of concern to landowners, but I know they are working with them to address concerns.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	30	Dunbar	Richard	Phillips County Commissioner	I think the environmental impacts to Phillips County will be minor. There may be a little bit during construction, but I'm sure that will all be worked through.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	31	Dunbar	Richard	Phillips County Commissioner	This is a good project for the county.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	32	Dunbar	Richard	Phillips County Commissioner	The project will increase the tax base of the county.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	33	Dunbar	Richard	Phillips County Commissioner	The economic benefits to the county will be huge in terms of the dollars it will bring in.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1555	34	Dunbar	Richard	Phillips County Commissioner	I think this is a good project and I would like to encourage everyone to support the project and keep moving forward.	Comment acknowledged.
1400	1	Duncan	Bertha		To whom this may concern: I'm a colleague and stakeholder in the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. The only comment I have is that when work begins on my property everything that is torn down be rebuilt, such as fences, barns, sheds, and roads if you cross through my land. I have a spring, I ask or recommend that it not be torn up at all.	Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration. Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, including compensation for lost crops. As noted in the EIS, after construction is complete, farming can continue over the pipeline. Keystone would coordinate with landowners regarding issues such as minor realignments to avoid springs, provided the realignment meets all permit requirements of federal, state, and local agencies.
1400	2	Duncan	Bertha		Another comment I have is that it be safe for my neighborhood because of the children of my neighbors and for adults also. Thanks for allowing me the chance to comment. Yours truly	Comment acknowledged.
483	1	Dunn	Jack		Please deny the permit for the proposed tar sands oil pipeline across the Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer. If we have to choose between oil and water (as seems to be the case), I choose water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
839	1	Dunn	Michael	Progressive Student Coalition	I think that the pipeline is the last thing that Nebraska needs. Putting it in will endanger our environment. We should be investing in green jobs, not oil. This project is short sighted.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Issues related to the Northern Plains High Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1, and issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
585	1	Dunnigan	David	Greater Dallas Planning Council	As executive director of the Greater Dallas Planning Council, and acting only on my own as one who has been involved for many years in planning and in East Texas issues including economic development, I register my encouragement to approve the Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
585	2	Dunnigan	David	Greater Dallas Planning Council	It is an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security for the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy is struggling. Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. TransCanada's study to measure the project's economic impact determined the project will generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). During construction, it will generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. Expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion. Construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government. This is a vital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign sources of oil. Canada is already the largest supplier of energy to the United	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					States, providing 12 percent of our country's needs. Canada's 175 billion barrels of oil reserves is second only to Saudi Arabia. Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production. Canada has more than 50 percent of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions. Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step. I support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft EIS, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	
1159	1	Dunnigan	Joy		As a resident of Nebraska I am strongly opposed to the pipeline coming across the Ogallala Aquifer. I am confident there can be a solution to this issue that would not put this vital resource at risk. I think we already know what a tragic injury our environment is currently suffering and we do not need to risk another. It just is not worth it. There is no just reason to risk this aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1159	2	Dunnigan	Joy		Please do not allow the pipeline to come across the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1159	3	Dunnigan	Joy		I am confident there can be a solution to this issue that would not put this vital resource at risk.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1239	1	Dupre	Kyle	Department of Homeland Security	p. 3.10-57, Public Services Re: Public Services section: What about protection of the pipeline and adequacy of required security and emergency services in the event of accidental or deliberate actions that severely damage sections of the pipeline? This aspect of public services availability and support is not discussed and should be discussed in this section.	Keystone would install security fencing around the aboveground facilities (pump stations and mainline valves). The pipeline would be buried but would not be guarded. The impact of normal operation of the Project on public services is addressed in Section 3.10 of the EIS. If there is a spill from the Project, emergency services may be required in some areas, depending on the volume, location, and timing of the release. The emergency services potentially needed would be listed in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans for the Project. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the ERP. SPCC plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1239	2	Dupre	Kyle	Department of Homeland Security	p. 3.13-1, Section 3.13 This section should discuss security risks as well. Oil pipelines are part of the U.S.'s critical infrastructure. Pipelines are linear systems that must operate	The text of Section 3.13.4.5 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information on the security procedures that would be incorporated into the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					continually; there should be some discussion of how the applicant proposes to protect the pipeline, and the associated tank farm in Steele City, NE.	
1239	3	Dupre	Kyle	Department of Homeland Security	p. 3.13-13, Section 3.13.3.1, Oil Pipeline Incident History in States that would be Traversed by Keystone XL Six threats are discussed in this section. This section should also address the threat to the pipeline, as it is part of the nation's critical infrastructure.	The incident data presented in Section 3.13 are from the incident database of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. That database includes only the six threats noted in the text. DOS has revised the text of Section 3.13.4.5 to address security risks to the Project.
1239	4	Dupre	Kyle	Department of Homeland Security	p. 3.13-25, Prevention The bullets after the discussion on 'Threat analysis' should include facility damage from deliberate terrorist activities.	The text referred to by the commenter reports the threat analysis conducted by Keystone for the proposed Project. The text of Section 3.13.5.5 has been revised to address the potential for terrorist activities against the proposed Project.
1239	6	Dupre	Kyle	Department of Homeland Security	3.13.5.8, Socioeconomics What about impacts to the nation's oil supply in cases of catastrophic spill? Please add a discussion in this section regarding impacts to the pipeline as part of the nation's critical infrastructure.	Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. To repair a breached pipeline section, typically a section of pipe would be removed and a replacement section would be welded into place. In most cases, the process would require only a few days for the repair and restarting the pipeline. During that time, the crude oil storage capacity at the refineries that would receive crude oil would likely be sufficient to prevent crude oil supply interruption at the refineries. As a result, a pipeline breach and the resulting oil spill from the proposed Project pipeline would have a negligible, short-term impact on the nation's crude oil supply and critical infrastructure and the text of Section 3.13.5.8 has not been revised.
1239	7	Dupre	Kyle	Department of Homeland Security	In general, adverse impacts to critical infrastructure from deliberate actions are not discussed. There should be more discussion in the 'Operations' sections of the document.	Section 2.4 (Operations and Maintenance) describes normal operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 addresses abnormal operations, including the impacts of a spill from the proposed Project, whether accidental or deliberate. That section addresses the impacts of a wide variety of spill volumes, from small to the maximum size spill irrespective of cause. In essence that section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
1239	5	Dupri	Kyle	Department of Homeland Security	p. 3.13-48, Sensitive, Threatened and Endangered Species The text states that in the event of a spill large enough to affect habitat or individuals, Keystone would "...return impacted areas to baseline condition." Is it likely that this is possible? Please add more data and provide backup to show that it would be possible to return areas that are subject to spills to their baseline condition.	Section 3.8 of the EIS provides analysis of potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and Appendix T provides the Biological Assessment for the proposed Project.
1553	41	Duval	Candace		Concerned about global warming and deforestation in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS.
1553	42	Duval	Candace		Concern because this is a foreign project. Who profits from this?	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1559	37	Duvall	Candace		Grave concerns of the toxicity of this dirty oil. Does not want this Presidential permit to be considered.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1559	39	Duvall	Candace		Hold comment meetings in all the counties the pipeline will cross in the U.S.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1559	40	Duvall	Candace		Have the DEIS include an assessment of the construction impact on wetlands, including construction camps and access roads outside the 110 foot right of way.	Estimated wetland impacts from construction camps and access roads as well as other temporary and permanent facilities located outside of the 110 foot ROW were added to the EIS in Section 3.4.
1559	42	Duvall	Candace		Need an environmental impact study on the construction method for surface water crossings, especially HGD crossings for the 38 crossings and the areas where the water would infiltrate.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts.
1559	43	Duvall	Candace		Need further studies on the impacts to wildlife regarding the vibrations from the higher pressure these pipelines will be operating under, esp. at shallow burial depths.	The top of the pipeline would be at least 4 feet below the ground surface along most of the proposed route and would not produce vibrations sufficient to impact wildlife.
1559	44	Duvall	Candace		Need further studies on the impacts to open ranges and private ranches regarding the vibrations from the higher pressure these pipelines will be operating under, esp. at shallow burial depths.	The top of the pipeline would be at least 4 feet below the ground surface in open ranges and private ranches. The pipeline would not vibrate and there would not generate noise that could be discerned by humans at ground level.
1559	46	Duvall	Candace		Need further study of the effects of potential outcomes for seismic activity, including response time to repair and from the minimal to the extreme effect.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1559	47	Duvall	Candace		Need further study of the impact to the environment from the effects of the porosity in the steel, esp. through wetlands and waterways.	It is not clear what the commenter means in referring to "the porosity in the steel." Steel pipe is not porous and there would be no releases of oil from the pipe under normal operating conditions. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including the impacts of spills in wetlands and waterways.
1559	39	Duvall	Candace		Hold comment meetings in all the counties the pipeline will cross in the U.S.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
102	1	Dvorak	Ann		I was born and raised in the Sandhills of Nebraska and am against the Keystone XL Pipeline Project as it endangers one of the world's most unique ecosystems. The Sandhills are home to some of the most interesting species of plants and animals that would be adversely affected if this project passes. We must protect the Sandhills because of their uniqueness and because of the resources that they provide millions of people.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
102	2	Dvorak	Ann		Also sitting below the Sandhills is the Ogallala Aquifer. The aquifer is a clean source of water that would also be affected. One small leak in the pipeline could contaminate this water source and ruin it forever. We must protect the aquifer because of their uniqueness and because of the resources that they provide millions of people.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
232	1	Dyer	Betty		When informed at its meeting Tuesday that the Keystone XL	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline would go right through the water of the Ogallala Aquifer (not above it I not under it I but actually in it), Lincoln's Heritage League (a General Federated Women's Club) went on record to oppose the plan and to alert other citizens to express their concern also. I write this letter at their direction and hope you will consider it as representing our 75 members. This aquifer is the source of our water supply for drinking and all other purposes, and we feel that although TransCanada considers the risk of contamination through puncture of the pipeline to be low, the possibility of even a low risk cannot be condoned. Public utilities need to have priority over commercial interests.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
232	2	Dyer	Betty		Environmental groups have made it clear that potential leaks pose a threat to water quality. Since contents of the pipeline would be dirty tar sands on their way to a refinery, it is logical that the population in this part of Nebraska should find the prospect of a leakage into the water to be revolting.	The proposed Project would transport crude oil derived from Canadian oil sands projects, not "dirty tar sands." Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1552	64	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	If there is a spill due to operating at pressures of 80 percent of the pipe failure point, there appears to be no emergency response plan.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1552	65	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	I understand that the pumps are to shut down quickly, but there still could be a major spill.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold.
1552	67	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	We don't want to have the EIS granted without a complete emergency response plan.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1552	68	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	In section 3.13 through 50 of the Draft EIS, TransCanada maintains our land will be just fine one year after construction, or even a spill. I see no evidence to support this position.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1552	70	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern	In Section 3.9.7 under the Compensation clause, TransCanada Keystone requires the landowner to	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Plains Landowners Group	demonstrate decreases in land productivity for compensation. Who would we take our complaints to?	legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1552	72	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	In Section 3 of the EIS, it says that the pipeline workers will close openings in the fence at the end of each day. This is not the standard in ranch country; you leave the gates as you found them. Close it if it was closed. Cattle can go a long way in a 12-hour period.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1552	73	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	The Draft EIS says that TransCanada will have established rules for construction and operating on the public lands that the pipeline crosses. This is not the case for the private landowners. They must fend for themselves to get out of the rules for the pipeline to follow on the private property. There needs to be a liaison person to go to for farmers with any problems, someone that has authority and standing with the construction contractor so that these individuals on the pipeline route will not get the run-around, but get satisfaction because of the problem situation. This liaison person could be from the Northern Plains landowners group and be paid for by TransCanada.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1552	75	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	If they do have to obtain a new source of power for the electric companies to supply the demand of the pumping stations, then the cost of energy will go up for everyone.	Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves. An analysis of the potential impacts on utility electric rates are outside of the scope of this EIS.
1552	79	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	The EIS should address road conditions that must be maintained at no additional cost to the taxpayer.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1552	80	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	The EIS should address maintaining present environmental and social conditions along the route.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1552	81	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	Our rural communities are part of the environment as well.	Consolidated Response RUR-1 addresses issues related to rural environments.
1552	85	Eaton	Elner	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	Our family hopes to still be here at the end of those 50 years, and we want to be free of any environmental hazards, any liability.	Responses related to taking the proposed Project out of service at the end of the life of the proposed Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1552	70	Eaton	Einer	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	In Section 3.9.7 under the Compensation clause, TransCanada Keystone requires the landowner to demonstrate decreases in land productivity for compensation. Who would we take our complaints to?	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1552	73	Eaton	Einer	Frank Eaton & Sons, Northern Plains Landowners Group	The Draft EIS says that TransCanada will have established rules for construction and operating on the public lands that the pipeline crosses. This is not the case for the private landowners. They must fend for themselves to get out of the rules for the pipeline to follow on the private property. There needs to be a liaison person to go to for farmers with any problems, someone that has authority and standing with the construction contractor so that these individuals on the pipeline route will not get the run-around, but get satisfaction because of the problem situation. This liaison person could be from the Northern Plains landowners group and be paid for by TransCanada.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
737	1	Ebright	Matthew		The use of tar sands is incredibly environmentally destructive at this point in time. Maybe these resources can be considered a reserve until a less destructive extraction process can be implemented...Please reference Tar Sands, The Selling of Alberta and Dirty Oil, Petropolis: Aerial Perspectives on the Alberta Tar Sands for further information.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1557	13	Eckel-Dalrymple	Sarah		Wants to know why we continue to feed U.S. oil addiction instead of becoming a producer of alternative energy? Tragedy in Gulf should only reinforce this.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-2 and Section 4.1 of the EIS address the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1170	1	Edison	Allen		The proposed pipeline path seems to provide a potential disaster to our ground water resource.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
342	1	Edwards	Sandy		I am all for this project. Going "green" is a hell of a long ways off in time. Local people will need jobs & if we do not get this pipeline, Canada will have these jobs. Our local blowhard politicians only want to look good for the next election with no regards to the future of people in southeast Texas.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1135	1	Edwards	Belle		I trust your judgment and your vote on this one and know you'll protect our water resources to the best of your ability.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1135	2	Edwards	Belle		Many of us don't know enough about the safety precautions that are available. I'm sure you're studying it well.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1342	1	Eheverria	Amy	Columban Center for	Dear Secretary Clinton: I write to you today to articulate my concern in regards to the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline. As	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Advocacy and Outreach	Director of the Columban Center for Advocacy and Outreach, a ministry of the Missionary Society of St. Columban, I hear regularly from our missionaries around the world on issues of natural resource extraction. We are an international society of missionaries who work and serve those living in poverty in 15 countries, as well as communities here in the United States including two states where the proposed pipeline would cross: Nebraska and Texas.	
1342	2	Eheverria	Amy	Columban Center for Advocacy and Outreach	The construction of such a pipeline from Alberta, Canada to Houston, TX would have devastating impacts to the environment and the people in the area. The tar-sands oil under the Boreal Forest in Canada is some of the dirtiest fuel on the planet. Once extracted and burned, tar-sands oil produces high levels of sulfur oxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide. As such the health problems to those in the area are tangible.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1342	3	Eheverria	Amy	Columban Center for Advocacy and Outreach	Furthermore, the refinery sites of Houston and Port Arthur, TX are already failing the Clean Air Act standards, adding more sulfur, nitrogen oxide, and carbon monoxide to their air will only compound the already existing poor conditions.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1342	5	Eheverria	Amy	Columban Center for Advocacy and Outreach	Please look at the current situation in the Gulf Coast if you have any question about the safety of oil extraction and the damaging effects it could have on the environment. Since 2002, there have been roughly 1 billion dollars in damages caused by pipeline spills in the United States, and Canadian pipelines have spilled about 4 million gallons of oil into the environment since the late 1970s.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project and addresses concerns about corrosion rate comparisons between the Alberta transmission pipeline system and the U.S. transmission pipeline system.
1342	6	Eheverria	Amy	Columban Center for Advocacy and Outreach	As His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI outlines in Caritas en Veritate "The environment is God's gift to everyone, and in our use of it we have a responsibility towards the poor, towards future generations and towards humanity as a whole." As a people, society, and government we need to respect the intrinsic value of creation, and thus, the environment as well. As such we urge you not to permit TransCanada the opportunity to build the Keystone XL Pipeline and should the project continue anyway, that the safety and security standards for all parts of the project be of the highest standards.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1387	1	Eissinger	Roger	Eissinger Land & Cattle Co	We write in support of the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline, some of which may be located in McCone County... Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. We encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project... We have faith that the permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					project and whether it is in the national interest. We urge you to reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	
1387	2	Eissinger	Roger	Eissinger Land & Cattle Co	Our ranch has been in established here since 1913. Four generations of Eissingers have worked successfully in agriculture, but due to the local economy, the youngest generation is forced to move from the ranch to seek employment elsewhere. This project would be instrumental in assisting in growing our economic base and providing jobs for younger families to move back to our community... At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1392	1	Eissinger	Connie	Board of Commissioners, McCone County	The McCone County Commissioners write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... On behalf of county taxpayers, Circle's main street businesses and McCone County schools, the Board of Commissioners urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1392	3	Eissinger	Connie	Board of Commissioners, McCone County	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to [safe,] affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers... Pipelines are the [safest, most reliable,] economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S... Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1392	6	Eissinger	Connie	Board of Commissioners, McCone County	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, [economical] and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on...	Comment acknowledged.
1392	7	Eissinger	Connie	Board of Commissioners, McCone County	TransCanada has proved it's concern for the environment and willingness to mitigate and prevent damages throughout their previous projects.	Comment acknowledged.
1545	18	Eissinger	Connie	Board of Commissioners of McCone County	The Board of Commissioners are completely in favor of this pipeline proposed through McCone County. We have been in contact with other commissioners who have had pipelines go through their counties, and are aware of some of the problems that may develop. We're willing to work with them, and we're	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					willing to solve these problems. The pipeline represents an opportunity for infrastructure to be built up and improved; it represents an opportunity for our taxpayers to have improved services. It's just, it's a way of developing our economy in this community. And we would welcome and support this pipeline.	
1555	35	Ekblad	Al	International Union of Operating Engineers	We have Montanas right now working for TransCanada in both Kansas and Oklahoma.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	36	Ekblad	Al	International Union of Operating Engineers	Our guys have been laying pipe for a long time. This is a highly trained workforce that comes and does this work. I want you to understand the time that these people put in to train to do the work. Doing it safely, and doing it to the best possible level that we can is extremely important to us.They're a trained work force that works all over the world right now.	Comment acknowledged.
170	1	Elliott	Paul	TransCanada Corporation	On behalf of the 350,000 members of the United Association, I am writing to request your strong support for the Keystone KXL Pipeline project being developed by TransCanada, Inc	Comment acknowledged.
170	4	Elliott	Paul	TransCanada Corporation	Of equal importance, the Keystone KXL project will serve as a major engine for future job growth and help put Americans back to work. Mr. President, as you know, the alarming fact is that unemployment in the U.S. construction industry is now over 20 percent. Our industry has literally millions of people looking for work and far too many losing their homes and facing other severe hardships. Keystone KXL alone will create some 10,000 critically-needed jobs for building trades workers. It is also estimated this project will generate over 340,000 additional U.S. jobs between 2011 and 2015 in other affected industries, including manufacturing and service industries. Significantly, all of this job-creation will occur without a single dollar of federal stimulus funds. Moreover, many state and local governments stand to benefit since they will collect substantial tax revenues generated by this initiative (over \$100 million in property tax alone, plus sales, fuel and other taxes). Local communities will benefit as well from new business and employment opportunities that emerge as this nearly 2,000-mile pipeline unfolds across the country.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
170	5	Elliott	Paul	TransCanada Corporation	Keystone KXL is also a well-planned project. TransCanada currently manages more than 35,000 miles of oil and natural gas pipeline in the U.S. and it has done an exemplary job of planning and organizing this project. Long-term transportation contracts are already in place, as are numerous supply contracts with U.S. equipment manufacturers. A great deal of the regulatory work has already been completed as key approvals have been issued from the Canadian government; other approvals have been secured or are expected shortly from state governments in South Dakota and Montana. Additional points regarding the status and positive impact of the Keystone Project are set forth in the attached briefing document.	Comment acknowledged.
170	6	Elliott	Paul	TransCanada Corporation	We understand that substantial progress has been made with respect to each of these actions already and respectfully request the continued support and assistance of your	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					administration to finalize these matters and, if at all possible, expedite them for the reasons set forth above. In sum, please know that the United Association stands firmly behind TransCanada and the Keystone KXL project. We believe this project exemplifies the commitments we share with your Administration of promoting energy independence, putting people back to work, and helping our country get on the road to economic recovery.	
736	1	Ellis	Peter		I am absolutely in favor of the pipeline...	Comment acknowledged.
736	2	Ellis	Peter		...I am not worried about alleged hazards as the Alaskan pipeline has a very long and excellent track record regarding the environment...	Comment acknowledged.
736	3	Ellis	Peter		...[the pipeline] makes oils supplies more readily available to the US thus increasing supplies and decreasing prices. We must continue to explore for and access all available cheap and abundant sources of energy.....The possibility of problems and risks should not outweigh the benefits lower cost energy.	Comment acknowledged.
997	1	Elsener	James		Running oil right through one of the world largest sources of fresh water is wrong headed. This must not happen.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
866	1	Elsner	Gabriel		The Keystone pipeline is the wrong move for the United States of America. Climate change threatens our national security, our economy and our future. As a 23-year old, investing in Tar Sands oil would jeopardize my future, and future generations with catastrophic climate change. It is time to END our addiction to fossil fuels and invest in clean energy sources. Now is NOT the time to approve a major project that will destroy Canadian wilderness and jeopardize our chance at stopping global warming. Say NO to Keystone XL, and say NO to importing dirty Canadian tar sands oil into the United States. It is not the right path for our future.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
634	1	Embury	Deborah		I am very alarmed that Keystone XL pipeline project is planning to expose the Ogallala Aquifer to possible contamination. Children as young as third grade are taught what an important natural resource this is to our great state of Nebraska and that it is considered one of the great fresh water resources of our world. There are any number of ways the pipeline, especially a buried pipeline, could be damaged. Is there anything more precious than our water supply? As we can see by what has happened in the Gulf of Mexico, once a water source is polluted, all the experts in the world cannot fix it. We can only watch helplessly and wish we had never trusted that oil companies had our best interests at heart. I have never written a letter like this before, but I feel so strongly that if we turn a blind eye to this, we will never be able to face our grandchildren. What in the world is more important than fighting to protect our water supply?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1010	1	Enfield	Cheri		I am definitely against any thing that endangers the Aquifer! Have you noticed water is higher priced than gas! People are spending a dollar for 10 oz. of water! Please do everything possible to protect The largest aquifer in the world! Have you noticed all the aquifer in the East that have been polluted. The	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					super fund has not been able to clean any of them! Thank you for this opportunity to let you know my feelings on this matter.	
1102	1	Engelbrecht	Patrice		Thank you for soliciting our opinions about this pipeline, which I hope is not a done deal.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1102	2	Engelbrecht	Patrice		... The leaks from the Alaska pipeline seem to not even be taken into account as we take on another risk of the same nature...	Spills from the Trans Alaska Pipeline System are included in the incident database of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. That database was used by Keystone in its risk analysis and by DOS in its calculations of spill frequency projections.
1102	3	Engelbrecht	Patrice		It is despicable that we trash the Boreal Forests for this toxic sand, and then produce more pollution in the attempt to extract the oil at the other end of the pipeline...	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1102	4	Engelbrecht	Patrice		To top it off the pipeline's proposed route is through the Ogallala Aquifer, not above, not around or somewhere else, but through. Help! What are we thinking that we will risk the largest valuable resource in many states, not only Nebraska?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1154	1	Engelbrecht	Patrice		Please help us to protect the Ogallala Aquifer. Have we humans not made enough of a mess out of our most important resource the sea? Now we may allow a pipeline through another great body of water that supports not only my state of Nebraska, but many other states as well.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1154	2	Engelbrecht	Patrice		Why would we trash the Boreal Forest only to make another mess at the other end of the pipeline trying to extract oil from this toxic tar sand.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1154	3	Engelbrecht	Patrice		We have already seen plenty of pipeline leaks in Alaska, let's not risk the Ogalla Aquifer.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1.
1154	4	Engelbrecht	Patrice		How about going [around] above or [just somewhere else rather than directly through the aquifer itself.]	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						High Plains Aquifer System. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 and AQF-4, and issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1154	6	Engelbrecht	Patrice		Or not at all. What are we thinking? We need an hero to protect all creatures, humans and the environment from our obvious lack of consciousness. I hope you can be this hero. Help!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
726	1	Engelfried	Nick		I'm writing to strongly urge the State Department not to approve construction of the Keystone XL oil pipeline. Approving the Keystone XL pipeline would be a step backwards at this critical moment. Again, I urge the State Department to reject the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
726	4	Engelfried	Nick		...This pipeline would further open the doors of the US market to tar sands oil from Canada - of the dirtiest forms of oil in the world. Tar sands oil has a carbon lifecycle carbon footprint approximately three times greater than that of ordinary crude oil. Burning tar sands oil in our cars on a large scale would negate much of the progress the Obama administration has made so far toward reducing carbon emissions from our vehicles. The whole country is working to make the shift to a clean energy economy, and this is no time to open our doors to new and extremely dirty fuel...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
812	1	Ephroni	Annette		Please, please stop the Keystone XL pipeline. The short-term gain of jobs oil that the pipeline will provide is absolutely not worth the long-term _known_ costs to the environment, not to mention the _unknown_ costs of potential disasters.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
812	2	Ephroni	Annette		If the BP spill hasn't reminded us of how much devastation a single accident can cause, then we are beyond help. But just to speak of the _known_ costs: tar sands oil is the dirtiest oil produced, producing three times the pollution of conventional oil methods during production--not to mention producing record numbers of other pollutants, like heavy metals. Please, please help us move AWAY from the fossil fuels of the past toward a CLEANER future, not a dirtier one. Please. Not in our backyard, and not anywhere.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
813	1	Ephroni	Joel		Please do not go forward with the Keystone XL pipeline!	Comment acknowledged.
1559	48	Epps	Randy		Pipeline will take down 1/3 of the woodlands on his property. Pipeline will also disrupt shallow springs. Has 100 year old oaks that are to be taken down that were a very valuable aspect when bought the property. Grove of huckleberries will also be taken down that is very important to landowner.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts and compensation for lost crops.
1559	49	Epps	Randy		Concerned about oil leaks.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1559	84	Epps	Wendy		Bought property because it was heavily wooded. Planned to build a house and retire there, but now not sure. Keystone has rerouted the line for a man down the road but won't do it for	If the pipeline route extends through forested areas, most of the trees on the 110-foot-wide right-of-way would likely be removed. After construction, trees could be replanted over all

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					them and they don't want to lose their trees. Also route will go within 100 ft of her parent's pond.	but the 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way. Structures could not be built within that permanent right-of-way, but most other current activities could continue after the completion of construction and reclamation. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Those requirements do not include a minimum distance from pipelines to waterbodies.
1559	85	Epps	Wendy		Concerned about the noise affecting humans and wildlife.	Consolidated Response NOI-1 addresses issues related to noise from pump stations. Section 3.6 of the EIS addresses noise impacts to wildlife.
1559	86	Epps	Wendy		Have not been treated kindly by Keystone. They bully and scare people. They don't call, just come out to the property without advance notice.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1559	86	Epps	Wendy		Have not been treated kindly by Keystone. They bully and scare people. They don't call, just come out to the property without advance notice.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1553	37	Escobar	Tony		I really don't think a pipeline is going to be environmentally friendly, no matter what an environmental lawyer says, that is my viewpoint.	Comment acknowledged.
1553	38	Escobar	Tony		We should be looking toward alternative energy sources not new pipelines.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
515	1	Evans	Deirdre		Routing the oil pipeline over the Nebraskan Sandhills above the Ogallala Aquifer must be stopped! You don't have to be a rocket scientist to realize what a bad project this is. Has no one noticed how difficult it is to separate oil and water? How about when it is underground? There has already been a leak in Montana. When one reads about sinkholes caused by 30-year-old sewer pipes, concern only grows. We will still need our water supply in 30 years. Where is the wisdom to understand this needs to be rerouted over safer land? This is our water supply. Someone, please stop this. Now.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
801	1	Evans	Paul		This risks are too great to have this pipeline passing through Nebraska! A refinery should receive the oil up near the oil sand source	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
999	1	Ewalt	Hazel		I am very concerned that the pipeline that is going across the Ogallala Aquifer will at some time leak into our water. Water is a priceless necessity and we should do everything to care for it. I urge all of you to stand up to the big oil companies and change plans to the current route.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1096	1	Ezell	Ed		I am very concerned that the pipeline will be an ongoing potential hazard. Please proceed with great caution and planning to ensure fail-safe operation for 1000 years or don't build it. Thank you for soliciting my input.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. As discussed in Section 3.13.4, although the likelihood of a spill from the Project is small, it is not possible to guarantee "failsafe" operation of any pipeline system.
1236	1	Fadke	Carol		I am ok with drilling for oil and having a pipe line in Nebraska. But we need to be as careful as possible. Use all safety precautions.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
126	1	Fairchild	Eleanor		Keystone and their land agents UFS are advising landowners that they will not re-plant trees taken out for the temporary work areas for the easement, but the draft EIS requires Keystone to replant trees in the TWA. Who is correct and who is responsible to police this requirement?	Keystone has committed to restoring the temporary right-of-way, which includes temporary work areas, consistent with federal and state regulations as applicable and the easement agreements negotiated between Keystone and individual landowners or land managers, and consistent with its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (see Appendix B of the EIS). DOS is not aware of the requirements of the commenter's easement agreement with Keystone. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. If the easement agreement isn't followed, the commenter would have to seek legal advice regarding corrective action.
126	3	Fairchild	Eleanor		Assuming that the necessary government officials are satisfied with the technical and financial capabilities of Keystone to operate the pipeline and be responsible for any environmental damage that may occur, what procedures are in place to ensure that any proposed assignee or purchaser will have the same or better technical and financial capabilities?	Assurance of the financial stability of any firm that may purchase the proposed Project would be addressed at the time of the purchase. We are not aware of any procedures that are currently in place to govern that process.
790	1	Faires	Alicia		What the hell are you people smoking to think this is a good idea? ...NO! ENOUGH IS ENOUGH! THIS HAS TO STOP! NO PIPELINE THROUGH THE US!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
986	1	Falotico	Michael		It is insane to run a pipeline through the fragile ecosystem of the Sand Hills of Nebraska, literally atop the Ogallala Aquifer. Do you know that there is a trillion gallons of fresh water underneath Nebraska, the world's largest underground water supply? You spring one little, itty-bitty leak in that oil pipeline and it will gush, and gush thereby ruining the water system of the entire region.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
986	3	Falotico	Michael		This pipeline is CRAZY! STOP IT NOW!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
729	1	Farmer	Robyn		Do not do this...We need to get over the need for everyone's	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					oil.	
729	2	Farmer	Robyn		...There's no complete plan of how to handle a possible leak...	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project.
251	1	Farrington	J.M.		Intervention requested as a result of the Public Comment Meeting at Livingston TX 77351, 5/19/2010:The maps of the local area and proposed pipeline routes shown by the company representatives were so unclear that they generated considerable confusion among members of the public;(1) They had 2 separate types of maps, one on a handheld computer device that displayed roads and their names but did not show the pipeline route; the others were narrow strip maps made from aerial photography that showed the pipeline route but did not show any road names or buildings, making it impossible for local residents to determine where the route was in relation to their property,(2) When told the route appeared to go through the front yards of some residents, the representatives said they were unaware of any houses there (although they have been there for years).	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
251	2	Farrington	J.M.		(Cont): (3) I asked the reps to show me exactly where the pipeline route would go along a section of Hwy 146 located 6 to miles south of Livingston, TX, but after 15 minutes searching they gave up the only point they could positively identify was the county line about 12 miles farther south.(4) I asked the pipeline reps to mail me a detailed map of that section and they promised to do so the next days; however, 2 weeks have passed now with no map. Therefore, I ask the Department of State to intervene to force the release of detailed maps and alert local residents.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Photoalignment sheets of the entire route are available on the DOS website for the Project at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Click on "Project Documents" and the maps are accessible under "Supplemental Filing."
251	1	Farrington	J.M.		Intervention requested as a result of the Public Comment Meeting at Livingston TX 77351, 5/19/2010:The maps of the local area and proposed pipeline routes shown by the company representatives were so unclear that they generated considerable confusion among members of the public;(1) They had 2 separate types of maps, one on a handheld computer device that displayed roads and their names but did not show the pipeline route; the others were narrow strip maps made from aerial photography that showed the pipeline route but did not show any road names or buildings, making it impossible for local residents to determine where the route was in relation to their property,(2) When told the route appeared to go through the front yards of some residents, the representatives said they were unaware of any houses there (although they have been there for years).	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that Consolidated Response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
251	2	Farrington	J.M.		(Cont): (3) I asked the reps to show me exactly where the pipeline route would go along a section of Hwy 146 located 6 to miles south of Livingston, TX, but after 15 minutes searching they gave up the only point they could positively identify was the county line about 12 miles farther south.(4) I asked the pipeline reps to mail me a detailed map of that section and they promised to do so the next days; however, 2 weeks have passed now with no map. Therefore, I ask the Department of State to intervene to force the release of detailed maps and alert local residents.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that Consolidated Response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. Photoalignment sheets of the entire route are available on the DOS website for the Project at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Click on "Project Documents" and the maps are accessible under "Supplemental Filing."

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
618	1	Favara	Patrick		Please keep any and all oil pipelines away from the Nebraska Sand Hills. Keep the pipelines away from the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1432	1	Feinstein	Jack	Sulzer Pumps Inc	Our 175-year-old company, one of the world's largest manufacturers of industrial machinery and equipment, is a sub supplier for the some 235 pump stations that will help operate KXL. The pumps will be manufactured here in Sulzer's facility in Portland under a contract which will support hundreds of manufacturing jobs here in Oregon.	Comment acknowledged.
1432	2	Feinstein	Jack	Sulzer Pumps Inc	Sulzer is excited to be part of the KXL project because it is a project that will provide a number of benefits to the United States. With the potential to transport roughly 1 million barrels of oil per day, KXL will improve U.S. energy security by importing oil from our friendly northern neighbor and offset imports from unstable or unfriendly regimes.	Comment acknowledged.
1432	3	Feinstein	Jack	Sulzer Pumps Inc	Further, there is an opportunity for KXL to benefit oil production here in the United States, as TransCanada is exploring the possibility of an on-ramp that would allow oil producers in Montana and North Dakota to access the Keystone system.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1432	4	Feinstein	Jack	Sulzer Pumps Inc	KXL also provides environmental benefits. If the United States does not import this Canadian oil, it will likely be shipped overseas, which will increase its carbon footprint.	Comment acknowledged.
1432	5	Feinstein	Jack	Sulzer Pumps Inc	And pipelines, as Sulzer knows from experience, are a safe and secure method of transporting oil. The tragedy in the Gulf reminds us of the importance of environmental safety. Sulzer has worked with TransCanada in the past, and know they share Sulzer's commitment to quality design, manufacturing, construction, and operation.	Comment acknowledged.
36	1	Fellows	Ernie		I'm writing because I'm disappointed in your EIS draft. It did not even review the Ogallala Aquifer and Lisa P. Jackson and our President say we need to protect our clean water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
36	2	Fellows	Ernie		We need more time to read 3000 pages? Why so long? You took a year to draft this. We by civil rights should have at least 180 days for us poor farmers that are REAL busy this time of year, and legal council to read this document and respond. I ask you Mrs. or Ms. Orlando, due I need to file a lawsuit to have time to read this document? Please respond before May 10th.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
143	1	Fellows	Ernie		Trans Canada wants a pipeline through Nebr. against our wills.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
143	2	Fellows	Ernie		This is heavy crude oil. It sinks into water.	As described in Consolidated Response OIL-4 and Section 3.13.5.1, the crude oil obtained from Canadian oil sands projects has a specific gravity that is less than that of water, which means that it is lighter than water. Therefore, if a spill from the proposed Project reaches surface water or groundwater, it would initially float on the surface of the water.
143	3	Fellows	Ernie		This is heavy crude oil. It sinks in water. It is made up of: tar; bitumen 68%-70%; benzene 10-15% depending on the field; 10% sulfur; and 10 diesel maybe 2% gasoline. All cancer causing agents. The specific gravity is less than water. Water is about 7 heavy crude 3-4 before it is diluted with naphtha. All	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in this response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Since the specific gravity is less than that of water, the crude oil would

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					this is explosive and extremely dangerous.	initially float if it reaches water after a spill. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
143	4	Fellows	Ernie		Mercury, arsenic, naphthenic acid, and poly hydrocarbons are also cancer causing agents that come off in tailing ponds of water that poisons wildlife and drinking water sources.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
143	7	Fellows	Ernie		Making phone calls along the proposed pipeline no one wants it, especially over the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
143	8	Fellows	Ernie		It took Dept of State almost a year to compile a 3000 page, we need and should get more than 3 days to read and reply.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
143	9	Fellows	Ernie		This Trans Canada Co. feels like an invasion by a foreign country we are at war with. Not funny.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
143	10	Fellows	Ernie		If this goes through we will have way to much pipe almost 150% to much. This will raise gas prices to maybe \$5.00. Glen Perry has put the Altex pipe on hold for 8 yrs because of the glut of pipe.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
143	11	Fellows	Ernie		I think this pipe should be put on hold or moved to an alternate until all this is sorted out. We, the people of the affected counties should have the right to vote for this.	Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and REG-2 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. This process is accomplished by DOS with the assistance of many other government agencies in accordance with laws and regulatory requirements and is not subject to the voting process.
143	12	Fellows	Ernie		If all of this raises gas prices it will raise a recession again. Pipe tolls will increase also not helping our economy or Canada's.	An analysis of the potential U.S. and Canadian macro-economic impacts of the Project are outside of the scope of this EIS. However, as indicated in Section 1.4.2, the WSCB crude oil would substantially replace dwindling supplies from Mexico and Venezuela. PADD III refineries have a capacity of 8.4 million barrels per day (bpd), with average crude oil input of 7.0 million bpd and a total of 2.6 bbl for 2009. This represents 48.6% of the daily national input of 14.4 million bpd for 2009 and 50.0% of the total national annual input. It is highly likely that the potential economic impacts of the loss of supply from these two countries, and the price for crude oil as a result of increased demand from other sources, would exceed the potential impacts from pipe tolls and retail gas prices.
143	13	Fellows	Ernie		Green house gas will increase because of the type of pollutants from this oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
143	14	Fellows	Ernie		If Obama and Lisa P. Jackson are truly green this pipeline will not occur.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State (DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						proposed Project.
143	15	Fellows	Ernie		Eminent domain is just a land grab steal thing used by the government and rich people to take from the poor.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
143	16	Fellows	Ernie		This should never be allowed because I believe this is Chinese crude. This is not for public use.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
143	17	Fellows	Ernie		Executive order 12630 protects us from this. No one at the EPA or Trans Canada knows how to clean this oil up in case of a spill because this heavy oil sinks down into the earth and water. No one has a plan to clean up.	Executive Order 12630 addresses issues related to potential federal takings. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain, which are state issues. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response plan for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils and its behavior after a spill would be essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils.
143	18	Fellows	Ernie		Trans Canada has violated our laws a couple times, by not having licensed land agents and saying they did, trespassing in the past.	State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each easement negotiated by Keystone. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commenter has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
143	20	Fellows	Ernie		TransCanada has no grass plan that will work. If they do no one at the head offices of UNL or NRCS know anything about it.	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's process for development of construction and restoration methods within the Sand Hills and other issues are discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ERO-1 and additional construction and reclamation information specifics to the Sand Hills was added to Appendix H of the EIS.
143	21	Fellows	Ernie		There has been no river or hydrological testing as specified by USGS.	The testing referred to by the commenter is part of the assessment of scour depth that is often conducted to determine the burial depth of a pipeline.
143	22	Fellows	Ernie		This pipe should be at least 1000 feet from our homes and it is not.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. The regulations and Special Conditions that Keystone would follow do not require that the pipeline be more than 1,000 feet from a home.
143	23	Fellows	Ernie		This pipeline needs fencing as it will take 20 years to resod in some areas and possibly irrigation to get a stand of grass. Trees that are torn out need to be replaced.	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						process for development of construction and restoration methods within the Sand Hills and other issues are discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ERO-1, and additional construction and reclamation information specifics to the Sand Hills was added to Appendix H of the EIS.
143	24	Fellows	Ernie		I know not why Trans Canada feels we live in a low consequence area, we do not. What low consequence areas?	The definition of a high consequence area (HCA) is included in the regulations of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and is based on population levels and environmental sensitivity (see 49 CFR 195.450). Keystone does not define those areas, but provides PHMSA a listing of HCAs along the proposed route as required by PHMSA regulations. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 proposed Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
143	25	Fellows	Ernie		The rivers are a high consequence area because of the endangered fish and birds. The red minnow and shiner are two fish.	Sections 3.7 and 3.8 address potential Project-related impacts to general fish species and threatened and endangered species, respectively. Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised and addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
143	26	Fellows	Ernie		Piper plover and lesser tern nest on the river sand bars and would be endangered by a spill.	Potential Project-related and oil spill effects on the federally protected piping plover and interior least tern are described in Sections 3.8.1.23.13.6.3 of the EIS, and within the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS. Because all rivers with potential piping plover and least tern nesting habitat would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method, there would be no direct impacts to nesting habitats from construction and operation of the proposed Project.
143	27	Fellows	Ernie		Because tar sands oil sinks there are some leather backed turtles found on the Niobrara below Highway 37 that are endangered.	As discussed in Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS, the proposed Project would cross the Niobrara River using the HDD method. Use of HDD for proposed crossing would minimize potential Project-related impacts to surface waters and aquatic species during construction, including threatened or endangered species present in this waterbody. There are no federal or state listed threatened or endangered turtles that would occur in the Niobrara River below Highway 37. The specific gravity of crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project ranges from 0.85 to 0.93, and oil released from the proposed Project that reaches water would initially float on water and would exhibit a behavior essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils (see Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Response OIL-4). Section 3.13 addresses oil spill risk and the regulatory safety measures that Keystone would use during construction and operation of the pipeline to minimize spill risk to humans and wildlife. Additional discussions of oil spill risk are presented in Consolidated Response OIL-1 and OIL-2.
143	29	Fellows	Ernie		There is an Executive 13045 that protects and guarantees our children clean water. A pipe laid in this ground will violated this over time by osmosis and a leak will contaminate the greatest natural resource we have, the Ogallala Aquifer where 65% of the state of Nebr. gets its drinking water from wells in the ground in the Aquifer. Can Trans Canada guarantee no contamination? No.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
143	30	Fellows	Ernie		The USGS resurveyed this ground in 2008 and they know where this water is. It is also on top of the High Plains Aquifer. Water is 2 ft to 1500 ft or more in area's deep.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
143	31	Fellows	Ernie		The Clean Water act of 1996 Executive order 13045 signed by Pres Clinton guarantees use clean water. How will the EPA, Dept of State and their partner Trans Canada protect that water? I don't believe it can be done so when it gets contaminated there will be multiple lawsuits filed on behalf of the public. President Obama resigned this executive order 13045 last year, 2009. The Dept of State needs to take more than 30 or 60 days to study this.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and Consolidated Response ENR-1, the Department of State (DOS) is responsible for reviewing Keystone's application for a Presidential permit and is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project. Neither DOS nor the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is a partner of Keystone. DOS initiated its review of the proposed Project in January 2009. The review period the commenter is referring to is the public review period for the draft EIS. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
143	32	Fellows	Ernie		There are 2 alternative routes 1 west and 2 over east that should be used because if the pipe crosses the Aquifer every one of us landowners believe it should be triple walled. Moving the pipe east would solve a lot of problems and save our children water supplies to our schools.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. AQF-6 addresses the potential for using double- or triple-walled pipe.
143	33	Fellows	Ernie		I believe all government offices involved have a moral obligation to move the pipe over with the other pipe.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route. The government agencies involved in the review of the proposed Project have the obligation to meet the regulatory requirements for that review as described in Consolidated Response ENR-1 and in Section 1.0 of the EIS.
143	34	Fellows	Ernie		Mount St Helens was one thing but contamination of the Aquifer would be the disaster of the millennium. Clean water bottling companies would lose, people in cities would not be able to use it, cattle could not use it, this is our drinking water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
143	35	Fellows	Ernie		Surface spillage killed at least 16000 birds and probably more in April 2010 in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
143	36	Fellows	Ernie		This whole pipeline is a violation of my civil and everyone's civil rights.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
143	37	Fellows	Ernie		This oil is not needed. No National interest. This is somewhat discriminatory. Not for our public use.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Products refined from the Canadian crude oil would be used by consumers in the U.S.
143	38	Fellows	Ernie		No just compensation for land that has been in families for centuries.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
143	39	Fellows	Ernie		Violation of artifact grounds.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes.
143	40	Fellows	Ernie		Going through the sand hills will not work quite the way Trans Canada thinks. They will tear up more than 110' wide strip of land, more like 300'.	Keystone would be limited to a 110-foot-wide right-of- way except where temporary additional workspace is needed as described in Section 2.2.7.1 of the EIS. The use of temporary workspace would not result in a 300-foot-wide construction right-of-way width along the entire proposed route through the Sand Hills region. Special construction techniques used in the Sand Hills area are included in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS and in Appendix H of the EIS. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
143	41	Fellows	Ernie		This project needs to be put on hold and restudied because the 1st part of the EIS is seriously flawed because of the lack of study not done on the Ogallala, High plains Aquifer and the ground water fluctuation that occurs every year.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Although seasonal variations in the water table are likely to occur due to use of groundwater for irrigation and/or agricultural purposes, the presence of the proposed Project would not influence, or change aquifer water levels.
143	42	Fellows	Ernie		Trans Canada does not have a complete comprehensive plan to handle a leak. If they do I demand to see here and now.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response plan for the proposed Project.
143	43	Fellows	Ernie		I'm disappointed in the EIS what I have seen of it. I'll never get it all read in 60 days. Is this to benefit Trans Canada? The short period sounds like it is more for Conoco's benefit than ours.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware.
143	44	Fellows	Ernie		I worked for Conoco at one time. I know how an oil company works. The amount of oil coming out of Canada is just a drop in a bucket compared to what we use, because use is down by at least 10%.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
143	45	Fellows	Ernie		Why us the Steele City hub being moved and why is it not in the draft, if not for the news media we would not know about it at all.	The commenter is apparently referring to the tank farm Keystone originally proposed at Steele City as described in the draft EIS. After the draft EIS was issued, Keystone revised its Project plan to have the tank farm located in the Cushing Oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Terminal as described in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.6 of the EIS. The environmental impacts associated with that facility are addressed in the resource sections of Section 3.0; as noted in those sections, construction and normal operation of the tank farm would not result in significant impacts.
143	46	Fellows	Ernie		We need more time to read 3000 page. Why so long? You took a year to draft this. We by civil rights should have at least 180 days for us poor farmers that are REAL busy this time of year, and legal council to read this document and respond.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
347	2	Fellows	Ernie		This letter is to President Obama, J. Steinberg, Hillary R. Clinton, and Elizabeth Orlando. Now TransCanada is threatening us! I'm not happy with you, or your people. Ms. Orlando said there were things she could be better doing than out here "York and Atkinson" during this EIS hearing or whatever you call it. Very unprofessional. Oil use is on it way down not up. TransCanada and Universal Field Services people have lied to me almost every step so far. They have used personal threats. I'll fight back with force if need be. Stop this pipeline or move it off the Ogallala Aquifer before violence occurs. TransCanada does not have enough money to buy an easement. They may have to grind my body, blood and bones into the dirt, and kill me. I'll lay down in front of the Caterpillars before I allow them to ruin my back yard. Oil companies are headed by rich bastards. I also do not feel Entrix was the proper group to sub contract the EIS out to, they are to closely connected to Conoco or Phillips. Elizabeth Orlando is to abrasive to have done the meetings out here in ranch land, she is not believable and she says these EIS meetings are interfering with her other work. TransCanada or their associate Universal Field is acting like the old days, cow thieves! Now I am really pissed off. The state of Nebraska is not a communist country or socialist like Canada run by the Queen of England. TransCanada is trying to make us out to be criminals for not dealing!	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. ENTRIX (now Cardno ENTRIX), the DOS thrid-party contractor for the EIS, does not have busines affiliations with ConocoPhillips. In addition, ConocoPhillips sold its interest in the proposed Project to Keystone and is no longer an applicant for the proposed Project.
347	3	Fellows	Ernie		No national interest, we are not at war.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 and Sections 1.3 and 1.5.1 of the EIS describe the National Interest Determination process. It is not necessary to be at war to require a determination of national interest.
347	4	Fellows	Ernie		Threatening eminent domain; it is not in the USA constitution.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
347	5	Fellows	Ernie		Nobody wants this pipe across the aquifer. No attention to the aquifer and if the pipe leaks, no plan to prevent benzene and other chemical contamination of the water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
347	7	Fellows	Ernie		Price of oil is heading down; use across the US is down. TransCanada, almost a year later can't fill the Keystone East. How can they fill this one? This pipeline will bankrupt the tourist trade, \$4.00 gas and people will not travel.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
347	8	Fellows	Ernie		This oil will cause EPA emissions to go up, creating more greenhouse gas. Why? Price of gas to rise.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
347	9	Fellows	Ernie		There are nesting eagles in Nebraska and nesting falcons in South Dakota along this pipe route, pipeline should be a mile away so their damn chopper doesn't scare the birds away. The EIS ignored endangered birds and fish in and on the Niobrara and Keyallapa Rivers. How come? What other endangered species along this route have been ignored?	One bald eagle and no golden eagle nests were observed during surveys along the proposed route in Nebraska. No falcon nesting habitat was identified and no peregrine falcon nests were identified within 0.5 mile of the proposed route in South Dakota. Buffers recommended to prevent disturbance to eagle nests are set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which recommends a 660-foot-wide buffer area from eagle nests or winter roosts for construction activities. Potential occurrence in the Niobrara and Keya Paha rivers and potential Project-related impacts to bald eagles, interior least terns, piping plover, northern redbelly dace, pearl dace, sturgeon chub, black-nosed shiner, finescale dace, long-nose sucker, and plains topminnow are discussed in Section 3.8.
347	11	Fellows	Ernie		This appears to be a very ill conceived EIS. Why the hurry to ignore certain things. Why the hurry to finish?	The environmental review of the proposed Project began in January 2009 and the draft EIS was issued in April 2010. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500) and includes the preparation of this EIS. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1540	1	Fellows	Ernie		The oil in the pipeline is toxic, full of cancer-causing agents as well as benzene, sulfur, diesel fuel, gasoline, mercury, natha, etc. It is also an explosive element.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
1540	2	Fellows	Ernie		Nobody seems to have a plan to clean up in case of a leak.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1540	3	Fellows	Ernie		Talking to people from the Nebraska/South Dakota border down to Kansas, I can't find anybody along that pipeline that wants this pipe, let alone wants to put it across the aquifer.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1540	4	Fellows	Ernie		Everybody thinks it should be moved someplace else so as to not pollute the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1540	5	Fellows	Ernie		If this pipe is put through, we're going to have about 150 to 160% too much pipe. Glenn Perry thought it didn't make financial sense to build a pipe when there was too much pipeline already out there.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1540	6	Fellows	Ernie		If we have too much pipe, it will drive the price of shipping up, which will drive the price of gasoline up to probably \$4 or \$5 a gallon, negatively impacting the economy	See Consolidated Responses ALT-1 and ECO-1, and revision to Section 3.10.2.2. An analysis of the potential U.S. macro-economic impacts of the pipeline capacities and use are outside of the scope of this EIS.
1540	7	Fellows	Ernie		Eminent domain is simply a way for big business and rich people to take stuff from us poor people that we can't fight, because we don't have enough money. But there is an executive order, 12630, that protects families from this.	Executive Order 12630 addresses issues related to potential federal takings. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority or ability to intervene in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1540	8	Fellows	Ernie		The pipe goes within about 300 feet of my house, and I think it should be moved at least a thousand feet away.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. The regulations and Special Conditions that Keystone would follow do not require that the pipeline be more than 300 mile from a home. The commenter can work with Keystone to address potential minor realignments that can be made during final design, assuming the realignment are consistent with the requirements of environmental permits.
1540	10	Fellows	Ernie		One high consequence area is the Niobrara River, another is the Keya Paha River, and any other river in Nebraska. The Niobrara and Keya Paha Rivers are high consequence because the area is habitat to endangered minnows as well as two endangered birds, the Piping Cleaver and the Lesser Tern. This wasn't addressed in the EIS.	Potential occurrence in the Niobrara and Keya Paha rivers and potential Project-related impacts to bald eagles, interior least terns, piping plover, northern redbelly dace, pearl dace, sturgeon chub, black-nosed shiner, finescale dace, long-nose sucker, and plains topminnow were discussed in Section 3.8 of the draft EIS. Piping plover and least tern occurrence and habitat survey information for these locations is presented in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1540	11	Fellows	Ernie		TransCanada is inexperienced. While they might know a lot about natural gas, they have build only one pipeline for crude oil. This would be their second. This time they've thinned the pipe, which creates thinner welds. Having worked on the Alaska Pipeline myself, and being a certified welder, I think this needs to be addressed, and the pipeline should possibly be double walled across the Ogallala Aquifer.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Those regulations do not include a requirement for double-walled pipe. AQF-6 also addresses the potential for using double-walled or triple-walled pipe. Issues related to the Ogallala aquifer are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1.
1540	12	Fellows	Ernie		Executive Order 13045 states that we should protect the water our children drink. Everybody, including children, drink water out of the Ogallala Aquifer in this area, and putting the pipe through the aquifer would allow a certain amount of oil to contaminate the water over the years, via osmosis. The same way that an old car engine can leak oil through the side of the block, the pipeline can leak oil into the groundwater. I don't think an electrical charge is going to prevent that. I don't think TransCanada can guarantee that there won't be any contamination. The Clean Water Act, signed by Clinton in 1996 and again by Obama in 2009, should prevent the building of this pipeline across the top of the aquifer.	See Response As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
1540	14	Fellows	Ernie		People who bottle and sell water from the Ogallala Aquifer will be out of business because they can't sell bottled water contaminated with bitumen.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
347	10	Fellows	Ernie		Why was one of Entrix's employees so deficient about Conoco/Phillips and their role in the EIS? Asking either Conoco/Phillips or TransCanada to secure information for EIS should be in – proper and a conflict of interest and I will remember this when we are in court.	The applicant for the proposed Project is TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone), a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware
937	2	Ferger	Martha		Destruction of the forests has a very negative impact on the native populations of the area.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
937	4	Ferger	Martha		People who live and work in the areas of extraction are subject to many severe health hazards.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
463	1	Fette	Daniel		It seems to me that it does not take a large amount of smarts to see the negative effects and chance for an extreme environmental catastrophe. The chance of blowouts after the fragile Sandhill soil is disturbed is very obvious.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
463	2	Fette	Daniel		If there were to be a leak in the line the largest aquifer in the country would be impacted. I realize big money talks in this world. This would be one time when it could be asked to spend a little more and do what makes sense.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
735	1	Fiddler	Leslie		...The use of its contents (refined oilsands oil) contributes to further warming of our already overheated planet. The oilsands project is the single dirtiest project on the planet.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
735	2	Fiddler	Leslie		Wow sounds like clown school except that it's real life! No to Keystone XL! Yes to a decent life for my children's children...Yes to protecting the Ogallala Aquifer...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
735	3	Fiddler	Leslie		Keystone XL endangers the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
320	1	Fiechtl	Anya		The DEIS does not contain or evaluate a complete emergency response plan. This poses an unacceptable risk to Montana. The largely volunteer emergency personnel and potentially affected property owners and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of the plan. The disaster in the Gulf serves as a warning – if federal officials had paid more attention to the lack of a plan for dealing with a blow-out of BP's rig before the company was allowed to drill, we would have known before it was too late that there was no plan to contain a catastrophic spill.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
320	3	Fiechtl	Anya		The Department of Transportation has said it will issue a separate Environmental Analysis and proposed special permit allowing a waiver for TransCanada to use thinner pipe outside of "High Consequence Areas," but this is too little and too late. The EIS should analyze the real potential risks and impacts of a spill under the waiver-granted scenario.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
320	5	Fiechtl	Anya		The DEIS doesn't analyze the environmental effects of tar sands oil, which some say is the dirtiest form of energy available.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the impacts of a release of crude oil from the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
320	6	Fiechtl	Anya		The DEIS assumes there is a need for the Keystone XL pipeline but without doing a thorough, independent, and detailed analysis of the need for the pipeline. It glosses over the need and fails to analyze reasonable alternatives. If TransCanada is given a permit for this pipeline, the company will have the power to condemn landowners to build it. The company shouldn't get this power unless it is the best alternative to meet U.S. energy needs. The recently completed Alberta Clipper and Keystone I pipelines offer more than enough capacity for the most optimistic projections of tar sands production for many years, if not indefinitely. The DEIS ignores this existing overcapacity. The scoping summary report clearly outlines the questions to be answered, and the DEIS fails to do so.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. As also noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS addresses all substantive issues raised during the scoping process. Table 1.9.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments received and the sections of the EIS in which they are addressed.
320	8	Fiechtl	Anya		The DEIS severely underestimates the impact that this	DOS takes seriously its responsibilities to thoroughly evaluate

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline will have on agricultural land, particularly irrigated land. Farmers and ranchers need assurance from this governmental process that they will not be sacrificed in order to make way for this pipeline. These issues of vitally important to the lives every Montanan -- not just rural farmers and ranchers. This effects us all, and with the BP spill now is your opportunity to turn a new leaf. Be thorough, listen to what we have to say and incorporate it in your assessment.	the environmental effects of its Presidential Permit decisions consistent with NEPA and other relevant laws and regulations. In conducting the environmental review of the proposed Project, DOS followed NEPA, CEQ regulations and guidance, and all other applicable laws and regulations. DOS also consulted extensively with other relevant federal agencies that have particular technical expertise and authority relevant to the proposed Project. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
991	1	Field	Sharon		Considering the problems in the Gulf, I think we need to think long & hard before we allow an oil pipeline across the Sand Hills.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
991	2	Field	Sharon		The Ogallala aquifer is very large & provides water for a large section of the U.S. If it is fouled, what will become of the Midwest? This part of the country would surely become the Great American Desert, because no living thing can survive if its roots are contaminated by oil. Also, we would have no water to drink or for any of a number of other uses.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
626	1	Finken	David		Please do not route the Keystone pipeline over any part of the Ogallala Aquifer. There will eventually be a leak from this pipeline. The very valuable and sensitive aquifer will then be fouled with oil and will be ruined. There is no way to clean this freshwater once it is polluted. This underground water is vital to our country for drinking water and agricultural use. It is already endangered from overuse. Hopefully, we will soon realize that we need to conserve it. There is hope that we will wise up to that. There is no hope to reclaim the water once it is polluted with oil. This can be prevented by routing the pipeline around the aquifer. Promises by the pipeline owner, TransCanada, that it will not leak and if it does it will be minimal are not based on anything but the company's desire to maximize profits and build and operate the pipeline as cheaply as possible. We have seen this over and over. Just look to the Gulf of Mexico and the environmental disaster from the oil leak there. The potential for disaster will never be zero; therefore the only logical route for this pipeline is not over the Aquifer. Any other decision reflects either stupidity or someone has been bought by TransCanada.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1099	1	Finken	Randy		It would be helpful if we could see a list of "pros" for the pipeline project, and a list of "cons." Would a new pipeline cause any more risks to our state than the current one? Please take whatever action is necessary to protect our state.	DOS is conducting a NEPA environmental review of the proposed Project. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project, both adverse and beneficial, are addressed in the resource portions of Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in those sections, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
588	1	Fischer	Charlotte	Creighton	What happens to our clean water if this pipeline has an oil	As noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1, Keystone would be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				University GreenJays	spill? Who pays for clean up? How will it be cleaned up? As we've seen in the Gulf, not very successfully.	responsible for the cost of clean up of oil and restoration of services impacted by the oil. The plans for doing so would be provided in the Emergency Response Plan; Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project and the required cleanup methods due to a spill are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
924	1	Fitzgerald	Kris		This is a continuation of bad habits, which are destroying our environments, health and communities. Our dependence on oil is shifting and it is imperative that our corporations shift with this change. I strongly disapprove of this project!	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1445	1	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	We suggest that you reject the proposed permit and that you review and revoke one or more permits previously granted for pipelines entering Wisconsin and elsewhere in the US on the grounds that: 1) they will cause the Secretary and all those relying upon her permits to be operating in violation of the law and subject to remedies at law and equity...	The Department of State is authorized by Executive Order 13337 to grant Presidential Permits for the construction and maintenance of petroleum pipeline facilities at the international border. The President's authority to grant such permits derives from the President's constitutional authority to conduct the foreign affairs of the United States. Additional information regarding this comment is presented in Consolidated Response ENR-1.
1445	3	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	[lengthy letter with the following conclusions:]...We suggest that you reject the proposed permit and that you review and revoke one or more permits previously granted for pipelines entering Wisconsin and elsewhere in the US on the grounds that: ...3) they will harm large numbers of migratory and nesting birds, damage swaths of wildlife habitat in the boreal forest and boreal plains, contaminate and divert clean water, and pollute the air in violation of the laws and treaties cited; ...	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1445	4	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	[lengthy letter with the following conclusions:]...We suggest that you reject the proposed permit and that you review and revoke one or more permits previously granted for pipelines entering Wisconsin and elsewhere in the upon the grounds that: ...4) they will likely lead to much intense pollution and GHG emissions as to be the single largest contributor to climate change shifts that many coral reefs, ice bodies, and forests of the planet cannot survive.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1445	7	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Inadequate Basic Compliance with NEPA. D. The DEIS Inadequately Examines Adverse EffectsThe State Department is required to more fully assess the impacts of the action inside and outside the US, when the action will affect natural or ecological resources of global importance. 1. Adverse Effects on Wildlife, Ecosystems and Biodiversitya. Degraded Water Quality and Overconsumption Tailing ponds kill birds, pollute groundwater, and could pollute neighboring waterways if a dike or berm were to break. b. Potential for Serious Air Quality Consequences Oil sands releases of benzene are currently at 100 tons per year, and could grow to 500 to 800 per year by 2015, for example. 2. Natural Gas Consumption and Leakage Extracting a single barrel of bitumen requires 250 cubic feet of natural gas for which there are better uses.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. DOS is conducting a NEPA environmental review of the proposed Project and has assessed alternatives to the proposed Project in Section 4.0 of the EIS. It is beyond the scope of a NEPA environmental review to consider overall energy needs of the U.S.
1445	10	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation	Inadequate Basic Compliance with NEPA. E. Extensive Water Use and Contamination Extracting a single barrel of bitumen	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Biology	using surface mining requires two to five 159-liter barrels of fresh water. .	information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1445	11	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	I. Inadequate Basic Compliance with NEPA...F. DEIS Inadequately Examines Cumulative EffectsThe reach of the pipeline's environmental affects go far beyond its physical bounds.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
1445	13	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The DEIS inadequately examines adverse effects on wildlife and endangered species and may reflect a failure prepare a proper biological assessment in violation of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Each Federal agency shall insure that any action authorized is not likely to jeopardize the existence of any endangered species.... Effects on the Black-Footed Ferret Are Inadequately Examined Destruction of prairie dog habitat could harm the black-footed ferret.	Potential Project-related effects on the black -footed ferret are described in Section 3.8.1.1 and in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS. These evaluations include potential impacts to black-tailed prairie dog towns and conservation measures to prevent adverse impacts to the black-footed ferret.
1445	14	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The DEIS inadequately examines adverse effects on wildlife and endangered species and may reflect a failure to prepare a proper biological assessment in violation of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Each Federal agency shall insure that any action authorized is not likely to jeopardize the existence of any endangered species. Effects on the Whooping Crane are underestimated - Geographic limits are illegal and data insufficient. The pipeline route follows the migratory route of the crane and could potentially affect designated critical habitat in Nebraska. Approval of the proposed Project would be arbitrary and capricious under the Administrative Procedures Act because the proposed Project is likely to be in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The MBTA's prohibition states that taking is unlawful "at any time, by any means or in any manner." Approval of the proposed Project would be arbitrary and capricious under the Administrative Procedures Act because the proposed Project is likely to be in violation of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. If an applicable body of water is controlled or 'modified for any purpose whatsoever, the agency must consult with FWS, amongst others, with a view to the conservation of wildlife resources.	The proposed Project would cross the Platte River downstream from designated critical habitat for the whooping crane. The Platte River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method and would not result in impacts to instream habitats. Species evaluations and conservation measures presented in the draft EIS were preliminary. Section 3.8of the EIS and the Biological Assessment in Appendix T of the EIS present the findings of the Section 7 consultation process.
1445	15	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The DEIS Inadequately Addresses National and Global Climate Change Concerns. Climate change is the greatest single environmental threat of our time. A The DEIS Is Misleading in its Emissions Analysis ~ Grossly Understating Known Emissions Resulting from Such Production and Use CEQ's draft Guidance is a partial example what reasonable analysis might include and this does not come close, rather it seriously misrepresents emissions and ignores the full cost CO2 equivalent per btu in delivered end use energy. The DEIS Lack of Climate Change Considerations Is Contrary to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change the Parties to the UNFCCC, including the US and Canada, should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change. Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Nothing in the DEIS does this with any rigor.	
1445	18	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Each spring more than half of America's birds migrate to the Boreal to nest. A rupture to the pipeline resulting in oil spills would be potentially devastating to countless numbers and 'species of birds and other wildlife using this area.	The Department of State and the cooperating agencies are evaluating a proposed pipeline in the U.S., not in Canada. The Canadian portion of the Keystone XL Project has been approved by the Canadian National Energy Board (see Appendix R of the EIS). Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Issues related to migratory birds are addressed in Consolidated Response ENV-4.
1445	20	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The mining and drilling that will take place to feed the Keystone pipeline will eventually convert an area the size of Florida, from peat bogs or Boreal forest to grasslands or highly degraded areas	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 also addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining.
1445	22	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Inadequate examination of adverse effects in violation of the Endangered Species Act	Species evaluations and conservation measures presented in the draft EIS were preliminary. Section 3.8 of the EIS and the Biological Assessment in Appendix T of the EIS present the findings of the Section 7 consultation process.
1445	23	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	3. Possible violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Keystone is coordinating with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act has no provision to allow unauthorized take of migratory birds. USFWS recognizes, however, that some birds could be killed during construction and operation of energy infrastructure even if all know reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to protect birds are used. Keystone would work with USFWS to identify and implement effective steps to avoid take of migratory birds and minimize loss, destruction, and degradation of migratory bird habitat. USFWS Office of Law Enforcement focuses its resources on investigating and prosecuting individuals and companies that take migratory birds without identifying and implementing all reasonable, prudent and effective measures to avoid take.
1445	24	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	4. Possible violations of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.	Keystone is in consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and state regulatory agencies to identify sensitive fish and wildlife resources and to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to identified resources at water crossings. Supporting documents are filed on the Department of States web site for the proposed Project. Fish and wildlife resources subject to USFWS review and consultation are described in Sections 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS.
1445	25	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	5. Lack of consideration of national and global climate change concerns	Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1445	28	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The draft EIS Does Not Adequately Examine the Alternatives to the Project - This Failure to Examine Alternatives Violates NEPA This section is the heart of the environmental impact	The alternatives analysis was initially conducted as a screening process that first identified potential alternatives to the proposed Project then screened out alternatives that were

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					statement. Based on the information and analysis presented in the sections on the Affected Environment (§ 1502.15) and the Environmental Consequences (§ 1502.16), it should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision-maker and the public. In this section agencies shall: (a) Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives, and for alternatives which were eliminated from detailed study, briefly discuss the reasons for their having been eliminated. (b) Devote substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail including the proposed action so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits. (c) Include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency. (d) Include the alternative of no action. (e) Identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the draft statement and identify such alternative in the final statement unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference. (f) Include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives. 21 Section 1502.14 requires the EIS to examine all reasonable alternatives to the proposal. In determining the scope of alternatives to be considered, the emphasis is on what is "reasonable" rather than on whether the proponent or applicant likes or is itself capable of carrying out a particular alternative. Reasonable alternatives include those that are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense, rather than simply desirable from the standpoint of the applicant? What constitutes a reasonable range of alternatives depends on the nature of the proposal and the facts in each case.	not judged to be reasonable. The screening decisions are explained in Section 4.0 of the EIS and in Section I-2.0 of Appendix I of the EIS, as required by 40 CFR 1502.14. As noted in Section 4.0, all major alternatives identified were screened out as not being reasonable and were not further evaluated.
1445	30	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The draft EIS inadequately examines the "No Action" alternative to the Project in violation of NEPA. CEQ NEPA regulation §1502.14 states the following: "This section is the heart of the environmental impact statement. Based on the information and analysis presented in the sections on the Affected Environment (§1502.15) and the Environmental Consequences (§1502.16), it should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision-maker and the public. In this section agencies shall: (a) Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives, and for alternatives which were eliminated from detailed study, briefly discuss the reasons for their having been eliminated. (b) Devote substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail including the proposed action so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits. (c) Include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency. (d) Include the alternative of no action. (e) Identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the draft statement and identify such alternative in the final statement unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference. (1) Include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed	The alternatives analysis was initially conducted as a screening process that first identified potential alternatives to the proposed Project then screened out alternatives that were not judged to be reasonable. The screening decisions are explained in Section 4.0 of the EIS and in Section I-2.0 of Appendix I of the EIS, as required by 40 CFR 1502.14. As noted in Section 4.0, all major alternatives identified were screened out as not being reasonable and were not further evaluated.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					action or alternatives. Section 1502.14 requires the EIS to examine all reasonable alternatives to the proposal. In determining the scope of alternatives to be considered, the emphasis is on what is "reasonable" rather than on whether the proponent or applicant likes or is itself capable of carrying out a particular alternative. Reasonable alternatives include those that are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense, rather than simply desirable from the standpoint of the applicant. What constitutes a reasonable range of alternatives depends on the nature of the proposal and the facts in each case.	
1445	31	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The existing Keystone and Alberta pipelines have a combined initial capacity of 885,000 bpd, expandable to 1,391,000 bpd ²⁹ and double current export capacity to the U.S. Midwest. ³⁰ Although the DEIS states that the Keystone XL is needed to address a lack of capacity, these facts suggest otherwise: that there is ample existing capacity. In fact, constructing more capacity will in all likelihood spur more mining - and hence more adverse effects, more adverse cumulative effects - in short, more needless environmental damage. In light of this - in fact, since 'lack of capacity' is the only reason given for needing the pipeline - a reasonable alternative would be to not construct it. It makes little "common sense" to spend billions of dollars to build an unnecessary pipeline that will encourage the most environmentally devastating type of mining. Indeed, for all the reasons discussed below, it would not be in "the nation's best interest" to approve this permit. This Administration has made greener alternative energy development a priority, and to approve this pipeline would be, in every sense, contrary to the spirit of current energy policy.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Section 4.1 of the EIS addresses alternatives to the proposed project, including alternative energy sources and energy conservation.
1445	32	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	D. The DEIS Inadequately Examines Adverse Effects Section 102(c) of NEPA does not have geographically limiting language in its requirement that agencies assess the likely environmental impact of proposed major Federal actions significantly affecting the human environment. Although its sets out procedures for involving states and localities, NEPA also directs all gencies to "recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems ...," and "lend appropriate support to ... programs designed to maximize international cooperation - in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
1445	33	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	NEP A also requires the Department of State to assess any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided when the pipeline is built. Because the Department of State's proposed agency action in this case will have environmental impacts in Canada, the Department must also adhere to Executive Order 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad (f Major Federal Actions (January 4, 1979) to the extent that it complies with NEP A33 The Order is designed to "provide information for use by decision makers, to heighten awareness of and interest in environmental concerns and, as appropriate, to facilitate environmental cooperation with foreign nations...," ³⁴ The E.O. sets forth different levels of	The United States conducts its environmental reviews consistent with NEPA and in accordance with Executive Order 12114. All activities associated with the proposed project in Canada are subject to sovereign control of Canada and its provinces. The Canadian National Energy Board conducted an environmental review of the Canadian portion of the Keystone XL pipeline, and approved construction of that portion of the Project. The Province of Alberta has authority over the environmental review, permitting, and regulation of extraction projects in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. As a matter of policy, the Department of State has determined it will include information about environmental

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					documentation for different contexts in order to protect national security interests of the U.S. while furthering the purposes of NEPA, the Deepwater Port Act and the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act. The E.O. even if it were the only applicable measure of the Secretary's legal duty, would require assessment of the impacts outside of the us because it requires such assessment in Section 2-3 (c): • for Federal actions affecting the environment of a foreign nation which provide to that nation "a product or a physical project producing a principle product or effluent, which is prohibited or strictly regulated by Federal law in the United States because its toxic effects on the environment create a serious public health risk; • for actions which affect natural or ecological resources ... of global importance or protected by international agreement binding on the United States. The oil sands project and process is the epitome of a project producing toxic effluent and products regulated by U.S. law. Further, the migratory birds and endangered and threatened species are protected under more than one international treaty that is binding on the U.S., The Courts ultimately determine that compliance. In Environmental Defense Fund v. Massey, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, the court wrote that the Executive Order by its own terms was sole for the pUt-[ose of establishing internal procedures for Federal agencies and that even according to the E.O. major federal actions affecting other countries may also require environmental analysis under certain circumstances. (986 F. 2d 528 (1993)». The court wrote (at 530-32) that as NEPA affects. Federal agency decisions made largely in the United States the presumption against extraterritorial application of Federal laws expressed in EEOC v. Aramco 113 L. Ed. 2d 274 (1991) in a private employment case did not generally apply to NEPA and that the CEQ is the primary arbiter of NEPA policY, while the E.O. was based on other authorities (E.O. SectionI-I declares as much.). EDF v. Massey was about the incineration of waste at an NSF research station in the Antarctic but its examination of the inapplicability of an extraterritorial presumption to NEPA concerning decisions made in: Washington is compelling.	impacts associated with extraction projects in Alberta, including about regulations and mitigation measures Alberta imposes on those projects. That information is presented in Section 3.14.4 of the EIS.
1445	34	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The E.O. did not address the duties of agencies under Section 7 of the ESA which is also without geographic limitation and at the time supported by regulations that expressly covered the full global environment. These were curtailed without statutory authority in 1986 and found to be in violation of the law by the circuit court that reached that question as discussed below. The E.O. refers to designation of reSOllrces by the President and the Secretary of State but conservation duties under these Conventions already cover many of the species affected. including but not limited to the Migratory Bird Treaties with Canada and Mexico and the Convention on Nature Protection in the Western Hemisphere. In these cases, the E.O. notes that different levels of assessment may be produced, according to the 1079 E.O., but the impacts cannot be ignored and must be the subject of reasoned analysis. Having decided to conduct a full EIS, the Secretary should not	The United States conducts its environmental reviews consistent with NEPA and in accordance with Executive Order 12114. All activities associated with the proposed project in Canada are subject to sovereign control of Canada and its provinces. The Canadian National Energy Board conducted an environmental review of the Canadian portion of the Keystone XL pipeline, and approved construction of that portion of the Project. The Province of Alberta has authority over the environmental review, permitting, and regulation of extraction projects in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. As a matter of policy, the Department of State has determined it will include information about environmental impacts associated with extraction projects in Alberta, including about regulations and mitigation measures Alberta imposes on those projects. That information is presented in Section 3.14.4 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					now back out and fail to assess the impacts of her proposed actions in this case and as a cumulative total building upon her earlier permits for oil sands pipelines such as the one ready to deliver oil to Wisconsin in April of 2010. This EIS should describe the affects of such other pipelines, permitted, planned or likely to be planned in the foreseeable future After EDF v. Massey (1993) the CEQ issued a memorandum in 1997 addressing transboundary environmental effects of proposed agency actions The memo states, among other things, the following: "Neither NEPA nor the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA define agencies' obligations to analyze effects of actions by administrative boundaries. Rather, the entire body of NEPA law directs federal agencies to analyze the effects of proposed actions to the extent they are reasonably foreseeable consequences of the proposed action, regardless of where those impacts might occur. Agencies must analyze farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable, including growth-inducing effects and related effects on the ecosystem,38 as well as cumulative effects?9 Case law interpreting NEPA has reinforced the need to analyze impacts regardless of geographic boundaries within the United States .."	
1445	36	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The final point addressed by the Manitoba court involved Reclamation's argument that it had no duty to take a "hard look" at the consequences of the transfer in Canada because NEPA does "not require assessment of environmental impacts within the territory of a foreign country" and "therefore this type of evaluation is considered outside the scope of the EIS. However the court made clear that "the Council on Environmental Quality 'has determined that agencies must include analysis of reasonably foreseeable transboundary effects of proposed actions in their analysis of proposed actions in the United States. " Although Reclamation countered that the cited guidance is not binding, the court stated, "That the guidance is not binding on agencies or entitled to substantial deference by courts does not sap it of all persuasive authority. The court concluded by stating the following: NEPA requires agencies to consider reasonably foreseeable transboundary effects resulting from a major federal action taken within the United States. Accordingly, when analyzing the consequences of biota transfer [with the water] in the Hudson Bay Basin, Reclamation must include in its analysis the impact in Canada.	The United States conducts its environmental reviews consistent with NEPA and in accordance with Executive Order 12114. All activities associated with the proposed project in Canada are subject to sovereign control of Canada and its provinces. The Canadian National Energy Board conducted an environmental review of the Canadian portion of the Keystone XL pipeline, and approved construction of that portion of the Project. The Province of Alberta has authority over the environmental review, permitting, and regulation of extraction projects in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. As a matter of policy, the Department of State has determined it will include information about environmental impacts associated with extraction projects in Alberta, including about regulations and mitigation measures Alberta imposes on those projects. That information is presented in Section 3.14.4 of the EIS.
1445	37	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	When the pipeline is built, it will carry crude oil from the oil sands fields of Alberta Canada to the Gulf Coast of Texas and Cushing, Oklahoma. When the pipeline is built, it will enable the export of a potential capacity of 900,000 bpd of crude oil. The pipeline's capacity will in turn enable TransCanada to develop the approximately 140,000 square kilometers of Alberta's northeastern Boreal forest - roughly 21 % of the provinces - where the oil sands are located. The DEIS does not adequately address the adverse pollution effects on wildlife, ecosystems and biodiversity from this expansive level of mining and associated developments. It also does not	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 also addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					adequately address consumption impacts of mining and upgrading the oil the pipeline will transport.	
1445	38	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Adverse Effects on Wildlife, Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Degraded Water Quality and Overconsumption: Degraded Water Quality and Overconsumption as "a slow motion oil spill ... [which] may be worse than the Exxon Valdez oil Spill."S2 Fish and game animals in the Lake Athabasca area are found covered in tumors and mutations 53 One study established that arsenic levels in moose could be as much as 453 times acceptable levels 54 As stated in The Most Destructive Project on Earth, "A recent report for the Health Authority of ne downstream community - Fort Chipewyan - found serious flaws in the monitoring programs and went on to discover dangerous and rising levels of mercury and arsenic, and raised disturbing questions about polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)." PAHs are toxic to embryonic fish at concentrations as low as 1 part per billion, and the levels of PAHs in the oil sands areas have been rising up to 1.4 in 2005. In addition to PAHs, a current study by Dr. Timoney comparing toxin levels from the 1970s-1990s to present day produced the following results: Mercury levels (total mercury in sediments) are as much as 98% higher in parts of the Athabasca delta over the historical medians; Dissolved arsenic levels have jumped as much as 466%; Sediment arsenic levels have increased as much as 114%; Alkylated PAH levels in sediments have risen as much as 72% above the historical means in some areas.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1445	39	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Second, the real and potential dangers of the tailing ponds cannot be underestimated. As explained in The Most Destructive Project on Earth: These tailings ponds are often built on the banks of the Athabasca River and held in place only by earthen dykes. These mines and tailings ponds are being built in a Boreal forest ecosystem dominated by water. Indeed, more than 50% of the region is water in the form of lakes and creeks, marshlands and fens and of course, groundwater. The toxic chemicals from the processing of the Oil sands are released into this wetland environment. Huge pipes disgorge toxic sludge 24/7 into open air tailings ponds, which then seeps into the rivers and groundwater systems. The toxicants are so concentrated that birds can die by landing at the tailings ponds. Some companies have hired workers to rake the dead birds off the ponds; most sites use propane cannons and scarecrows intended to frighten birds away. These tailings ponds are acutely toxic. Like all tailings ponds, they leak into the river systems. Suncor admitted in 1997 that its Tar Island Pond leaks approximately 1,600 cubic meters of toxic fluid into the Athabasca River every day. 59 The tailings ponds are growing constantly and already cover more than 50 square kilometers 60 the International Commission on Large Dams tracks major failures worldwide and finds that "Unfortunately the number of major incidents [at the oil sands tailing ponds] continues at an average of more than one a year. During the last 6 years the rate has been two per year. Therefore, in addition to these tailing ponds killing birds; polluting groundwater, mutating fish and threatening	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					complex ecosystems, a breach of only one earthen dyke could be devastating for human health, fish, wildlife, air and water quality. The longer term damage these tailing ponds will have on Canada's wildlife and ecosystems should be given a "hard look" before the State department commits to a project that has such potential to both waste and pollute.	
1445	40	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	b. Potential for Serious Air Quality Consequences Environment Canada estimates that oil sands releases of benzene are now about 100 tons per year, and could grow to 500 to 800 tons per year by 2015. Benzene is a human carcinogen that can cause cancer. As a "non-threshold" 3 carcinogen, meaning any human exposure is unsafe, one can only extrapolate the danger it poses to more-vulnerable wildlife that cannot escape it and must be exposed 24 hours a day seven days a week. The combination of the above effects in the air, in the ground, and in the water could be devastating to the wildlife of the area. It is unclear why the effects to the environment of this mining project, which is the raison d'être for the pipeline, are not addressed in the DEIS.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1445	42	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Extensive Water Use and Contamination: Oil sands mining operations divert and use water in many ways. Extracting a single barrel of bitumen using surface mining requires two to five 159-liter barrels of fresh water. However, only 7% of bitumen can be reached by surface mining. 70 Extracting via in situ requires 2.5 to 4 cubic meters of steam to produce 1 cubic meter of bitumen. Water for in situ operations is often taken from groundwater. Since more than four-fifths of the total bitumen reserves in Alberta are accessible only by in situ methods, demand for water will continue to grow. Further, transporting and processing the mined bitumen uses large volumes of water, most of which is sent to tailings ponds to be recycled in processing. 73 Although some water is recycled in the mining operations, tailing ponds already cover an area in excess of 170 square kilometers. 74 Water is also used to upgrade the bitumen into lighter crude synthetic oil. 75 The Pembina Institute of Canada reported the following: In 2004 Alberta produced 63 million m3 of crude bitumen and 35 million m3 of conventional oil. 76 Almost two-thirds of the bitumen production came from mining operations and the rest from in situ operations. Thus the total volume of water required for bitumen recovery is very large. For example, approved oil sands mining companies are licensed to divert 359 million m3/year from the Athabasca River. This is more than twice as much water as is used by the City of Calgary in a year.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1445	43	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	The Pembina Institute further states, "There are concerns about a number of potential and realized environmental impacts associated with the use of water for in situ bitumen recovery operations, including the removal of fresh water from the watershed; the drawdown of fresh aquifers and changes in groundwater levels; depressurization of geological formations by the removal of water, resulting in decreased aquifer pressure and increased rates of recharge; the removal ("voidage") of bitumen from production zones, which can result in significant changes in the storage and flow of water in and	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					through these zones when the depleted bitumen reservoirs become groundwater aquifers; the availability of saline water; waste disposal in deep saline aquifers; and landfilling [sic] of waste from water treatment processes., The amount of water used, polluted and wasted in order to extract the oil is high. The health of the region's people, wildlife and ecosystems depend on the availability of fresh water. To use twice as much water as Calgary uses in a year would seem to warrant considerable analysis and a determination of how such losses of fresh, potable water could be, at the very least, mitigated and monitored.	
1445	44	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	E. The DEIS Inadequately Examines Cumulative Effects: An EIS must address cumulative impacts, 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 ... or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. The DEIS does little in addressing the true cumulative impacts of the proposed pipeline. The only "past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions" examined are short-sighted at best. The few actions included were, among others: oil and natural gas wells; a water delivery project and energy development projects. However, this view is far too narrow in scope. As outlined above, the reach of this pipeline's affects go far beyond its physical bounds. For example, although the Boreal forest system is resilient to natural disturbances, disturbances from the pipeline and associated developments are likely to exceed the capacity of the system to recover. The oils sands development will likely be expanded if this large pipeline is built for several reasons and it is only the rate of that expansion that is in question. The extra pipeline capacity will likely lower the charges per unit transmitted and expand the footprint of the stripping away of vegetation. We see now direct removal in some places of standing forests and reclamation of less than 25% of the degraded lands according to the only reports we have been able to find. This alone will cause severe problems for the healthy movement and foraging of wildlife of all kinds in these areas, and the death of near 2000 ducks in tailing ponds is stark testimony to the impact of that end of the process even without the breaking open of such impoundments. Finally these have a very large climate footprint, which is likely to be measurable in microclimatic terms and that means a lot in boreal areas and in other areas where long periods of cold are the norm.	The cumulative impact assessment addresses the cumulative effects of many major linear projects in conjunction with the proposed Project. Table 3.14.1-1 lists more than 30 representative projects that were considered in the analysis. As noted in the footnote to that table, the table provides basic information on representative key projects in the vicinity of the proposed Project that are existing, under construction, proposed, planned, or reasonably foreseeable. It is not intended to provide a listing of all such projects since there are likely hundreds of existing linear and other projects that have contributed to the cumulative impacts within the area in the vicinity of the proposed Project. The cumulative impact assessments in Section 3.14 were conducted following CEQ guidance on cumulative impact analyses. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS, including the assessment of cumulative impacts, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 also addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
1445	46	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	3. How much wildlife habitat can be destroyed before species or significant numbers or populations of declining species are lost?	The thresholds for cumulative habitat loss are largely unknown for most plants and animals. The goal is to minimize impacts to habitats identified as important or critical for the species in question.
1445	47	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	A second example is the cumulative effects of the extensive tailing ponds, dikes and basins. It is imperative that the DEIS address questions such as: I. What is the long term commitment to the maintenance of the ponds, dikes and	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					basins;	development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 also addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
1445	48	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	What is the estimated life span of the ponds, dikes and basins, i.e., how will the inevitable deterioration of these structures be addressed;	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1445	49	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	What is the estimated cumulative loss of migratory birds to the ponds and basins; a calculation which must include, for example, consideration of the loss of nestlings when breeding pairs are killed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1445	50	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	What is the estimated cumulative impact of a breach of the dikes, which will, as stated above, kill birds and fish; pollute groundwater, threaten complex ecosystems, and in short be devastating for human health, fish, wildlife, and water quality.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1445	51	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	A third example is the lack of cumulative impacts analysis at the other end of the pipeline - when the oil reaches its destination. Refineries will pollute in refining the oil; the resulting fuels will be transported over rail and road; and the fuel will combust and create even more GHG emissions. It is imperative that the DEIS address questions such as: I. What will be the cumulative impacts~f the Gulf Coast. refinery upgrades necessary to refine the crude;	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Similarly, use of refined products produced and sold by the Gulf Coast refineries would continue along recent trends assuming the economy is not drastically altered.
1445	52	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	2. What will be the cumulative impacts of the resultant GHGO emissions produced during the actual refining of the crude;	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Similarly, use of refined products produced and sold by the Gulf Coast refineries would continue along recent trends assuming the economy is not drastically altered.
1445	56	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	II. The DEIS Inadequately Examines Adverse Effects on Wildlife and Endangered Species And May Reflect a Failure Prepare a Proper Biological Assessment in Violation of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act: The NEP A duties	Impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats including loss and alteration are addressed in Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS. DOS and USFWS conducted consultations as required by Section 7 Endangered Species Act as described in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and the Section 7 duties of the action agencies are often considered together in a combined environmental and biological assessment. The ESA requires that action agencies consult with the wildlife agencies, in this case FWS, to determine how the action agencies can use their authorities to further the conservation of listed species (7(a)(1)) as well as to avoid jeopardizing their existence (a)(2). Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA requires the following: Each Federal agency shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary [of the Interior], insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency ... is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation as appropriate with affected States, to be critical. Emphasis added. The failure to prepare a more thorough analysis of the impact on listed species as described below in regard to just two of those affected indicates a failure to prepare a Biological Assessment worthy of the name. That is a violation of the ESA per se even if the USFWS has not insisted upon a better one.	Section 3.8. DOS considers the EIS, including assessments of potential impacts to wildlife, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1445	57	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Effects on the Black-Footed Ferret Are Inadequately Examined. The DEIS states the following: The proposed Project would cross two counties in Montana and four counties in South Dakota with black-tail prairie dog colonies that may contain potential or remnant black-footed ferret habitat. If black-footed ferrets were present in prairie dog colonies along the Proposed Project route, direct impacts would include increased habitat loss and fragmentation from the disturbance of prairie dog colonies or complexes. Construction and operation activities from the proposed Project could cause direct mortalities resulting from collisions with construction equipment and vehicles. Other indirect impacts could include increased habitat alteration due to fragmentation, dust deposition, and spread of noxious and invasive plants; and increased disturbance due to noise and human presence. Indirect effects could also include a reduction of prairie dog colonies due to the spread of infectious diseases such as distemper and plague.	Section 3.8 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to threatened and endangered species. See also Appendix T to the EIS.
1445	58	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	First, it is unclear how the DEIS drafters arrived at the conclusion that increase habitat loss and fragmentation from the prairie dog colonies - the ferrets main source of food and burrows - is not a concern. If this is the conclusion that was presented to FWS during State's mandatory consultation process and FWS did not see fit to discuss incidental take permits, then either State or FWS have fallen short of its duty to protect this endangered species.	The evaluation and preliminary determination were based on the conservation measures that would be implemented and the lack of potential occurrence of wild populations within the proposed Project area. During consultation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did not suggest that incidental take permits would be required for this species during consultation.
1445	59	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Although the maps supplied in the DEIS are somewhat misleading, it can be shown that the pipeline route will be uncomfortably close to a ferret reintroduction area in South Dakota. There is little to no discussion about this important geographic area.	The evaluation of potential Project-related impacts to the black-footed ferret is presented in Section 3.8.1.1 and in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS. Proximity to reintroduced populations is also addressed in the Biological Assessment. The reintroductions in South Dakota are outside of the proposed Project right-of-way.
1445	60	Fitzgerald	John	Society for	Effects on the Whooping Crane Are Underestimated -	Neither Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), nor

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Conservation Biology	Geographic Limits Are Illegal and Data Insufficient. The Whooping Crane is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The ESA statutory language requires that the action agency must consult with and comply with the Opinion of the Secretary of the Interior on fulfilling its (7)(a)(1) and(2) duties. Thus the environmental and biological assessments should include information on the impact on the Canadian and US habitats of the crane not only to fulfill the statutory scope of NEPA but of the ESA as well. Neither statute is limited in this instance, regulations or guidance to the contrary notwithstanding The Society in 2008 urged the Obama transition team for the Interior Department to restore the full geographic scope of the Section 7 regulations.	the Section 7 consultation and analysis process under the ESA's implementing regulations addresses species outside the borders of the United States. Nothing in the plain language of Section 7 indicates that it applies to transboundary effects. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS was revised to add information on endangered species and migratory bird resources shared with Canada.
1445	61	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	First, the DEIS neglects to address the fact that the complete expanse of the action is within the Whooping Crane's migration route, Maps 1-2, Appendix I, pp 29-30. The Aransas Wildlife Bird Preserve population of Whooping Cranes migrates to Alberta in a northwesterly direction. According to a recent survey, there are only 263 cranes in this flock ⁹⁹ They migrate through Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, eastern Montana, and eastern Manitoba before reaching Alberta. 100 The pipeline route follows this same path, and skirts designated critical habitat in Nebraska along the Platte River. However, the DEIS gives scant attention to this highly endangered crane. In fact, the DEIS states, 'The Proposed Project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect whooping cranes. This determination is based on the rarity of the species, its status as a migrant through the Proposed Project area, and Keystone's commitment to follow recommended USFWS conservation measures.' To cite the "rarity of a species" as a reason that the Proposed Project will not affect the cranes is dubious and illogical thinking.	The evaluation for the whooping crane presented in the draft EIS was based on implementation of the conservation measures developed during the early states of consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As a the consultation progresses, the assessment, conservation measures and basis for determination were revised.
1445	62	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Second, the draft Biological Assessment notes that specific location information included in the field survey reports, are not available because "specific location information is confidential. "This is unacceptable and insufficient when it comes to analyses of threatened and endangered species and the effects the proposed action might have on habitat. There are ways to protect such species and demonstrate that thorough assessments and evaluations have been done.	Specific location information for protected animals and plants was included in the survey reports submitted to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for evaluation within the Biological Assessment. These reports were withheld as confidential to protect the listed species. Public release of this information is at the discretion of the USFWS.
1445	63	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	Finally, limiting the analysis of affects on the Whooping Crane to the United States is inadequate as discussed above. The extent of the oil sands mining - its destruction of wetlands, the length of time of mining; and. the poisonous tailing ponds, are but a few of issues that will greatly adversely affect the Whooping Crane in its northern Canadian habitat. Without such analysis the Department cannot have a true and complete picture of the threats to the Whooping Crane.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS was revised to add information on the environmental effects of oil sands development. Neither Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), nor the Section 7 consultation and analysis process under the ESA's implementing regulations addresses species outside the borders of the United States. Nothing in the plain language of Section 7 of the ESA indicates that it applies to transboundary

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						effects. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS was revised to add information on endangered species and migratory bird resources shared with Canada.
1445	64	Fitzgerald	John	Society for Conservation Biology	III. Approval of the Project Would Be Arbitrary and Capricious Under the Administrative Procedures Act Because the Project Is Likely to Be In Violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act: The APA governs judicial review of agency action. A court shall "hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law." Said another way, an agency action will be set aside if it breaks the law. An agency action that breaks the law, such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act ("MBT A"), is vulnerable to citizen suit seeking to enforce the no-take requirement of the MBTA using the citizen suit provisions of the APA. As stated in Fund for Animals v. Norton: Although "the MBTA provides no private cause of action against the United States government to enforce its provisions, ... the law on his Circuit is clear: a plaintiff may sue a federal agency under the APA for violations of the MBTA." Center for Biological Diversity v. Pirie, 191 F.Supp.2d at 175; see also Hill v. Norton, 275 F.3d at 103;104 Humane Society of the United States v. Glickman, 217 F.3d 882 (D.C.Cir.2000) (holding that federal agency action in violation of MBTA violates the "otherwise not in accordance with law" provision of the APA). The APA requires courts to set aside agency action for judicial review, the Secretary's disputed failure to include the mute swan on the List of Migratory Birds can only be challenged by Hill under the APA." that is "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law." 5 U.S.C. § 706 (2003). The MBTA prohibits the "take" of migratory birds, their nests or eggs, except as permitted by regulation. 106 The statute's prohibition states that taking is unlawful "at any time, by any means or in any manner. As the DEIS itself states, "Destruction or disturbance of a migratory bird nest that results in the loss of eggs or young is a violation of the MBTA.	Keystone is coordinating with USFWS to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) has no provision to allow unauthorized take of migratory birds. USFWS recognizes, however, that some birds could be killed during construction and operation of energy infrastructure even if all know reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to protect birds are used. Keystone would work with USFWS to identify and implement effective steps to avoid take of migratory birds and minimize loss, destruction, and degradation of migratory bird habitat. USFWS Office of Law Enforcement focuses its resources on investigating and prosecuting individuals and companies that take migratory birds without identifying and implementing all reasonable, prudent and effective measures to avoid take.
399	6	Fix	Mark		The proposal to change pressures in rural areas only causes more problems. To change pressures this will require additional compressor stations, which are very noisy and can cause disturbance in these rural quiet areas.	The proposed Project is a crude oil pipeline that includes pump stations, not compressor stations. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response RUR-1 addresses concerns regarding potential changes to rural lifestyles. Consolidated Response NOI-1 addresses issues related to noise from pump stations.
399	7	Fix	Mark		They [the compressor stations] may also affect the wildlife. Sage Hens are close to being listed and building a compressor station near their strutting areas or removing sagebrush for the station could affect their numbers. The pipeline itself could remove sagebrush that is critical to the survival of the Sage Grouse. The DEIS did not adequately estimate the amount of sage grouse habit that this pipeline will cross nor the potential effects.	The proposed Project is a crude oil pipeline that includes pump stations, not compressor stations. Consolidated Response NOI-1 addresses issues related to noise from pump stations. Additional surveys and habitat assessments were completed after the draft EIS was issued and that information is included in the final EIS. Sections 3.6 and 3.8 address issues regarding wildlife, and threatened, endangered and sensitive species that have the potential to occur along the proposed Project route.
399	8	Fix	Mark		The compressor, or "pumping" stations will require coal fired	The proposed Project is a crude oil pipeline that includes

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					electricity, natural gas or diesel to run them. How will the fuel be supplied? Will this require additional pipelines or transmission lines? Will there be roads required to haul diesel to the compressor stations? The DEIS glosses over the additional infrastructure which will be needed, and completely omits as far as I can tell the additional energy demand that pumping will require.	pump stations, not compressor stations. Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves. During operation, the pump stations would consume at least as much electrical power as other customers currently use in the area. That could result in long-term stability of the usage rates of electricity and increased profits to local electric co-ops. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
399	9	Fix	Mark		The energy required to pump the tar sands crude is an environmental issue too large to be ignored and should be analyzed within this DEIS.	Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves. During operation, the pump stations would consume at least as much electrical power as other customers currently use in the area. That could result in long-term stability of the usage rates of electricity and increased profits to local electric co-ops.
399	10	Fix	Mark		The Emergency Response Plan is incomplete. How will the pipeline be monitored? Will the line be flown daily to monitor for leaks? How quickly will leaks be stopped? Is there a cleanup crew stationed nearby so that cleanup can take place quickly? How will the landowners be compensated for future damages from spills?	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Information on leak detection and pipeline monitoring and inspection is presented in Sections 2.4 and 3.13.5.5 of the EIS. Compensation associated with a spill from the proposed Project is addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-1.
399	12	Fix	Mark		Citizens deserve the ability to comment on a more fully developed Emergency Response Plan	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
399	14	Fix	Mark		Will the pipeline have a public fiber-optic lines installed in the easement? The landowners must be paid for each additional easement. If power lines are required to run monitoring equipment or provide power for compressor stations, the landowner must also be paid for those easements. Will eminent domain be used to obtain easements for this pipeline? A proof of need should be in place before eminent domain is enacted, but the DEIS glosses over need and just declares that there is need.	Public fiber optic lines are not a part of the proposed Project and we are not aware of any plans to place them in the easement. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. We disagree with the commentor's suggestion that the EIS simply states that there is a need for the Project. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted.
399	15	Fix	Mark		There needs to be an actual economic analysis of demand for this type of fuel versus domestic oil and renewable energy alternatives such as wind farms to meet demand. Also existing pipeline capacity should be analyzed, as Keystone 1 still is not full. Why is this pipeline required? Are there no refinery facilities available in Canada? Wouldn't it make sense to refine the tar sands in Canada and then pump refined products through the pipeline instead of the crude product? Are there regulations in Canada that don't allow them to refine this	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses issues related to emissions and discharges from refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					product? What will be done with the refinery byproducts that cannot be used in the United States? Will they be pumped back to Canada for disposal? Are Canadian regulations stricter than United States regulations regarding refining of this product? It seems that Canada may be shifting the environmental problems associated with refining the tar sands to the United States.	
399	16	Fix	Mark		This alternative, that of no-pipeline, was not fully analyzed in the draft EIS and needs to be.	Section 4.1 of the EIS has been revised to include updated information. DOS considers the analysis presented of the No Action Alternative in Section 4.1 to be in compliance with the requirements of the NEPA environmental review process.
399	17	Fix	Mark		Will United States subsidies be used to build this pipeline? What is the economic viability of TransCanada considering a downturn in the world economy? I understand that there may be an on ramp for oil produced in the United States to transport oil to Texas.	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP is a limited partnership under Delaware law. Keystone would finance the entire costs of the Project and would not receive governmental subsidies. See Consolidated Response P&N-1 regarding U.S. demand for the Alberta crude oil. Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the proposed Project in Montana.
399	18	Fix	Mark		Since United States products are also proposed in this pipeline, the pipeline must be built to United States standards, not Canadian standards. Will the construction of the pipeline be done to United States specifications? Will all welds be certified by United States inspectors?	The portion of the proposed Project within the U.S. would be under the jurisdiction of U.S. federal and state agencies, and Keystone would be required to comply with U.S. pipeline regulatory requirements. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. As noted in Section 2.3.2.4, all welds would be accomplished and inspected in accordance with PHMSA requirements in 49 CFR 195.214 through 195.234 and with the welding requirements in Special Conditions 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 18, and 20.
399	19	Fix	Mark		Will river crossings be built to United States specifications? Will additional refineries be built along this pipeline? Again, the total life cycle needs to be addressed. What are the limitations of this pipeline? Can natural gas be transported in it? Will it be used to transport carbon dioxide? Will flow be utilized both directions? Will water be transported in this pipeline? The EIS needs to consider many more issues before it is complete.	As described in Section 3.3 and in Consolidated Response WAT-1, most streams would be crossed using the open-cut method. Less than 40 rivers would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
399	20	Fix	Mark		The EIS must protect the rural farmers and ranchers as well as the cities.	Consolidated Responses FRM-1 addresses potential impacts to ranch and farmland, Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland, and Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project. .
399	6	Fix	Mark		The proposal to change pressures in rural areas only causes more problems. To change pressures this will require additional compressor stations, which are very noisy and can cause disturbance in these rural quiet areas.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response RUR-1 addresses concerns regarding potential changes to rural lifestyles.
399	8	Fix	Mark		The compressor, or "pumping" stations will require coal fired	Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					electricity, natural gas or diesel to run them. How will the fuel be supplied? Will this require additional pipelines or transmission lines? Will there be roads required to haul diesel to the compressor stations? The DEIS glosses over the additional infrastructure which will be needed, and completely omits as far as I can tell the additional energy demand that pumping will require.	the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves. During operation, the pump stations would consume at least as much electrical power as other customers currently use in the area. That could result in long-term stability of the usage rates of electricity and increased profits to local electric co-ops. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
399	9	Fix	Mark		The energy required to pump the tar sands crude is an environmental issue too large to be ignored and should be analyzed within this DEIS.	Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves. During operation, the pump stations would consume at least as much electrical power as other customers currently use in the area. That could result in long-term stability of the usage rates of electricity and increased profits to local electric co-ops.
399	19	Fix	Mark		Will river crossings be built to United States specifications? Will additional refineries be built along this pipeline? Again, the total life cycle needs to be addressed. What are the limitations of this pipeline? Can natural gas be transported in it? Will it be used to transport carbon dioxide? Will flow be utilized both directions? Will water be transported in this pipeline? The EIS needs to consider many more issues before it is complete.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns related to river crossings. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the purpose and need of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1104	1	Fletcher	Peggy		I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline route through Nebraska and the other states [that have the Ogallala Aquifer.]	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1104	3	Fletcher	Peggy		We have to much to loose if an accident would happen ... We must remember the impact beyond our generation but think of the future...Thank you for considering my opinion.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1553	26	Flippen	Kenneth	Sierra Club	in all of this area that is out of attainment, by adding so much oil to the system that's already being refined, and adding a very much a dirtier form of oil, the amount of pollutants that are going to be released to produce the same barrel of oil versus conventional oil -we all know here in Texas, because we've done a lot of that - it's going to create so much more of it.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1553	28	Flippen	Kenneth	Sierra Club	why we would bring this very dirty oil down here to refine it in a place that we have the least ability to absorb that impact in our air.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1553	29	Flippen	Kenneth	Sierra Club	There's a lot of lakes and rivers in East Texas. And this pipeline is going to cross 32 of them. It's running over so much water, if it does break the chances of it breaking in an aquifer, in a river, a lake.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1553	30	Flippen	Kenneth	Sierra Club	There are so many areas along this corridor in Texas, whether it's recreational or commercial fishing, or it's just a recreational area that tons of people go to. There are a lot of these places in here. The chance that those economies could be affected by this pipeline [breaking], such a negative impact, that I think that, that should also be a balancing factor.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1553	31	Flippen	Kenneth	Sierra Club	the larger implications of how we are consuming and producing energy in this country. And again, to build a pipeline is a big process in and of itself. But there are good alternatives, and to build a pipeline that is really only being built because the lack of ability or will to build a refinery somewhere closer to where this is being produced, to do that, and to spend all of those resources, those billions of dollars, those resources could be used to develop and to strengthen the alternative energy sources that are already starting to show life and to show opportunity. And so I think it's just a missed priority to build a pipeline and to spend all that expense when in the long run not only could this be environmentally damaging, but from what I understand because it's such a difficult process, and of course having to build a big pipeline, the more difficult process of refining, the amount of water that has to be used to clean this stuff. All of those things means that the cost is higher. And if we are able to turn that curve on the cost of energy, ultimately it may not be economically competitive. And then we are going to have a pipeline there at some point that will be abandoned, because it won't be an economically viable option compared to like local production of oil and things like that.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. As noted Consolidated Response P&N-1, the project has been proposed to meet a need for heavy crude oil in the Gulf Coast area and will replace declining supplies of heavy crude oil from Mexico and Venezuela. That need cannot be met by existing sources of oil in the U.S.
1559	15	Flippin	Ken		No meeting in Houston but Houston is one of the points where the pipeline ends up. Air quality in Houston is a big issue.	As noted in Consolidated Response CMT-4, a public comment meeting on the draft EIS was held in Channelview, Texas, which is adjacent to Houston. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1559	16	Flippin	Ken		Need a hearing in Houston.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1559	19	Flippin	Ken		Concerned that TransCanada requested for an exemption for a safe requirement to notify affected landowners about spills less than 5 barrels. Request was denied, but gives concern that TransCanada is trying to avoid accountability to the landowners if there is a spill.	TransCanada is required to report spills of 5 gallons or more to the National Response Center and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.
1559	20	Flippin	Ken		Concerned that DEIS states that "in Texas, the project area contains several geological faults. Project in Northeast Texas crosses a zone where minor seismic risk exists."	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1559	21	Flippin	Ken		According to DEIS, at peak the pipeline will only produce 5-6 thousand jobs and 4500-5100 will be nonlocal. Is the risk of the pipeline worth the 5-600 jobs that it will create for the local economy?	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1559	16	Flippin	Ken		Need a hearing in Houston.	Consolidated Response CMT-4 addresses requests for DEIS comment meetings Near Houston, Texas and in Washington, D.C.
435	1	Flittner	Earl		However, a spill from a pipe line which crosses the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska would be truly catastrophic disaster. The aquifer is beneath the Sandhills of Nebraska. The soil there is so porous that any oil leakage would rapidly reach the fresh water below. This soil is so thin that most of it has never been cultivated. It is held in place by prairie grasses. If the pipe line must be constructed, please route it away from this fragile area. The aquifer is one of the great natural resources of the nation, and must be protected.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
435	2	Flittner	Earl		There seems to be the idea that an oil spill on land would be simple to clean up as opposed to the current disaster in the Gulf of Mexico. This may be true in most cases.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
435	3	Flittner	Earl		The aquifer is beneath the Sandhills of Nebraska. The soil there is so porous that any oil leakage would rapidly reach the fresh water below. This soil is so thin that most of it has never been cultivated. It is held in place by prairie grasses. If the pipe line must be constructed, please route it away from this fragile area. The aquifer is one of the great natural resources of the nation, and must be protected.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
810	1	Floyd	Lindsay		I am opposed to the suggestion. More research must be done to determine health, social, economic, and environmental impacts prior to ratification!	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1544	209	Flukinger	Scott		The fact of the matter is, BP, TransCanada, thousands and thousands of second and third and fourth tier suppliers, the multinational corporations, enable us to live the way of life.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	210	Flukinger	Scott		Praises the draft EIS process for allowing people to vent their opinions, urges better representation in Channelview.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	211	Flukinger	Scott		Canada is the most faithful military ally and biggest trading partner of the United States. Shares our values and laws, have a similar environmental regulatory policy.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	212	Flukinger	Scott		Until we can come up with renewal (sic) solutions to these problems, folks, that car that we're all going to be driving tomorrow is going to have to run on fossil energy. And for us to continue our lives and make that transition to a renewable future we're going to have a secure supply of fossil energy.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1544	213	Flukinger	Scott		That's a gigantic health impact, the loss of Americans protecting unsafe oil. I'll take Canadian oil any day.	Comment acknowledged.
697	1	Fornall	Cris	Northern Plains Pipeline Group	I live on the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline route. I have a few points to make about the draft environmental impact statement that I hope will be seriously addressed in the final EIS. First, according to the EIS, paved roads are not likely to require improvement or maintenance prior to or during the construction, and gravel roads and dirt roads may require maintenance. Which is stated in the EIS reference 3.9-33 & appendix T pages 2-16. Clearly no research was done as to the road situation during and after construction of Keystone because had this research been done, the DOS would have learned road damage horror stories. The EIS needs to accurately place responsibility for all of the likely damage in the hands of Trans Canada. Otherwise the counties and taxpayers will be left with ruined roads and the bill to fix them. Secondly, I transport my two young children 25 miles on these gravel roads the construction crew of the pipeline will also be traveling every day to and from school. I fear for the safety of my family and their lives. The road measures 30 feet. On average 24 feet with very soft shoulders. I measured some heavy machinery that measured 16 feet wide. My pick up measures 7 feet. This only leaves 1-7 feet clearance between moving vehicles. There are also blind corners on the road I will be transporting my children. The crew of Trans Canada will also be traveling along these same narrow curves with the heavy machinery and there is not enough clearance for the on coming traffic especially with the wide turns they will need to take to get around the corners. I think you would fear for the safety of your family if they were living on these gravel roads as well. Slow moving flaggers are a MUST to be driving ahead of the loaded semi trucks at all times. It is scary passing regular vehicles that are not loaded and are unfamiliar with these blind spots known as the Cashman Hills and the Fornall Hills. These are very dangerous hills. This road is essentially a one vehicle road. Also because of all the extra traffic on the roads, the roads will become very rough. This in return will be causing extra wear and tear on our vehicles due to the construction of the pipeline if Trans Canada does not keep these roads well maintained during and after the construction of this pipeline.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1552	1	Fornall	Scott		According to the EIS, the main roads are not likely to require improvement or maintenance prior to or during construction. Gravel and dirt roads may require maintenance, as stated in	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the EIS under Appendix T, page 2.3-16. Clearly the research was not done considering the road situation during and after the construction of Keystone I, because there are road damage horror stories.	traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1552	2	Fornall	Scott		The EIS needs to accurately place responsibility for all likely road damage in the hands of TransCanada. Otherwise, the taxpayers will be left to fix the roads.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1552	3	Fornall	Scott		I fear for the safety of my family, as my wife and I transport my two young children to and from school on the gravel roads the construction and pipeline crew will be using. The road measures on average 24 feet with very soft shoulders. Heavy construction machinery can measure 16 feet wide and our pickup measures up to 7 feet wide; this only leaves 1 to 7 feet of clearance between moving vehicles.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1552	4	Fornall	Scott		There are a lot of blind spots on Road 229. Slow moving flaggers driving ahead of these loaded semis are a must.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the proposed Project.
1552	5	Fornall	Scott		It is very scary passing regular, non-loaded vehicles that are unfamiliar with these blind spots in the Cashman Hills and also the Fornall Hills. These are very dangerous roads as they are even narrower than the regular roads. The Cashman Road is only 21 feet in places. Through the Fornall Hills it's only 18 feet. These are essentially one-vehicle roads.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1552	6	Fornall	Scott		All the extra traffic on these roads will cause them to become very rough. This will cause extra wear and tear on our vehicles if TransCanada does not keep these roads well maintained during and after the construction of the pipeline.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1153	1	Forsman	Wilt&Eileen		Please find another way for the pipeline. Do not go across the sandhills.	Alternative routes are addressed in Section 4.3 of the EIS. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1443	1	Fortenberry	Jeff	US Congress	As you know, the proposed pipeline would traverse Nebraska. Recently, I have heard from many of my constituents who have raised concerns about this project and its potential impact on the Sandhills area in Nebraska and the Ogallala Aquifer. These constituents are troubled about several aspects of the project, including the proposal to use thinner pipes carrying oil at higher pressures than usual. They are also concerned about the danger posed to the aquifer in the event of a pipeline leak. The Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer are unique resources that deserve a high level of protection, I am requesting that you take into account the comments of those who expressed an interest in protecting these special areas.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
179	1	Foster	Eric		I am writing to express my opposition to the route TransCanada has chosen for its Keystone XL Pipeline. As a Nebraska resident, I am dismayed that anyone would think it's safe to route the pipeline directly over the Ogallala Aquifer,	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					where the state gets a large share of its drinking and irrigation water.	
179	2	Foster	Eric		As if the Gulf oil spill weren't enough evidence of the catastrophic nature of oil spills, now we have a situation in which an underground Chevron pipeline in Salt Lake City leaked up to 33,000 gallons of oil into a local creek. It fouled the creek and a pond and coated birds and wildlife with oil. Emergency crews narrowly stopped it from reaching the Great Salt Lake. At the time of this writing, the Associated Press is reporting that the hole in the pipe was only the size of a quarter and caused by a fence pole puncturing through it. "We think of this as a one-in-a-million event," the manager of the refinery is quoted as saying. And so when I hear TransCanada's assurances that all will be well with the Keystone XL Pipeline positioned immediately over the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska, that's what I think - they are failing to take into account the "one-in-a-million" freak accidents that could potentially happen. An accident similar to the one in Utah would ruin the state's greatest natural resource in an very short period of time.	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project. The low likelihood but high volume release of oil for whatever reason is discussed in Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
179	3	Foster	Eric		In the unfortunate event of a breach in the Keystone XL Pipeline - even a quarter-sized one - the results would be disastrous not only for Nebraska, but for the entire Midwestern region. Nor do I buy the argument that rerouting the pipeline to a safer area would be cost prohibitive for TransCanada. Oil companies make billions of dollars a year in profits. Going out of their way to protect the aquifer would be like a penny in an ocean of money for them.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
473	1	Foster-Rodriguez	Starr		The longer the Gulf Oil Crisis continues, the less trusting I am of any pipeline. The Keystone XL Pipeline is too close to the Ogallala Aquifer. Please do not let it go near the Ogallala Aquifer. I don't know the other viable solutions but this is not one we can afford to risk!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1126	2	Fousse	Linda		now Nebraskans are being told the proposed pipeline through our aquifer will be "safe" too.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project.
1126	4	Fousse	Linda		In the event of even a small leak, the likelihood of it being	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					discovered before doing irreversible damage is very, very small. Nebraska CANNOT risk its aquifer for oil not now, NOT EVER!!!! Nebraska will literally die if it's aquifer is spoiled!!!	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the detection of small leaks. As noted in those responses, Nebraska would not be devastated if a spill from the Project entered the aquifer.
1148	1	Francke	Eleanor		The Ogallala Aquifer should not be placed in risk by a foreign government application.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1148	2	Francke	Eleanor		Do not permit it.	Comment acknowledged.
1148	3	Francke	Eleanor		Especially do not approve the special permit/waiver of the standard regulations as the aquifer needs all the protection these regulations provide.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1290	1	Franssen	Lonny		XL doesn't want to assume responsibility for any damages or any pipeline leaks.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations, which typically include clauses regarding damages. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1290	3	Franssen	Lonny		They have asked about land to use for parking equipment and supplies. That would ruin use of that ground for an undetermined length of time from sod destruction and compaction. The damage to local roads would be extensive, costing counties huge amounts to repair or rebuild.	Soil compaction and the methods Keystone would use to restore compacted areas are addressed in Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1290	4	Franssen	Lonny		XL doesn't want to be responsible for road damage either.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1290	5	Franssen	Lonny		The Nebraska citizens are concerned about the aquifer we have. XL is trying to tap into our water and when leaks occur in pipeline the contamination occurring.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1290	6	Franssen	Lonny		XL is not wanting to pay what we should have for loss of use and damages.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1290	7	Franssen	Lonny		I haven't been able to get them to move pipeline to create less damage and loss of use on my property as of yet.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
1291	2	Franssen	Mershon		Also pipeline going through hills that are sandy. Blowouts will form. Take 20-30 years minimum to develop sod in hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1291	3	Franssen	Mershon		Concerned about damage to local roads with heavy machinery and trucks. Cost to county to repair and replace them.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1291	4	Franssen	Mershon		Keystone is not wanting to be liable for pipeline leaks. Pipeline is going across the country's valuable aquifer, the leaks would contaminate our water supply.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1291	5	Franssen	Mershon		Since we have a high water table across much of Nebraska, the pipeline will have to be weighted to hold it down, as it will be forced up when water table rises.	The proposed Project would be buried by a minimum of 4 feet of soil. A shallow or fluctuating water table would not affect the burial of the proposed Project. As noted in Section 2.3.3, at some locations the proposed pipeline would be installed with a concrete coating or with set-on weights to provide negative buoyancy.
1291	6	Franssen	Mershon		Also heaving takes place in winter. Even some of our highways are adversely affected in the spring.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project.
2e	2	Franssen	Lonny		They are dividing small pastures and going up through Sandy Hills. It takes up to 30+ years to re-establish sod in sand. We would lose that many years of use at least.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
67	1	Freeman	Donna		Allowing the Keystone Pipeline to be built is a terrible idea from the carbon emission to mining of huge tracts of forest. While this may be happening in Canada it will impact the US. The environmental dangers of transporting this tar sand oil is immense. This pipeline should be stopped.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
67	2	Freeman	Donna		If the company is allowed to build the line it must be held to the strictest safety and environmental standards. This would include requiring thick-walled pipe and not being allowed to pump at pressures that exceed the normal allowable limits. Hoping that an environmental disaster will not happen is not working.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
468	1	Freeman	Paul		Its not about money. Money is replaceable. The Aquifer is not replaceable. The Gulf disaster is waving at us vigorously. The same voices come out "We know what we're doing". I ask you, do you really think the oil industry has a clue what they're doing in the gulf? Do you think the gulf will ever be the same? There is no reset button on this one. There seems to be a lot of people unaware of the pipeline and its impact. I ask you to make sure your windshield is clear.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
468	2	Freeman	Paul		The aquifer is not replaceable.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
534	1	Freilich	Candace		As an engineering student, I have learned the importance of energy sources. However, the importance of clean water is greater. The Ogallala Aquifer has been a concern for the citizens of Nebraska and some of the surrounding states due to greater use than replenishment. Any infiltration of oil could endanger not only the livelihood of America's farmers, but also the supply of drinking water of the Americans living on the Great Plains. The risk posed to the aquifer by cutting through that area of land is significantly greater than the benefit of a shorter route. If constructed, the pipeline should skirt the aquifer at a safe distance. Water, not oil, is the most important resource for civilization and should be treated as such.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
83	1	French	T.J.		I strongly oppose the construction of this pipeline and the power of Eminent Domain being accorded a foreign company.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. If easement negotiations with landowners are not successful, Keystone would initiate eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response EAS-2 also addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
83	2	French	T.J.		This pipeline in assuming ownership of large swaths of farm and ranch land will create erosion.	Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
83	3	French	T.J.		This pipeline in assuming ownership of large swaths of farm and ranch land will create transgression.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
83	4	French	T.J.		This pipeline in assuming ownership of large swaths of farm and ranch land will create job loss.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
83	5	French	T.J.		This pipeline in assuming ownership of large swaths of farm and ranch land will create the destruction of antiquities of our Indian forbearers.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						tribes.
83	6	French	T.J.		It will not benefit any state from Montana to Texas with the possible exception of Texas where the product will be loaded on ships bound for foreign countries.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries.
489	1	French	Aaron		I would encourage the State Department to revoke the extension to the Keystone Pipeline. This pipeline would not only increase the US's greenhouse gas emissions but would also affect the states in which the pipeline is proposed drastically.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
489	2	French	Aaron		I'm from Nebraska and the threat that this pipeline poses to the Ogallala Aquifer seems too dangerous to even continue to think about this project. The aquifer is one of the largest underwater tables in the world and if anything were to happen with this pipeline (due to thin piping and increased oil pumping pressure) it would be just as catastrophic as what is happening in the Gulf of Mexico for Midwestern farming and tribal communities. Thus, I demand that you revoke this extension of the dirty Keystone XL pipeline and instead take action to wean America off fossil fuels and direct us toward a clean energy future!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
936	1	Frerichs	AnneMarie		Please say no to the Pipeline Project! Please keep this away from our land and water.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1192	1	Frerking	Vicki		Please continue to fight for [the safety of our water resources and] stronger safety measures for the proposed pipeline in Nebraska.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
1192	3	Frerking	Vicki		The Ogallala Aquifer is too valuable to put at risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
687	1	Friedman	David	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	NPRA, the National Petrochemical and Refiners Association, appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the Keystone XL pipeline project. NPRA supports the Keystone XL pipeline project, because it would strengthen our country's national and economic security, and because it's good for our environment. Everyone agrees that the United States – and the rest of the world – will rely on many forms of energy in the future. Nuclear, natural gas, solar, wind and wave energy will all play a growing part in our energy mix. But petroleum and coal will continue to have vital roles for years. Our economy	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					would plunge into another Great Depression if we were suddenly unable to obtain products manufactured from oil – such as gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, home heating oil and petrochemicals. All the planes, tanks, many ships and other equipment used by our armed forces to defend America would be useless. So the question our nation faces is not whether or not to consume oil. The question is: Where do we get the petroleum we need, even as we work to produce more energy from other sources? A pipeline to bring Canadian oil to the United States makes sense for several reasons. First, Canada has been a close friend for many generations. At a time when people worry about our reliance on unstable regions of the world for imported oil, we can count on Canada to continue its history as a stable and democratic ally. Canadian oil strengthens our national security. Second, sending Canadian oil to America to be manufactured into finished products at refineries and petrochemical plants has the potential to pump billions of dollars into our economy and support thousands of jobs for American workers. Finally, failure to build this pipeline won't halt the development of the oil sands. Canada recognizes that this oil is a valuable export. If America doesn't want the Canadian oil, China and other nations across the Pacific will be more than happy to buy it. That would require shipping Canadian oil across the ocean, and would force the United States to ship in more oil from elsewhere. This trans-oceanic traffic would use a lot more energy and would increase the carbon footprint of transporting the oil. For all these reasons, getting more oil from Canada makes sense. If we turn our back on this important source of energy, we'll be imposing economic sanctions on ourselves.	
1295	1	Friedman	David	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	I'm senior director of regulatory affairs for NPRA, the National Petrochemical & Refiners Association. More than 450 companies, including virtually all U.S. refiners and petrochemical manufacturers, are members of NPRA. We support the Keystone XL pipeline project, because it would strengthen our country's national and economic security, and because it's good for our environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1295	5	Friedman	David	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	Sending Canadian oil to America to be manufactured into finished products at refineries and petrochemical plants has the potential to pump billions of dollars into our economy and support thousands of jobs for American workers.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1295	6	Friedman	David	National Petrochemical and Refiners Association	Failure to build this pipeline won't halt the development of the oil sands. Canada recognizes that this oil is a valuable export. If America doesn't want the Canadian oil, China and other nations across the Pacific will be more than happy to buy it. That would require shipping Canadian oil across the ocean, and would force the United States to ship in more oil from elsewhere. This trans-oceanic traffic would use a lot more energy and would increase the carbon footprint of transporting the oil. For all these reasons, getting more oil from Canada makes sense.	Comment acknowledged.
1295	7	Friedman	David	National Petrochemical and Refiners	If we turn our back on this important source of energy, we'll be imposing economic sanctions on ourselves.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Association		
1546	168	Friedman	David	NPRA	We support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, because it would strengthen our country's nation and economic security, and because it's good for our environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	169	Friedman	David	NPRA	The question is not whether or not to consume oil, but where we will get it. The Canadian pipeline makes the most sense.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	171	Friedman	David	NPRA	Refining Canadian oil in America has the potential to pump billions of dollars into our economy, and create thousands of jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed production in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1546	173	Friedman	David	NPRA	If we turn our back on this important source of energy, we'll be imposing economic sanctions on ourselves.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
8	1	Frigon	Harvey		The project is ok.	Comment acknowledged.
1004	1	Fritz	Marv		We need to have the development. Make it safe but make it happen. If we don't develop things there will be no one to protect.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
142	1	Froelich	James		I am very much opposed to the Keystone Pipeline Project.	Comment acknowledged.
142	2	Froelich	James		The tar sands are considered an environmental disaster of epic proportions by many - including most Canadians.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
142	3	Froelich	James		An area of deforestation the size of Greece! We believe the U.S. should not be a partner in this deforestation.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs
142	4	Froelich	James		Disturbance to Sage Grouse and other wildlife in McCone County where we live and elsewhere along the route.	Potential Project-related impacts to greater sage-grouse are addressed in Section 3.8.1.2, with additional information for Montana wildlife presented in Appendix I
142	8	Froelich	James		Construction - air pollution	The potential impacts of construction on air quality are presented in Section 3.12.1.3
142	11	Froelich	James		Oil, coal, gas comes at an extremely high price. It is not a matter of 'if' but 'when' and 'how often' a tragedy will occur.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
142	12	Froelich	James		We live 0.5 mile from a gas pipeline and about 5 miles from a compressor station of that pipeline. There is a potential for fires, explosions, and air pollution.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-5, crude oil pipelines do not explode and it is highly unlikely that there would be an explosion in a pump station.
142	14	Froelich	James		Energy sprawl degrades quality of life for those living near it - bottom line.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
29	1	Frost	Doris		I am writing to express a set of concerns related to the	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>placement and construction of the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline. I own land near the Yellowstone River which was farmed by my late husband for decades and is now leased to a young man in the area who raises beets, corn, beans, and/or grain. My primary concern is that the pipeline will make useless my best irrigated field if it crosses it as I understand it to be planned. The pipeline appears to be routed diagonally across this field (ML-MT-DA-00403.000). The pipe and dirt on top of the pipe will certainly settle and become a trench, diverting the water that is ditch irrigated on the Northwest end of the field along Old US Highway 10. Irrigated land is much riskier to deal with than dry farm or range land. For example, in my experience, if a truck went up and down the same row too many times during harvest, the soil got packed down and made it difficult to grow next year. The massive amounts of equipment involved in the construction of this pipeline will cause the same problem but on a bigger scale, whether or not the company uses mats underneath their equipment. There is also the risk that the construction will break the hard pan, which will make the water disappear. I seek your assistance on ensuring that the pipeline company be required to route the pipeline in such a way as to not ruin this prime irrigated field. If it is moved East perhaps 750 feet it would miss the field and go through grass instead. Or, not ideal but still better than diagonally cutting across the field, I would ask that at the very least the pipeline be required to parallel the rows to lessen the impacts of diverting water flow on the field. Please call or write me with any questions, I am happy to clarify any of these issues. I hope that the Department is able to take these concerns of mine into consideration. I will appreciate a response to know if and to what level you will be able to deal with my situation. I am enclosing a map diagram of the field that I am writing about.</p>	<p>farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. In addition, Section 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) describe the procedures that Keystone would incorporate into the Project to avoid or minimize impacts to irrigated farm land as well as procedures to avoid or minimize soil compaction and to minimize settling. After completion of construction, restoration, and reclamation, farming can continue on the right-of-way above the pipeline. Section 3.2 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to soil due to implementation of the Project.</p> <p>Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1. In addition, the commenter can work with Keystone to address potential minor realignments that can be made during final design, assuming the realignment are consistent with the requirements of environmental permits.</p>
1449	1	Frost	Doris		<p>Impacts to irrigated farming are extremely underestimated in this draft Environmental Impact Statement. It states that "irrigation systems such as ditches, flood, pivots, wheels, or other types may be impacted by construction of the project. If pipeline construction crosses active irrigation ditches, they would not be stopped or obstructed except during the typical one day or less time period needed to install the pipeline beneath the ditch." (EIS reference: page 3.9-20) To think that the effects of construction would only last a day on irrigated agricultural land is completely ridiculous. Just driving a normal truck on irrigated agricultural land a few times will cause a depression of the land, which then trenches and causes the water to re-route. This project will have equipment many times the weight and size of what's normally handled by irrigated fields. The pipeline right of way will likely settle and could need treatment for many, many years. Fixing ditches, releveling, and other irrigated agricultural practices need to be done by highly skillful workers and are expensive endeavors for landowners. The EIS says that "Keystone would repair or restore drain tiles, repair fences ... and restore farm terraces" - this is only a start as to what the company should be required to do, as far as reclaiming irrigated land goes.</p>	<p>Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. The "one day" in the quoted text refers to the time of construction across an irrigation ditch, not the recovery time after construction through an irrigated field. Section 4.0 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) lists the procedures that would be followed for construction through irrigated fields, including coordination with the landowner and compensation for lost production.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1449	2	Frost	Doris		My primary concern is that the pipeline will make useless my best irrigated field if it crosses it as I understand it to be planned. The pipeline appears to be routed diagonally across this field (MLMT-DA-00403.000). The pipe and dirt on top of the pipe will certainly settle and become a trench, diverting the water that is ditch-irrigated on the Northwest end of the field along Old US Highway 10. Irrigated land is much riskier to deal with than dry farm or range land. For example, in my experience, if a truck went up and down the same row too many times during harvest, the soil got packed down and made it difficult to grow next year. The massive amounts of equipment involved in the construction of this pipeline will cause the same problem but on a bigger scale, whether or not the company uses mats underneath their equipment. There is also the risk that the construction will break the hard pan, which will make the water disappear.	Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. Special Condition 19 of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (see Appendix U of the EIS) states that "Keystone shall maintain a depth of cover of 48 inches in cultivated areas . . .". Therefore, if settling occurs, Keystone would be required to correct the situation. Section 4.0 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) lists the procedures that would be followed for construction through irrigated fields, including coordination with the landowner and compensation for lost production.
569	1	Fryer	Heather		It is with the greatest sense of urgency that I write to voice my opposition to the Tar Sands project, which would allow TransCanada to run pipeline through the Ogallala Aquifer in western Nebraska. Not only does the aquifer provide 85% of Nebraska's drinking water, it supplies nearly one-third of the water that irrigates the nation's crops. Given what we have seen of the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, running highly toxic petroleum through the Ogallala Aquifer is unthinkable.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
569	2	Fryer	Heather		The project already threatens clear-cutting of sections of the Boreal Forest and the generation of enormous quantities of toxic waste, but an accident of any sort would be ruinous to the environment and economy of much of the state of Nebraska, where I live.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
569	3	Fryer	Heather		Clearly, spills cannot be reversed or repaired and the human and environmental cost is wholly unacceptable.	Although spills cannot be reversed, they can be stopped as described in Section 3.13.5 and the oil cleaned up as described in the Emergency Response Plan. RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. The impacts can be alleviated and mitigated through restoration actions required by federal, state and/or native American natural resource trustees under the current Natural Resource Damage Assessment program provided for in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
569	4	Fryer	Heather		Indeed, allowing construction of the pipelines would represent the clearest demonstration of the prioritization profits over human and environmental health that the American people have seen to date.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
569	5	Fryer	Heather		It also places the local economy at risk, as there is no clear compensation structure for Nebraskans whose livelihoods	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					would be lost as a result of negative environmental impacts.	that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
386	1	Fuchs	Robert	Audubon Society of Omaha	As Conservation Chair of the Audubon Society of Omaha, Nebraska, I want to express opposition to the proposed Keystone pipeline route through Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
386	2	Fuchs	Robert	Audubon Society of Omaha	We should not encourage tar sands development, since it is an extremely dirty way to get petroleum.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
386	4	Fuchs	Robert	Audubon Society of Omaha	Contamination of the Oglala Aquifer from a spill or leak would be catastrophic to the environment and economy of Nebraska.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
610	1	Fuller	Amanda		I am opposed to the construction of a pipeline to transport tar sands from Canada to Texas. We have seen how disastrous our oil-based technologies can be an we need to KICK the HABIT. Spend the money on wind turbines instead and protect our natural lands.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
471	1	Funk	Christine		I strenuously oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline Project because of the potential for contamination of our precious groundwater in the Ogallala Aquifer. According groundwater expert Susan Seacreast, this aquifer contains two-thirds of the volume of the High Plains system and is considered one of the great fresh water resources of the world. It underpins the largest sand dune area in North America and the entire system is responsible for recharging lakes, streams and wetlands in the region. The pipeline is to be built with thinner than usual pipe and pump slurry at higher than normal pressure, which increase the risk of leaks. In a Lincoln Journal Star editorial of 6-24-10 Seacrest explains that because of the porosity and transmissivity of the Sandhills/aquifer system any leak would cause instant and widespread damage to the groundwater. It is insane to build such a pipeline! If it must be built, it must be built above ground. I beg you to not allow this pipeline to be built underground.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
1548	21	Galemore	Julie	Domestic Oil Producers of Kansas	This pipeline is bringing in heavy tar sands oil from Canada -- which is destroying Canada,	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1548	22	Galemore	Julie	Domestic Oil Producers of Kansas	last year the State of Kansas lost over -- no the year 2008, sorry -- the State of Kansas lost over \$400 million because the domestic oil producer, the tar sands oil are coming in to	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. In addition, the proposed Cushing Marketlink Project described in Section 2.5.4 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Cushing, and they're docking the domestic oil producer anywhere from 10 to 20 dollars a barrel on our oil, yet they're paying Canada for bad oil 2 dollars under NYMEX. So it's really going to affect this area, and we're not going to have domestic oil production because of this Canadian tar sands oil. It's going to eliminate a lot of producers around here, and I don't know if anybody realizes that, but we have a bill on the floor right now as we speak to try to make the refineries pay us NYMEX price, which is what we got before Canadian tar sands oil came in the picture.	EIS would provide the opportunity for crude oil produced in Kansas to be shipped to Gulf Coast refineries on the proposed Project.
1548	37	Galemore	Judy		I would like to see a way to keep the domestic producer selling their oil to Cushing without Cushing saying they're full...I don't believe there's enough outflow for the Cushing market to get rid of all the oil that Canada wants to bring down.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for heavy crude oil in the Gulf Coast refineries that the Project has been proposed to meet. At the present time there is not sufficient pipeline capacity to ship heavy crude oil from the Cushing area to the Gulf Coast refineries. The proposed Cushing Marketlink Project described in Section 2.5.4 of the EIS would provide an opportunity for producers in the general area of Cushing to ship crude oil to Gulf Coast refineries via the proposed Project.
1548	38	Galemore	Matt		Concern that local producers will not be able to sell their oil to refineries because the refineries will be full of the "sour crude" from Canada.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for heavy crude oil in the Gulf Coast refineries that the Project has been proposed to meet. At the present time there is not sufficient pipeline capacity to ship heavy crude oil from the Cushing area to the Gulf Coast refineries. The proposed Cushing Marketlink Project described in Section 2.5.4 of the EIS would provide an opportunity for producers in the general area of Cushing to ship crude oil to Gulf Coast refineries via the proposed Project.
199	1	Galt	Dave	Montana Petroleum Association	The KXL project will provide vital transportation infrastructure to Montana, the Region and the Nation....the development of infrastructure to import petroleum products from Canada, a safe and friendly trading partner, is vital to the American economy and would be in America's best interest.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the Keystone XL Project in Montana that would transport oil produced in Montana and North Dakota.
199	2	Galt	Dave	Montana Petroleum Association	MPA also supports the efforts that TransCanada has put forth with Montana and North Dakota petroleum producers in an effort to allow an injection point for Williston Basin crude oil. Adequate pipeline capacity in the Williston Basin has been a problem in recent years. According to data on the North Dakota Pipeline Authority's website, crude production will soon out pace current capacity. The KXL line will provide much needed additional transportation infrastructure.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the Keystone XL Project in Montana that would transport oil produced in Montana and North Dakota.
199	3	Galt	Dave	Montana Petroleum Association	KXL will provide much needed good paying jobs to a region of the country that has experienced severe economic hardship. For years the region has worked on a variety of economic development ideas only to see the availability of jobs dwindle and the livelihood of many eastern Montana towns become questionable. KXL estimates that the project will create nearly 800 construction jobs and a dozen permanent positions. The construction jobs will provide an immediate benefit to struggling communities across eastern Montana. Currently, the Montana Department of Labors shows that there are 396 pipeline transportation Jobs in Montana with an average wage of \$64,105. The Keystone project is estimated to add at least another 10 positions at this average wage level. Keep in mind	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that Montana's average wage is among the lowest in the nation at \$33,000. These 10 long term jobs are extremely important in a part of the state where wage levels bring the extremely low current statewide average even lower.	
199	4	Galt	Dave	Montana Petroleum Association	At this time just about every state and local government in America is experiencing budget revenue shortfalls. In some places this short fall is at a crisis level. Keystone XL will provide \$62 million dollars in annual tax revenue in several of the least populated and poorest counties in Montana. Let me put that into perspective, the pipeline will more than double the tax base of one of the counties it will pass through.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1105	1	Gamble	Craig		Please do not build this stupid horrible thing! It will only further the destruction of the planet!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1545	11	Garoutte	Darrell	Landowner	The EIS does not contain a complete and viable emergency response plan, risk of tanker spills and other construction accidents need to be assessed and response plan published. Consequences of pipeline rupture in regard to landowner and public safety need to be addressed, and a detailed response plan needs to be available for public comment. It seems unconscionable that the risk of potential impacts from the use of thinner wall pipe have not been discussed, or an explanation made as to why landowners in Montana are considered of low consequence.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project. Construction spills from the Project and the impacts of those incidents are addressed in Section 3.13 of the EIS. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1545	12	Garoutte	Darrell	Landowner	Impacts to agricultural lands and the production thereof will certainly last more than one year; five to ten years would certainly be a better estimate.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 describes potential impacts to farmland and ranches and Keystone's responsibilities to compensate for damage to these crops. The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from construction and from an oil spill and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil on and/or in the soils is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil (commonly called tar or asphalt) may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more.
717	1	Garra	Kathryn		Make Texas follow the clean air act.	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, not the Department of State, is responsible for delegating the authority

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						to states to issue and monitor permits under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and to ensure that the actions of the states are in compliance with the requirements of the CAA.
444	1	Garrison	Jeanette		Please reconsider this potentially disastrous plan.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
444	2	Garrison	Jeanette		I cannot fathom running this kind of risk through an aquifer. The oil destroying the gulf and residents lives should be enough to redraw this project. If you don't learn from experience, you don't learn.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1058	1	Gartner	Robert		I wish to make comment on the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline project. It is my wish that it not be built and that Canadian tar sands oil not be brought to Texas for refining either by pipeline or by any other means.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1058	2	Gartner	Robert		I am concerned that no meeting was offered or held in Harris County or Houston where a major portion of populace resides and who would be most directly affected by he processing and burning of this oil.	Consolidated Responses CMT-2 and CMT-4 address the issue of public comment meetings in the Houston area. Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses iddues related to refinery emissions.
1058	3	Gartner	Robert		I am concerned that many streams would be crossed	Section 3.3 addresses the potential impacts from stream crossings.
1058	5	Gartner	Robert		I am concerned about the projected effects of a spill or rupture of the pipeline. Who can say that it could not happen. We have recently seen that accidents do happen- e.g., BP catastrophe in the gulf of Mexico. BP had said a accident was unlikely as well and furthermore they had no plan as to what to do when it did. Please enter my comments into the record.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
326	1	Garvey	Lydia		Nix tars sands pipeline! So destructive & polluting & water wasteful.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
326	2	Garvey	Lydia		Get us OFF oil! Do your job- Protect Our lands, waters, wildlife & health! You work for citizens -Not industry! Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
146	1	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation	This proposed pipeline will pass within 300 yards of my property where I graze my cows and I irrigate my crops from a	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				District	raised ditch from the Missouri River. I have concerns from damage that can occur during and after the construction of the pipeline as it crosses the Missouri river near where I get my irrigation water at the Edgar Garwood and Martha Anderson pump site.	facilities.
146	2	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	There is a dirt trail that is my easement to the county for access to cross to go to a neighbor's property. I would like to be compensated for damage to this road for May of 08 when up to 4 outfits at a time would go across my easement to check out the surface property where the proposed pipeline would go. I was not contacted of this activity until after it had started in the spring of 2008. We had 7 inches of rain in May 08 so this traffic tore up our service road pretty bad when we don't us it under these conditions. I do not want nor does the valley county road dept. want this road improved from the condition before the XL pipestone activity. These are some the concerns that I have with the project.	State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each easement negotiated by Keystone. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commenter has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
146	3	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	The irrigation ditches and the drain ditches should be considered the same as creek crossings and should be bored under if possible.	As described in Section 3.3 and in Consolidated Response WAT-1, most streams would be crossed using the open-cut method. Less than 40 rivers would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method.
146	4	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	This river bottom has very shallow top soil and river sand is about 30 inches or less under the top of the surface. All topsoil should be saved and be put back on the soil surface and on the ditches where they are trenched.	See Consolidated Response SOI-2 and Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS for a discussion of topsoil handling and restoration concerns.
146	5	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	Damages should be paid to landowners and landowners who own land under the easements that have been let out to utilities or county governments for public roads when damage has been done.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
146	6	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	If a pump station is located nearby there should be damages paid for noise pollution if the noise levels are excessive. We live in a very quiet and pristine environment and we should be compensated if this is compromised.	Consolidated Response NOI-1 and Section 3.12.2 of the EIS address issues related to noise from pump stations.
146	7	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	If a new substation is located nearby the neighboring property owners should be compensated for possible dangers of the future liabilities.	Electrical substations do not pose a significant risk to nearby landowners. Substations needed as a part of the connected actions described in Section 2.5 would be owned and operated by public utility companies that would be responsible for considering compensation for damages.
146	8	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	Where the pipeline crosses the river there should be stops on the pipeline on either side of the river and there should be one or more stops up the adobe hills to the south to the top to protect the clear cold river at this location from the potential of oil spills in the future.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. Portions of those regulations and Special Condition 32 include requirements for the placement of valves. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
146	9	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	Damages should be paid to the landowners from damages caused by the construction of the pipeline and to the landowners that would lose the crops because of inability to water crops in a timely matter because of the construction and	Compensation to landowners for damage and crop loss are addressed in Consolidated Response FRM-1 and in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					after if they can not water, spray for weeds, cultivate, harvest or care for their crops. The damages should be paid for the three crop years and for years after if the property isn't returned to the fields as they were before construction was started.	
146	10	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	When the first people that came around to propose the pipeline to the landowners that all damages would be paid to them for three years after construction of the pipeline. They really impressed on the landowners the importance of the oil to the country. Most of the landowners were under the impression that damages would be paid when done to roads and property. They found out later they would be paid damages only after the construction and this has led many to not trust the pipeline people as much.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. After construction, Keystone would either reclaim the construction-reated areas to pre-construction conditions to the extent practicable or compensate landowners for damages as specified in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (see Appendix B of the EIS).
146	11	Garwood	Ron	Valley County Conservation District	I believe the control of weeds and mostly noxious weeds should be controlled in the newly disturbed earth. This area should not be sterilized but controlled by spraying or seeded to grass as soon as possible in pasture or uncultivated areas on as needed to control erosion or weed infestation.	The focus of Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan is to follow construction promptly with revegetation in order to prevent noxious and invasive weeds from becoming established. The CMR Plan is incorporated as Appendix B of the EIS. Weed management plans would be developed in consultation with state and local weed management boards.
1385	1	Garwood	Edgar		I am writing to you about my concerns on the DEIS for the Keystone XL pipeline. The following comments are in regards to how the proposed pipeline will cross my land. When we irrigate on my land, there's a lot of water standing in the middle of the road and the proposed pipeline is planned to cross right in the middle of the water. Please move south about a couple hundred feet. Cross the road at a 90 degree angle, straight across it. Right now they're crossing at 45 degrees. Given that the pipeline is proposed to cross 3 ditches and 18-20 dykes on my land, the last contract offer of \$6000 isn't quite enough to cover the impacts. I'm leaving this land to my grandkids and I don't like thinking about leaving them with that problem.	Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1. Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
1536	1	Garwood	Ronald		We need the thicker pipe. There should be more stops going up to signal hill coming up out of the Missouri River Valley.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed proposed Project. Those regulations include requirements for the placement of valves. In addition, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Keystone would site Special Condition 32 addresses the locations of valves.
1536	2	Garwood	Ronald		Irrigation ditches should be considered the same as creeks	As described in Section 3.3 and in Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and should be bored in the sandy soils on Missouri in the past the surveyors tore up the unimproved roads to get to the pipeline route.	WAT-1, most streams would be crossed using the open-cut method. Less than 40 rivers would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commenter has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
1551	15	Garwood	Ron	Missouri River Districts Council	As the pipeline route kitty-corners right through my dad's irrigated land, we have a lot of concerns about it, in terms of ditches and dikes.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities.
1551	16	Garwood	Ron	Missouri River Districts Council	A lot of our irrigation ditches should be considered about the same as crick crossings, that they should be bored under rather than dug through, because we know we're going to have problems with settling, and it will be hard to keep those irrigation ditches open.	As described in Section 3.3 and in Consolidated Response WAT-1, most streams would be crossed using the open-cut method. Less than 40 rivers would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method. Special Condition 19 developed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety administration requires that Keystone maintain a cover of at least 48 inches over installed pipe in cultivated areas and a minimum depth of 42 inches in all other areas.
1551	18	Garwood	Ron	Missouri River Districts Council	When the pipeline crosses the Missouri River, it goes up Signal Hill about 700 feet, I feel that we should have at least two stops there, in case there is a break, to stop oil from flowing down into the Missouri River Bottom.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. Those regulations include requirements for the placement of valves. In addition, as noted in Section 3.13.1, Keystone has agreed to incorporate 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) into the proposed Project as requested by PHMSA. Special Condition 22 addresses valve placement.
1551	19	Garwood	Ron	Missouri River Districts Council	We do have concerns about the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
61	2	Garza	Luis		Tar sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline. It requires clear-cutting ancient forests and will also suck up water supplies and leave behind massive toxic lakes.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
864	1	Gaston	MariaTeresa	Creighton Center for Service and Justice	I am opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and urge you to stop the expansion of this from the Canadian Tar Sands through the U.S. I am very concerned about the climate effects from the energy extraction process ...	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
864	2	Gaston	MariaTeresa	Creighton Center for Service and Justice	I am very concerned about the dangers of this passing over our Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1558	57	Gaub	Carleen		My concern is in relation to the emergency response procedures as done in chapter 2.4.2.2 of the DEIS. It states that an ERP had already been proposed for the Keystone No. 1 pipeline, and that parts were being incorporated into the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. I would like to know how that	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					is going to be applicable to us specifically on this pipeline; whether or not we as the public will have access to it, where we can access it, and what kind of things we're going to have to do to entail us access. How will this affect our local disaster preparedness, our EMS system?	
1558	58	Gaub	Carleen		Not only is it just a spill that we're worried about. Digging these big trenches, etc., you're always concerned that there are going to be people hurt, an explosion could happen during construction, etc. We need to be aware of that. It affects us a great deal.	The public would be excluded from the construction right-of-way and the construction staging yards and pipeyards. Therefore, in general the public would not be susceptible to injuries during construction. In addition, Keystone would provide notice of construction to landowners prior to entering the property as described in Section 2.4 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. Landowners would be aware of the work being performed and would have contact information for key Keystone construction personnel.
1558	60	Gaub	Carleen		The emergency response preparedness affects a great deal of our rights as Montana citizens.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
486	1	Gaura	Robin	Diamond Mountain University	To Whom it may concern, I would like to voice my hearty disapproval of this pipeline. The tar sands project is an environmental disaster unfolding in slow motion. It will destroy a large percentage of the fresh water sources in north America. All public policy in the energy arena should be to support and mandate conservation and frugality on the consumption side. No housing should be built that is not passive solar. The dangers of transporting such a toxic load over such large distances lies in that spills will happen. Areas will be devastated. This risk should be unacceptable to every town and county along the proposed pipeline trajectory. The only winners in this proposed scenario would be stockholders in the companies who want to build it. The mess and liability for future disasters will lie with the government. Its a bad deal all around. Lets learn to live simply, elegantly and lightly on the earth, and leave it a habitable place for those who follow.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1056	1	Geary	B.A.		I am writing to comment on the DEIS for the Keystone XL pipeline. Even if the oil business were working smoothly and according to best plans as far as extraction, transporting and refining, I would object to the Keystone XL pipeline, and to the whole tar sands oil cycle from strip-mining through refining. With the huge environmental disaster in the Gulf caused by Big Oil, we can easily realize that destructive effects of a large-scale project are truly beyond knowing. And it is obvious that Big Oil lets its greed takes priority over the health of humans and the environment we depend on. The stakes are shown now to be too high for the oil industry to continue its domination of our economy and its pollution of our air, water and land. The Keystone XL project carries Big Oil bullying to new extremes. This makes tar sands oil, the dirtiest oil, and the Keystone XL pipeline not just undesirable but truly unthinkable. Oklahoma does not want the Keystone XL to threaten our water and our agriculture. Oklahoma tribes do not want the Keystone XL trespassing on their lands. The draft EIS for the pipeline does not tell the whole truth about the degradation the pipeline would cause; the draft EIS is a	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					cosmetic 1600-page attempted disguise. Long before the appearance of the Keystone XL draft EIS, TransCanada was threatening landowners in Oklahoma. What gall! Once the Keystone XL was built, would TransCanada suddenly become a good and grateful visitor? Ha! TransCanada has been behaving fraudulently with landowners. Their pushy arrogance would only increase once they were installed on the property they covet. TransCanada has refused to set up a cleanup fund that would be available in case something went2wrong with the pipeline. Such insolence! The plan to use extra-thin walls and extra-high pumping pressure for the pipeline is brazen and presumptuous. As though a spill here and there would be of no import!	
1056	3	Geary	B.A.		The fact that the US would have no control over construction company testing while construction proceeds is a very smelly factor in the whole Keystone XL plan. There should be independent testing (at TransCanada expense) at every step of construction.	There would be federal control over the proposed Project during construction. Keystone would be under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), which is an agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation. As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, Keystone must comply with PHMSA's regulatory requirements for design and construction, and PHMSA would conduct on-site inspections during construction. There would also be on-site Environmental Inspector during construction as described in Section 2.3.5.2 of the EIS.
1056	4	Geary	B.A.		At a time when the world is aware that we need to reduce the human carbon footprint, the KeystoneXL project and tar sands oil extraction promise a huge carbon footprint. This is downplayed in the draft EIS. Extraction of Tar Sands oil causes triple emissions of carbon by comparison with conventional oil extraction. How can the US State Department be an accessory to this cocky, ruinous plan?	As noted in Section 1.0 of the EIS, the Department of State (DOS) is reviewing Keystone's application a Presidential Permit for the proposed Project to determine whether or not to issue a permit. DOS is also conducting a determination of national interest as described in Section 1.4 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life cycle analyses.
1056	5	Geary	B.A.		When it comes to basic human needs, clean air, clean water, and non-toxic agricultural land trump any so-called "need" for unlimited oil.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects. Consolidated Response NOX-1 addresses issues related to invasive species.
1056	6	Geary	B.A.		The Keystone XL will heat up land and disrupt insect cycles and farming.	Section 3.5.5.1 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to vegetation due to increased temperature in the soil in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline.
1056	8	Geary	B.A.		TransCanada (and apparently the US State Department) have obviously no conception of the value of land unless it is generating mega profits for a mega corporation.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1056	9	Geary	B.A.		The Keystone XL is the antithesis of a sustainable enterprise. Extraction of tar sands oil is a huge assault on sustainability for our PLANET. How can anyone even THINK of destroying any part of the Canadian Boreal forest, much less an area the size of Florida? What an idiotic plan!	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1056	10	Geary	B.A.		The draft EIS for the Keystone XL, which I referred to above as a disguise, is an abominable waste of paper supporting one more invasion by Big Oil. The public comment period should be extended to atleast a year so that, in spite of inadequate publicity (why no paid notices in the mainstream media?),every affected American will have an opportunity to	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the public comment period on the draft EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					realize the possible and probable terrible consequences of this pipeline and register opposition.	Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500) and includes the preparation of this EIS. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1056	11	Geary	B.A.		Where tar sands pipelines are under construction, landowners find removal of trees causes erosion beside streams	Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
1056	12	Geary	B.A.		and tribes find their sustainability and cultural traditions disrupted. The US government is certainly not helping these victims.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes. Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses environmental justice issues.
1056	13	Geary	B.A.		Rather than a transparent, honest statement of the risks and threats posed by the pipeline the draft EIS glosses over a takeover not just by Big Oil, but by a foreign corporation. Redress for damages caused by the pipeline is not seriously addressed in the draft EIS nor is it assured where tar sands pipeline damages have already occurred.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS addresses damage to private property during construction.
1056	14	Geary	B.A.		Would the Keystone XL be considered subject to NAFTA regulations? If so, we have only begun to experience the nightmare of injustice. The Keystone XL project is imperious in conception and it is troubling to see the US State Department allying itself with interests inimical to US citizens' health, to tribal rights, and to a whole range of freedoms which our government is supposed to protect. I believe in international cooperation, but not in imperialism by foreign corporations. I hasten to add that allowing a US corporation to build the Keystone XL would be equally unacceptable from virtually every viewpoint save the NAFTA legal entanglements.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and Consolidated Response ENR-1, the Department of State (DOS) is responsible for reviewing Keystone's application for a Presidential permit and is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project. As a result of NAFTA, the Canadian crude oil transported by the proposed Project would not be subject to import tax in the U.S. The tariffs for the oil would be regulated by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
1056	15	Geary	B.A.		Tar sands leaks in Wisconsin have already gone into aquifers. The Ogallala Aquifer is threatened by the Keystone XL. It is undeniable to any sane person that water is more valuable than oil or gold. Yet the U.S. State Department seems to be in collusion with this project's devaluation of water—in other words, in collusion with Big Oil's insane focus on short-term profits rather than on sustaining life.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1056	16	Geary	B.A.		Supposedly the Keystone XL would be a contribution to US	Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					energy “needs” --or should I say US overconsumptionand waste of energy? Yet the tar sands pipeline being constructed in Kansas isexpected to be that state’s largest user of electricity! This is prize non-thinking and it is preposterousfor the US State government (State Department) to have any hand in promoting the pipeline.	information on the Department of State (DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
1056	17	Geary	B.A.		What contemptuous disregard for human life and health is shown by the waste and pollution of water that tar sands oil extraction causes! Don't the soaring cancer rates, the high rates of renal failure, lupus, hperthyroidism among indigenous people downstream of the toxic tailing ponds say clearly that using tar sands oil (and encouraging that use by building the Keystone XL pipeline) is simply notacceptable? Any support for tar sands and the Keystone XL is not acceptable, non-negotiable! What contemptuous disregard for the fragile eco-system of the Canadian Boreal forest! The forest is significant for wildlife as well as human survival. Millions of migratory birds are expected to perish because of the projected destruction of the forest.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1344	1	Geary	Edmond		Dear Elizabeth Orlando, Your pipeline displeases me. Please cease.	Keystone is proposing the Keystone XL Project, not the Department of State (DOS). Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1344	2	Geary	Edmond		The threat to farmers is unacceptable	Comment acknowledged.
1344	3	Geary	Edmond		Carbon emissions are far too high.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1557	17	Geary	B.		Appalled that there wasn't more public notice about this meeting.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1557	18	Geary	B.		Cannot understand why the Obama administration is even considering the approval of this pipeline due to its environmental factors.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS, Keystone has applied for a Presidential permit and the Department of State has the responsibility of considering whether or not to issue that permit. Consolidated Response ENR-1 addresses the environmental review process.
1557	19	Geary	B.		Concerned about greenhouse gasses. Tar sands produce three times as much carbon dioxide than conventional oil and the Obama administration wants to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1557	20	Geary	B.		Concerned about the destruction of Canada's boreal forest, one of the few large intact ecosystems left in the world.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1557	21	Geary	B.		Concerned about waste water from the tar sands oil production. Toxic sludge from the waste water from producing the oil from tar sands has found its way into neighboring clean water supplies.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1557	24	Geary	B.		Concerned about the effects of the refining process in Texas on our air. Refineries will have much higher sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide than conventional oil has in its emissions.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1557	17	Geary	B.		Appalled that there wasn't more public notice about this meeting.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules.
987	1	Getz	John		It would seem logical to assume that a pipeline that reaches such a vast distance would certainly experience great environmental impacts. Adequate maintenance can not be expected, so what is the allowable level of failure to protect the environment?	Impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are presented in the resources sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS. As described in those sections, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.. There is not an "allowable level of failure" for the Project, rather Keystone would have to be in compliance with PHMSA regulations that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
987	2	Getz	John		The likelihood of a potential disaster from a long list of negative factors ie; earthquakes, forest fires, sabotage, floods, slides, volcanic events, and even the long term subtle shifts in the geological landscape, etc., combined with such a great distance, would definitely insure the highest probability of failure to remain within whatever you decide is "allowable environmental impact".	The PHMSA design requirements take into account many of the types of events mentioned by the commenter, and most are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Wildfires would not affect the buried pipeline. However, if a major wildfire were to occur in the vicinity of valve sites or pump stations, it is anticipated that the system would be shut down for safety. Sabotage is addressed in Consolidated Response TER-1.
1534	1	Getz	Dennis		Upon initial review of the draft environmental impact statement, I believe there are 2 issues that need to be improved. One is that the Emergency Response Plan is in a barebones state, and all first responders, police departments, hospitals, and landowners near the route deserve the security of a well developed plan.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1534	3	Getz	Dennis		As a state representative in this area, I am interested in making sure that the burdens of any unforeseen accidents do not fall on the local or state governments or taxpayers.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
853	1	Gibb	Connie		As a major water source for the state of Nebraska, the Ogallala aquifer should never be jeopardized by any means. As a result, the pipeline should not go over this aquifer! No one can say that a leak could not occur.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
853	2	Gibb	Connie		Also, the Sandhills of Nebraska are a natural wonder and should be left alone. Regardless of their research there is no way to rejuvenate the grasses on the Sandhills to keep them from moving.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
853	3	Gibb	Connie		Why is a FOREIGN pipeline even being discussed to run across the USA so that poor crude oil can be refined to be shipped to other countries? I am very much against any pipeline going through the Sandhills and over the Ogallala aquifer of Nebraska. Find some other means to transport this crude oil or build a refinery to take care of it in Canada!!!	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2 and Section 1.0 of the EIS, Keystone is a U.S. corporation.
124	1	Gibbons	Jeannie		PLEASE do not permit either drilling for oil in the tar sands of Canada or the pipeline expansion associated therewith.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
124	2	Gibbons	Jeannie		Tar-sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gas during production than conventional gasoline. It requires clear-cutting of ancient forests, sucks up water supplies, and leave behind massive toxic lakes.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1278	1	Giblin	Vincent	International Union of Operating Engineers	On behalf of the International Union of Operating Engineers, I am writing in support of TransCanada Corporation's proposed Keystone KXL Pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
1278	3	Giblin	Vincent	International Union of Operating Engineers	The Operating Engineers represent over 400,000 skilled construction workers and stationary engineers, including many heavy equipment operators who specialize in large scale pipeline projects such as the proposed Keystone KXL project. As you know, the construction industry is suffering unemployment nearing twenty percent in certain market areas. A project the size and scope of the Keystone KXL pipeline will employ thousands of Operating Engineers and other construction crafts in good paying jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1278	4	Giblin	Vincent	International Union of Operating Engineers	It will generate millions of dollars in tax revenue for state and local governments and significant expenditures, thereby benefitting those areas and residents facing challenges as a result of the economic climate.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1278	7	Giblin	Vincent	International Union of Operating Engineers	In terms of environmental impact, we in the Operating Engineers are very experienced in ensuring that the appropriate construction techniques and other mitigation factors are carried out at the construction site along the pipeline right-of-way.	Comment acknowledged.
1278	8	Giblin	Vincent	International Union of Operating Engineers	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement finds that the proposed Keystone KXL project will have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation" and I note that TransCanada has committed to taking all steps in the design, construction, and operation of its pipelines to avoid adverse environmental impact.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1278	9	Giblin	Vincent	International Union of Operating Engineers	In light of the many economic and security benefits of moving forward with this project, the International Union of Operating Engineers requests the Department of State to adopt the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and approve the Keystone KXL Pipeline Project.	Comment acknowledged.
306	1	Gibson	Donna		WE CANNOT AFFORD TO THIS IRRESPONSIBLE INVASION OF TEXAS (OR ANYWHERE!) ENVIRONMENTS! THIS MUST BE CURTAILED, STOPPED IN ITS TRACKS!!! DO SOMETHING ELSE!!! THANK YOU!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1559	52	Gilbert	Hank		If oil companies have so many safeguards, why is there such a problem in the Gulf?	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of an accidental spill from the Project.
1559	53	Gilbert	Hank		Even if you have shut off valves, some stretches go 40 miles between valves and that is a lot of oil to spill. It would contaminate several acres of land for perpetuity.	The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) developed 57 Speical Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS). Special Condition 22 addresses the placement of valves and states that the minimum distance between valves must be 20 miles. As a result, Keystone redesigned the pipeline to meet the requirements of that condition. Consolidated Response OIL-2 describes the maximum volume of a spill which is estimated at about 2.8 million gallons which could cover a few acres of land depending upon topography and vegetation type. However, the impact will not be in perpetuity since most of the contaminate soil would be removed and replaced, and the majority of any remaining oil would be degraded in one to a few years through biological, photooxidation, and other physical/chemical processes to the basic components of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.
1559	54	Gilbert	Hank		Pipeline goes through the richest agricultural land in Texas. Investment value will go down next to a pipeline.	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values.
1559	55	Gilbert	Hank		Agricultural property value is worthless if have an oil leak.	The effect of an oil spill on property values is addressed in Section 3.13.6.7.
1559	56	Gilbert	Hank		Why refine the oil here where have some of the worst air quality in the country already?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1559	57	Gilbert	Hank		Where are they going to get the water to refine this oil? Lake Columbia.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions, discharges, or water use in Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1523	1	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Dear Mr. Fernandez and Ms. Jones: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the Keystone XL project pursuant to our authorities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. We appreciate the substantial efforts by the State Department to solicit broad expert and public input to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the Keystone XL project, and believe the Draft EIS provides useful information and analysis. However, we think that the Draft EIS does not provide the scope or detail of analysis necessary to fully inform decision makers and the public, and recommend that additional information and analysis be provided. The topics on which we believe additional information and analysis are necessary include the purpose and need for the project, potential greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the project, air pollutant emissions at the receiving refineries, pipeline safety/spill response, potential impacts to environmental justice communities, wetlands and migratory birds.	The EIS provides additional information and analysis on the purpose and need for the project, potential greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the project, air pollutant emissions at the receiving refineries, pipeline safety/spill response, potential impacts to environmental justice communities, wetlands and migratory birds.
1523	2	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Project Purpose and Need/Alternatives We are concerned that the Draft EIS uses an unduly narrow purpose and need statement, which leads to consideration of a narrow range of alternatives. The Draft EIS considers issuance of a cross-border permit for the proposed project and to a limited extent, the no-action alternative(i.e., denying the permit). By using a narrow purpose and need statement, the Draft EIS rejects other potential alternatives as not meeting the stated project purpose. While we recognize that an objective of the applicant's proposal is to construct a pipeline to transport oil sands from Canada to Gulf Coast refineries in the United States, we believe the purpose and need to which the State Department is responding is broader. Accordingly, EPA recommends that the State Department frame the purpose and need statement more broadly to allow for a robust analysis of options for meeting national energy and climate policy objectives.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project.
1523	3	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	In evaluating the need for the project and its alternatives, we also recommend that the discussion include consideration of different oil demand scenarios over the fifty-year project life. This would help ensure that the need for the project is clearly demonstrated. The Draft EIS uses one demand scenario that indicates that with permit denial, the demand for crude oil would continue at a rate such that U.S. refineries "would continue to acquire crude oil primarily from sources other than Canada to fulfill this demand and/or find alternative methods of delivery of Canadian oil sands." We recommend that this discussion be expanded to include consideration of proposed and potential future changes to fuel economy standards and the potential for more widespread use of fuel-efficient technologies, advanced biofuels and electric vehicles as well as how they may affect demand for crude oil.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. DOS consulted extensively with DOE as part of this environmental analysis. The analysis addressed the 20-25-year demand projections which are the longest timeframes typically assessed by EIA, IEA, and other credible expert entities that routinely conduct analyses of energy demand. Energy demand projections extending beyond 20-25 years are highly speculative and as such provide few reliable insights to decision makers. Further, CEQ guidance requires that an agency make "a good faith effort to explain the effects that are not known but are reasonably foreseeable" (40 CFR 1508.8[b]) in the environmental review. The agency is not required to engage in speculation beyond what is reasonably foreseeable.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1523	5	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	The Draft EIS estimates GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of the pipeline itself and the refining process, although not the GHG emissions associated with upstream oil sands extraction intended for this pipeline or downstream end use. In order to fully disclose the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts on the U.S. of the Keystone XL project, we recommend that the discussion of GHG emissions be expanded to include, in particular, an estimate of the extraction-related GHG emissions associated with long-term importation of large quantities of oil sands crude from a dedicated source. This would be consistent with the approach contemplated by CEQ's recent Draft NEPA Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (February 18, 2010).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance.
1523	6	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Extraction and refining of Canadian oil sands crude are GHG-intensive relative to other types of crude oil. Our calculations indicate that on an annual basis, and assuming the maximum volume of 900,000 barrels per day (bpd) of pipeline capacity, annual well-to-tank emissions from the project would be 27 million metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO ₂ e) greater than emissions from U.S. "average" crude. ¹ [900,000 bpd * (181 kgCO ₂ e/bbl - 99 kgCO ₂ e/bbl) * 365 ~ 27 MMTCO ₂ e/yr. Based on average 2005 crude oil lifecycle GHG emissions estimates in EPA's Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS2) final rule (75 FR 14669); also see DOE/NETL. 2009. Petroleum-Based Fuels Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Analysis - 2005 Baseline Model] Accordingly, we estimate that GHG emissions from Canadian oil sands crude would be approximately 82% greater than the average crude refined in the U.S., on a well-to-tank basis. To provide some perspective on the potential scale of emissions, 27 million metric tons is roughly equivalent to annual CO ₂ emissions of seven coal fired power plants. ² [See, http://www.epa.gov/c1eanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html (translating 27 MMTCO ₂ e to annual coal plant CO ₂ emissions).]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Since the time of the draft EIS, DOS has conducted an extensive analysis of potential incremental carbon emissions associated with extraction, transportation, refining and combustion of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As stated in Section 3.14.3 of the EIS, the full range of incremental GHG emissions estimated across the reference crudes and sub-set of studies is 3 to 17 MMTCO ₂ e annually at the near term initial throughput (of 700,000bpd) or 4 to 21 MMTCO ₂ e annually at the potential throughput (of 830,000 bpd). This overall range of 3 to 21 MMTCO ₂ e is equivalent to annual GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels in approximately 588,000 to 4,061,000 passenger vehicles or the CO ₂ emissions from combusting fuels used to provide the energy consumed by approximately 255,000 to 1,796,000 homes for one year. The differentials presented here are based on life-cycle emission estimates for current or near-term conditions in the world oil market, as can be seen from the reference years used in each report. Over time, however, the GHG emission estimates for fuels derived from both WCSB oil sands crude oils and the reference crude oils are likely to change.
1523	7	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Based on our review, there is a reasonably close causal relationship between issuing a cross-border permit for the Keystone XL project and increased extraction of oil sands crude in Canada intended to supply that pipeline. Not only will this pipeline transport large volumes of oil sands crude for at least fifty years from a known, dedicated source in Canada to refineries in the Gulf Coast, there are no significant current export markets for this crude oil other than the U.S. Accordingly, it is reasonable to conclude that extraction will likely increase if the pipeline is constructed. While we recognize that other pipeline projects are currently being planned that might bring additional pipeline capacity for oil transport should the Keystone XL project not be constructed,	As discussed in Consolidated Responses CAN-1, EnSys (2010) projections indicate that approval or denial of the proposed Project would have little if any effect on the rate of development in the Canadian oil sands between now and 2030, and further indicates that the rate of oil sands resource development would only be affected if no additional transportation infrastructure is constructed either now or in the future to allow access to WCSB oil sands resources in PADD III or elsewhere. Potential markets for WCSB crude oil are addressed in Sections 1.4 and 4.1 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					these other proposed pipelines appear to still be in the planning stages, and whether and when they will be approved or constructed appears uncertain.	
1523	8	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We also note that the Draft EIS discusses end use GHG emissions from combustion of refined oil, indicating they would not differ from those of conventional crude. Because they are easily calculated and are of interest to the public in obtaining a complete picture of the GHG emissions associated with the proposed project, it might be helpful to provide a quantitative estimate of these emissions.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1523	10	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We appreciate the efforts to predict pollutant emissions from refineries processing crude oil from the proposed project, and recognize that it is likely that some of the oil sands crude from the project would replace declining feedstock at existing refineries, and that some of the oil sands crude would supply newly upgraded or expanded facilities. We also agree with the Draft EIS's conclusion that there may be increases in air emissions from refineries in the area, and we recommend that additional information and analyses be presented to substantiate the conclusion that these increases "would not likely be major (Draft EIS, pp. 3.14-36)." Further, we recommend that additional information be provided concerning potential impacts from emissions associated with events such as start up, shut down, and malfunctions, which are not addressed by existing permits and which may have substantial adverse impacts.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1 and P&N-3, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1523	11	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We believe that additional efforts to evaluate potential adverse impacts to surface and ground waters from pipeline leaks or spills, including potential adverse impacts to public water supplies and source water protection/wellhead protection areas, are necessary.	Section 3.13 of the EIS assesses impacts to surface and ground waters from pipeline leaks and spills. It also provides updated spill incident statistics and projections, additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, and additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. In addition, to further substantiate conclusions in that section, DOS has developed additional information on spills that reach groundwater in Consolidated Response AQF-3. That response provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
1523	12	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	First, we note that in order for the bitumen to be transported by the pipeline, it will be either "diluted with cutter stock (the specific composition of which is proprietary information to each shipper) or an upgrading technology is applied to convert the bitumen to synthetic crude oil." (Draft EIS, pp. 3.13-18). Without more information on the chemical characteristics of the diluents or the synthetic crude, it is difficult to determine the fate and transport of any spilled oil in the aquatic environment. For example, the chemical nature of the diluents may have significant implications for response as it may negatively impact the efficacy of traditional floating oil spill response equipment or response strategies.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1523	13	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	In addition, the Draft EIS addresses oil in general and as explained earlier, it may not be appropriate to assume this bitumen oil/synthetic crude shares the same characteristics as other oils. This is especially of concern in light of the Draft EIS's statement that "Some characteristics could not be described or distilled from assay data for the example oils for this EIS, including viscosity profiles, proportion of volatile and semi-volatiles compounds, the amount or proportion of PAHs, and toxicity to aquatic organisms based on bioassays." (Draft EIS, pp. 3.13-19)	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1523	14	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that a more complete chemical/physical profile of the oil and details describing the processing activities be provided in order to accurately predict the potential impacts to aquatic environment from a spill event. We are also concerned that while the Draft EIS discusses the impacts of oil in general on dissolved oxygen in waters in the event of a spill, it does not emphasize the primary effect of an oil spill, i.e., acute toxicity to the aquatic environment or address the chronic impacts of the undefined poly nuclear aromatic hydrocarbons(PAR). We recommend further information be provided regarding both acute and chronic impacts.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Sections 3.13.5.6 and 3.13.6 provide additional information on the potential impacts of a spill.
1523	15	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We are concerned that the Draft EIS only uses what the Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) considers a "serious or significant" spill to assess risks, and did not estimate the number of spills that may have caused harm to the waters of the U.S. under the Oil Pollution Act. EPA recommends also using historical data regarding oil spills that caused harm using EPA's regulations (40 CFR 110) and that were required to be reported to the National Response Center. The risk assessment should also address spills from pipeline-related pump stations, breakout tanks and construction activities. In order to better assess the risks of spills, we also recommend that additional information be provided concerning the frequency of pipeline inspections and the methods for inspection by the OPS and Keystone.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS including estimates derived from the National Response Center (NRC) database. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1523	16	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that additional information be provided to describe the means by which small pipeline leaks would be detected (including those leaks that will not be detected by the proposed Supervisory and Control Data Acquisition System) and the time frames over which a small leak may occur prior to detection and control, as well as the potential volume of oil that would be released before shut-off could occur. We also recommend that information be provided to describe what methods would be employed to patrol the pipeline in search of a possible leak, especially at times of severe weather.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Information on monitoring and inspection is presented in Sections 2.4 and 3.13.4.5 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1523	17	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We are concerned that the Draft EIS only provides a summary of the procedures likely to be included in yet to be developed Emergency Response Plan, and does not provide information about potential Facility Response Plans. We recommend that detailed information regarding these plans, including draft versions of the plans, be provided. More specifically, we also recommend that the draft plans (including the draft Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans, include strategies for responding to bitumen that is mixed with a diluent, which may affect its behavior in water, as described above.	<p>Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. It appears unlikely that the proposed Project would be required to prepare a Facility Response Plan (FRP) under 40 CFR 112.20 for equipment and activities at the pump stations or the Cushing tank farm. Those facilities would not house any non-transportation-related equipment or activities subject to the requirement to prepare and submit an FRP. Further, 40 CFR 112.20 requires an FRP if a facility could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters or adjoining shorelines; due to the locations of the facilities, they are not expected to do so. However, if EPA makes the determination that any or all of those facilities meet the criteria for an FRP within 40 CFR 112.20, Keystone would be required to prepare and submit an FRP to EPA.</p> <p>As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS, if a spill occurs, the behavior of the released Canadian crude oil would be the same as that of other heavy crude oils. Therefore, the recovery process and the equipment needed would be the same as those applicable to other heavy crude oils.</p>
1523	18	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that more information be provided on proposed measures to reduce the risk of spills in "high consequence areas (HCA)" (49 CFR 195.450) (i.e., populated areas, designated zones around public drinking water intakes, and unusually sensitive ecologically resource areas). In particular, we recommend that the State Department and OPS work with Keystone to ensure that the Integrity Management Plans for these HCAs would be completed before the pipeline would begin operation.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone has agreed to implement. DOS, in consultation with PHMSA, has determined that incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. 49 CFR 195.452 dictates the schedule for submittal of an integrity management plan by a pipeline operator.
1523	19	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	In order to further reduce the risks of damage to water resources, we recommend including an analysis of the feasibility of increasing the number of mainline valves, which can shut down the pipeline in the event of an emergency, particularly where the pipeline would cross perennial streams or drinking water source aquifers.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. Those regulations include requirements for the placement of valves at 49 CFR 195.260. In addition, as noted in Section 3.13.1, Keystone has agreed to incorporate 57 Special Conditions into the proposed Project as requested by PHMSA, including special requirements for valve placement at Special Condition 32 (see Appendix U).
1523	20	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We also recommend that a description be provided of Keystone's financial assurances for potential liability in the event of a spill, including potential bond amounts that would	Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					be necessary to protect both human health and the environment.	agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1523	22	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Environmental Justice We are concerned that the Draft EIS does not fully identify and address the potential for disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority, low income and Tribal populations. Foremost, we believe the methodology for defining minority, low-income and Tribal populations may have underestimated the extent of these vulnerable populations in the project area. When examining the presence of minority and low-income populations that are potentially affected by the proposed project, the Draft EIS compared the percentage of minority and low-income residents in the counties along the proposed pipeline route with State-level percentages. First, we suggest that in addition to using county-level data, census tract data be used to determine the presence of minority, low income and Tribal populations in the project area that may be potentially impacted Second, we recommend comparing this community level data to national U.S. population data in order to ensure that the minority and low-income populations are properly identified. EPA believes that this approach will ensure that the presence of minority and low-income populations are not artificially "diluted" (as discussed in EPA Guidance for Consideration of Environmental Justice in Clear Air Act Section 3.009 Reviews (1999): pp. 12-13) and that the characteristics of the potentially affected communities are identified in order to evaluate potential impacts from the proposed action. We also note that the Draft EIS does not evaluate the environmental justice issues associated with potential impacts to communities in Port Arthur, Texas, where numerous industrial facilities, including chemical plants and a hazardous waste incinerator, are contributing to the residents' overall exposure to contaminants.	As suggested by EPA, the EIS uses census tract data in addition to county data to determine the presence of minority and low income population in the proposed Project 4 mile wide analysis corridor. Also, the EIS considers a 'meaningfully greater' criterion of 120 percent compared to state-wide reference populations. DOS considers comparisons to statewide population levels more appropriate than comparisons to nationwide population levels for linear energy facility projects. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1523	23	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	In addition, we believe that the potential human health impacts associated with both air emissions from refineries and the potential contamination of drinking water supplies from an oil spill have not been fully evaluated. We recommend that the State Department prepare a health risk assessment to specifically address these issues as they relate to low income, minority and Tribal populations.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries. Section 3.13.6.7 addresses the potential impacts of an oil spill on minority, low-income, and tribal populations.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1523	24	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	The Draft EIS identifies 746 acres of aquatic resources that would be affected by pipeline construction and operations, but does not identify impacts associated with ancillary facilities and connected actions, including staging areas, work camps and storage locations. We recommend that additional information be developed to ensure that a complete estimate of potential impacts is provided. In addition, we recommend that the potential impacts of converting forested and scrub-shrub wetlands to herbaceous wetlands be evaluated, as well as appropriate mitigation measures to address these impacts. In general, the EIS should identify how wetland impacts would be avoided and minimized, to the maximum extent practicable, and how unavoidable wetland impacts would be compensated for through wetland restoration, creation, or enhancement.	<p>Section 3.4 of the EIS has been revised to include an updated discussion of the ongoing USACE wetland review process under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Each USACE district would be consulted to determine the kind of compensatory mitigation would be required for losses of aquatic resources, including the permanent conversion of forested wetland to herbaceous wetland. Pre-construction notification packages would include the mitigation plans agreed upon with the USACE. Preliminary mitigation discussions with the USACE districts have identified the following mitigation options for the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USACE Omaha District (Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would follow state-specific protocol established by field offices in Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. USACE Tulsa District (Oklahoma) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts to forested and other wetlands could include combinations of any of several different mitigation strategies. Refer to Tulsa District Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines at: http://www.swt.usace.army.mil/permits/Documents%20-%20Mitigation/M&MG.pdf. Mitigation banking is not available in the Tulsa District in the vicinity of the proposed Project. <p>USACE Fort Worth and Galveston Districts (Texas) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would be based on the results of functional wetland assessments completed for all anticipated impacts to forested wetlands which would be used to determine an appropriate number of wetland credits to be purchased from USACE-approved wetland mitigation banks in proximity to the proposed Project.</p>
1523	25	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	EPA also recommends that the State Department assess the potential impacts to migratory bird populations in the U.S. from oil sands extraction activities associated with the proposed project. An estimated 30% of North America's land birds breed in the boreal forests of Canada and Alaska (Saving Our Shared Birds: Partners in Flight Tri-National Vision for Landbird Conservation. Cornell Lab of Ornithology: Ithaca, NY: 2010). As recognized by this recently released study, sponsored in part by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, effects on bird populations in the boreal forest can be felt throughout the birds' migratory range, including wintering grounds in the United States. While we appreciate that the Keystone has agreed to develop a "Migratory Bird Mitigation Plan" in consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, it appears that this plan would only address potential impacts from construction activities in the U.S.	Section 3.14.4 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add a discussion of Canada's regulation of migratory bird impacts. The provincial government of Alberta and the Canadian government address potential impacts due to construction of the Project in Canada. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1523	28	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We appreciate the inclusion of estimates of GHG emissions from the pipeline construction and operation. With regard to GHG emissions from refining, we recognize that incremental GHG emissions will depend on the feedstock being replaced, and we appreciate the efforts to provide an estimate in the Draft EIS. Given the potential large volumes of emissions, we	Since the time of the draft EIS, DOS has conducted an extensive analysis of potential incremental carbon emissions associated with extraction, transportation, refining and combustion of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As stated in Section 3.14.3 of the EIS, the full range of incremental GHG emissions estimated across the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					recommend that the State Department explain in more detail the reasons for the very large range (i.e., 1.3 to 17.2 million tons of CO2) of the estimate, and provide complete citations for the data and analyses used (i.e., the BP Whiting data, the Natural Resources Defense Council analysis, and the University of Toronto study). In addition, we recommend that the State Department provide information that would allow decision makers to understand the total, as well as incremental, GHG emissions expected from refining the oil sands.	reference crudes and sub-set of studies is 3 to 17 MMTCO2e annually at the near term initial throughput (of 700,000bpd) or 4 to 21 MMTCO2e annually at the potential throughput (of 830,000 bpd). This overall range of 3 to 21 MMTCO2e is equivalent to annual GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels in approximately 588,000 to 4,061,000 passenger vehicles or the CO2 emissions from combusting fuels used to provide the energy consumed by approximately 255,000 to 1,796,000 homes for one year. The differentials presented here are based on life-cycle emission estimates for current or near-term conditions in the world oil market, as can be seen from the reference years used in each report. Over time, however, the GHG emission estimates for fuels derived from both WCSB oil sands crude oils and the reference crude oils are likely to change.
1523	29	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	EPA recommends that the revised Draft EIS provide additional information and analysis regarding potential emissions of pollutants at the receiving refineries and other associated facilities. EPA is prepared to assist the State Department in this analysis; as a first step, we recommend compiling the following information: 1) Describe the expected composition (crude slate) of the oil sands crude that will be transported through the pipeline, including sulfur and nitrogen content. 2) Describe whether the oil sands crude is pre-processed in Canada before shipment, and if so, describe the expected pre-processing and the expected characteristics of the crude before and after the pre-processing.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1 and P&N-3 construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1523	30	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	3) Indicate which of the following refineries are anticipated to have direct access to the proposed project, have contracted to receive the oil sands crude and in what quantities. ConocoPhillips, Ponca City, OK Sinclair/Holly, Tulsa, OK Sunoco/Holly, Tulsa, OK Valero, Ardmore, OK Wynnewood Refining, Wynnewood, OK Motiva, Port Arthur, TX Total, Port Arthur, TX Valero, Port Arthur, TX ExxonMobil, Beaumont, TX Pasadena Refining, Pasadena, TX Houston Refining, Houston, TX Valero, Houston, TX Deer Park Refining, Deer Park, TX ExxonMobil, Baytown, TXBP, Texas City, TX Marathon Oil, Texas City, TX Valero, Texas City, TX Calcasieu, Lake Charles, LACITGO Lake Charles, LA ConocoPhillips, Lake Charles, LA 4) Indicate which of the refineries listed above are expected to receive oil sands crude from the proposed project but do not currently appear to have agreements in place.	Section 3,14,3 of the EIS includes information regarding the locations of refineries in PADD II and PADD III that could receive WCSB crude oil transported by the proposed Project.
1523	31	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	5) Indicate whether the refineries that receive the oil sands crude from the project are expected to use it to replace existing supplies; if so, provide available information on the current crude slate utilized at these refineries, including sulfur and nitrogen content.	Section 3,.14.3 includes the relevant analysis of existing crude slate quality related to potential emissions associated with the crude slate quality in the event the proposed Project were implemented. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1523	32	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	6) Indicate how many U.S. refineries already receive oil sands crude and whether they have been required to apply for new or modified permits; if so, indicate what type of refinery upgrades have been required and how have emissions been affected after they began processing the oil sands crude oil	Section 3.,14.3 includes the relevant analysis of existing crude slate quality related to potential emissions associated with the crude slate quality in the event the proposed Project were implemented. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1523	33	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We also recommend that the revised Draft EIS provide information as to whether any new storage capacity would be required in Port Arthur or at the Moore Junction in Harris County, and whether any additional air permits for processing the crude oil would be required in Beaumont/Port Arthur, Texas and in Harris County, Texas. We recommend that the potential for air quality impacts associated with increased emissions from storage and processing be addressed in the revised Draft EIS.	The proposed Project does not include additional storage capacity in the Port Arthur area or at Moore Junction. The only storage facilities associated with the proposed Project are at the Cushing tanks farm as discussed in the EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1523	34	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	With regard to air quality impacts from construction activities, while these emissions maybe temporary, we do not believe it is appropriate to conclude that the construction activities would not significantly affect local or regional air quality without a full analysis. We appreciate the inclusion of an emission inventory for construction and operation of the proposed project; however, since the Draft EIS does not present an air quality impact analysis of these potential emissions, the potential for localized impacts or impairment on Class I areas is not clear. We note that the cumulative 3-year construction emissions depicted in Table 3.12.1-9 are significant (e.g., 1,142 tons NOx), but since these figures are presented at project-wide scale, the potential impacts to the individual Class I and Sensitive Class II areas are not apparent. We recommend that the revised Draft EIS provide emissions information on a more useful scale, such as per spread (the Draft EIS states that the project will be built in 17 spreads) and make clear what distance and time the emissions are spread over. EPA recommends that the revised Draft EIS include a detailed emissions control plan to address concerns related to the potential impacts of particulate matter emissions, as well as diesel emissions. The existing fugitive dust control plan presented in the Draft EIS contains some reasonable types of emission controls, such as water trucks; however, the level of detail currently provided may not ensure protection of air quality. We also recommend that the emissions control plan identify when mitigation measures would take effect, the duration of mitigation measures, and how compliance with the plan would be ensured.	As discussed in Section 3.12.1.2, if a new source or major modification to an existing source is subject to the PSD program requirements and is within 62 miles (100 kilometers) of a Class I area, the facility is required to notify the appropriate federal officials and assess the impacts of the proposed project on the Class I area. There are Class I areas within 62 miles of the Project right-of-way in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. However, the proposed Project does not include construction or operation of significant stationary sources of air pollutants subject to the PSD program requirements. Based on these distances, it is not expected that the Project would affect haze at any Class I or Sensitive Class II areas. The Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B to the EIS provides further details on dust control mitigation measures.
1523	35	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that the revised Draft EIS clarify the time period used to quantify the estimated emissions associated with the electrical pumps that will be used at the pump stations	There would be no direct emissions from the pumps as they are electric. The emissions listed for CO2-e are related to the use of vehicles by maintenance personnel traveling to and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					-see Table 3.12.1-10 (Estimated Direct Emissions for the Project).	from the pump stations periodically. The EIS has been revised to provide a footnote to the table to clarify the CO2-e emissions information. The VOC emissions listed are in tons per year for all 30 pump stations as noted in footnote c to Table 3.12.1-10.
1523	36	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Pipeline Safety/Spill Response It is critical that surface and ground water protection, particularly protection of public water supplies and source water protection/wellhead protection areas, receive high priority in the NEPA analysis and decision making. In many areas of potential project routing, the shallow alluvial ground water systems may be the only sources of potable water for public and rural domestic use. All appropriate precautions and actions to reduce the probability of a spill or leak occurring, to reduce the magnitude of a spill or leak, and to otherwise mitigate the adverse consequences of such an event, should be taken.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1523	38	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Additionally, oil products may be present in any water used to hydrostatically test the pipeline prior to being placed in service. We recommend that the revised Draft EIS provide information on the potential impacts, if any, from discharges of hydrostatic testing water, which may be used to pressurize the pipeline.	Section 3.0 of the EIS addresses impacts related hydrostatic testing. As noted in the EIS, the discharge of hydrostatic test water would be accomplished in compliance with water quality regulations in each of the states traversed by the proposed route.
1523	39	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	The revised Draft EIS should include the applicable standards from the list presented in 49 CFR 195.3 that are specific to breakout tanks.	The concern that any non-transportation related breakout tanks relates to the potential requirement of the submission and, in some cases approval, of a Facility Response Plan (FRP) as required under 40 CFR 112.20. However, it appears unlikely that the proposed Project would be required to submit an FRP under 40 CFR 112.20 for equipment and activities at the pump stations, the Cushing tank farm, or the surge relief tanks at the Nederland delivery point. Those facilities would not house any non-transportation-related equipment or activities subject to the requirement to prepare and submit an FRP. Further, 40 CFR 112.20 requires an FRP if a facility could reasonably be expected to cause substantive harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. However, if EPA makes the determination that any or all of those facilities meet the criteria for an FRP within 40 CFR 112.20, Keystone would be required to prepare and submit an FRP to EPA for review.
1523	40	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	To properly characterize the operating history with respect to	It is likely that all of the enforcement cases/actions referred to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					environmental impacts (and specifically to waters of the U.S.), we recommend that there be a discussion of enforcement cases/actions related to pipeline oil discharges (or pipeline related pump stations or construction activities) which caused harm, as defined by 40 CFR 110, and were required to be reported to the National Response Center. We recommend that the revised Draft EIS presents oil spills (discharges) in the context of both Department of Transportation (DOT) and EPA enforcement of oil spill cases.	<p>by the commenter were reported to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) as required in 49 CFR 195. As a result, those incidents are presumed to be in the PHMSA incident database and have already been considered in the risk analysis and spill frequency analyses presented in Section 3.13 of the EIS.</p> <p>The impacts of those cases are addressed by the summaries of potential impacts presented in Sections 3.13.5.5 and 3.13.6 of the EIS and the assessment of impacts from a spill of crude oil from the Project is based on the findings of impacts due to other oil spills, including the results of natural resource damage assessments. This also includes information from spills that caused injury and were reported to the National Response Center (NRC). The assessment of potential impacts presents a summary of those findings and covers a wide range of potential release sizes. An estimate of the number of spills that may have caused harm to the waters of the U.S. under the Oil Pollution Act would have, at most, limited bearing on either the likelihood of a spill from the proposed Project or the assessment of impacts due to a release from the Project and that information is not included in the EIS. However, the spill frequency discussion in Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS has been updated to include data from the EPA NRC database.</p>
1523	41	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that the revised Draft EIS clarify that there are a significant number of requirements in 40 CFR 112 in addition to the requirement for containment at SPCC regulated facilities. In addition, we recommend that the revised Draft EIS clarify that the construction operations may require the development of SPCC plans per 40 CFR112, and that a discussion of the reporting procedures for oil discharges under 40 CFR110 for these construction activities be provided. Finally, please use 40 CFR 112 as the correct citation for EPA's regulation that applies for spill prevention.	Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS has been updated with relevant information on construction and operations spill reporting requirements and procedures. Additionally, Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1523	42	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that analysis of the potential of impacts of oil spill discharges be revised to reflect information available in Natural Resource Damage Assessments(NRDAs) conducted by Federal Trustees in response to major pipeline incidents. The current discussion in the Draft EIS is limited with regard to actual documented impacts, and we suggest these NRDAs, several of which have been generated in response to major oil spills from pipelines, be reviewed and used as a source for information regarding the environmental impacts from pipeline oil spills.	NRDA Damage and Restoration Plans (DARPs) are general sources that were used for the overall analysis. The third-party contractor to the Department of State has been involved in the majority of oil spill incidents for which a DARP was prepared. However, most DARPs do not contain detailed data and other relevant information that quantitatively or specifically document the impacts. Further, the information on the NOAA or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (and some states such as California) web sites usually does not contain many of the basic injury assessment reports that form the basis of the DARP.
1523	43	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that the revised Draft EIS clarify that the SPCC plans only apply to the non-transportation related equipment and activities at pump stations and breakout tank farms and to pipeline construction activities. The SPCC plan employs measures to prevent spills and mitigate spills on the facility grounds in order to prevent oil discharges to waters of the US. The pipeline itself is regulated by DOT and response preparedness is addressed by the plans required by DOT	DOS has revised the EIS to provide the requested information regarding the SPCC plan.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					under 49 CFR 194. It should be noted however, these plans should be shared with EPA response personnel (On Scene Coordinators) in the EPA Regions because EPA is typically the federal responder to inland pipeline spills and responsible for inland area planning required in the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.	
1523	44	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Finally, non-transportation related equipment and activities at pump stations breakout tank farms may require the submission and some cases, approval, of a Facility Response Plan (FRP) as required under 40 CFR 112.20. In addition, the spill reporting procedures in the Draft SPCC plan should be expanded to include procedures to report to federal and local responders, in addition to the NRC and state responders.	It appears unlikely that the proposed Project would be required to prepare a Facility Response Plan (FRP) under 40 CFR 112.20 for equipment and activities at the pump stations or the Cushing tank farm. Those facilities would not house any non-transportation-related equipment or activities subject to the requirement to prepare and submit an FRP. Further, 40 CFR 112.20 requires an FRP if a facility could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters or adjoining shorelines; due to the locations of the facilities, they are not expected to do so. However, if EPA makes the determination that any or all of those facilities meet the criteria for an FRP within 40 CFR 112.20, Keystone would be required to prepare and submit an FRP to EPA. Keystone has revised its draft SPCC Plan to include the requested text.
1523	45	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Spill Response Equipment As mentioned earlier, without the actual data explaining the oil's chemical and physical characteristics, the efficacy of traditional "floating oil" spill response equipment is in question. Again, this reflects the importance of obtaining all relevant information related to the bitumen oil/synthetic crude's chemical and physical characteristics.	As discussed in Consolidated Response OIL-4 and in Section 3.13.4 of the EIS, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S. Therefore, if a spill occurs, the behavior of the released Canadian crude oil would be similar to that of other heavy crude oils.
1523	46	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Because the exact composition of the P AH content of the oil is not documented, it is difficult to determine any long-term risks from a spill to the aquatic environment. In addition, there is no analysis of impacts to downstream water intakes (both industrial and municipal), nor recognition that oil spills reaching these intakes may impact fire-fighting capabilities at the facility or municipality.	Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 of the EIS have been revised to include additional information on the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project.
1523	48	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	EPA recommends that the revised Draft EIS analyze whether minority, low income and Tribal populations, may be exposed to greater risks from air emissions from the project, with a specific focus on emissions from refineries receiving oil sands. We recommend that the revised Draft EIS include a health risk assessment to address these issues.	As discussed in the EnSys (2010) report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority, low-income, and tribal populations near PADD III refineries.
1523	49	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend additional analysis of whether minority, low income and Tribal populations may be especially vulnerable to drinking water contamination from oil spills because they often	Section 3.13.6.7 has been revised to address the potential impacts of an oil spill on minority and low-income populations.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					obtain their drinking water from private wells or small public water supply systems for which monitoring and treatment of contaminants may be limited or nonexistent. In performing this analysis, we recommend that the same "region of influence" be used to evaluate potential impacts for both public and private water supplies.	
1523	50	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that information and data produced for Local Emergency Response Planning Committees, created pursuant to the Emergency Response Planning and Community Right to Know Act, be evaluated to determine available response capacity of those counties that have meaningfully greater minority, low income and Tribal populations.	Sections 3.10.1.1 and 3.10.1.2 of the EIS have been revised to provide information on Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).
1523	51	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	EPA is concerned that access to medical facilities' for minority, low-income and Tribal populations may not have been fully evaluated; these populations may be especially vulnerable to human health impacts of oil spills due to their lack of access to medical care, combined with potential health disparities. EPA recommends that the revised Draft EIS evaluate these potential impacts and means to minimize or mitigate the impacts in those counties that are designated as medically underserved areas.	Section 3.10 of the EIS has been expanded to include information on potential impacts on minority and low-income populations in areas that could be underserved by health professionals, available medical facilities, or other health services. The minority and low-income populations identified in this analysis were compared to locations along the proposed Project corridor that are listed on the Health and Human Services (HHS) Health Resource Services Administration (HRSA) website. Areas designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) and Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/P) in counties that contain census block groups with one or more minority and/or low-income population identified in this assessment are presented in Table 3.10.1-18 and Figures 3.10.1-7 through 3.10-1-13 of the EIS.
1523	52	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that as the State Department continues the NEPA process it ensure that efforts are taken to provide meaningful opportunities for public involvement, including measures to address populations that are linguistically or culturally isolated, and ensuring full accessibility of NEPA documents to minority, low income and Tribal populations. Translation of selected documents may be important for public involvement and also for developing mitigation measures in those areas where a significant percentage of the households speak a language other than English at home. We also recommend that the revised Draft EIS provide a summary of the efforts taken to inform and involve low income, minority and Tribal populations. In addition, we recommend that an Enhanced Public Participation Plan be developed that would provide up-to-date information to communities during project construction and operation.	Section 3.10 of the EIS has been revised to provide information on outreach to minority and low income populations. Section 3.13 of the EIS has also been revised to include concerns relative to emergency response planning for minority and low income populations.
1523	53	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	EPA recommends that the State Department provide additional information regarding its efforts to consult with Tribal governments, along with measures to address issues raised by non-federally recognized Tribes. We also recommend that impacts to Tribal populations and communities that are associated with their conditions of poverty be further evaluated, including potential impacts due to subsistence consumption of fish, wildlife and vegetation that may be contaminated by oil spills, potential endangerment of drinking water sources, and language/cultural barriers which may impede capacity for public involvement in developing	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					mitigation measures.	cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1523	54	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	The Draft EIS discussion of impacts to Tribes is limited to an identification and count of the number of counties with a higher percentage of Native Americans than the state percentage, and a section on archaeological resources, historic resources (buildings, structures, objects, and districts), and properties of religious and cultural significance, including Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). The Draft EIS does not address potential impacts to Tribal members and communities along the pipeline, or to Tribal culture and traditional practices. We recommend a more rigorous analysis of potential for impact to Tribes be included in a revised Draft EIS. For example, in some areas, impacts may be compounded by the presence of poverty and the high percentage of Native Americans. Coal, Hughes, Okfuskee, Seminole, and Pontotoc Counties in Oklahoma have both high percentages of Native American residents (in contrast with the state's percentage) and high poverty levels. Nacogdoches County in Texas also has a high percent of Native Americans compared with the State, as well as a relatively high poverty level. In these areas, a large portion of the population may rely on hunting, fishing, gathering and other means of subsistence due to both tradition and necessity. They may be disproportionately impacted by spills that reach waters and impact fisheries, or affect areas where food is traditionally obtained.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1523	55	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that the revised Draft EIS clarify the extent of Indian country lands potentially impacted by the proposed project, including Tribal trust and allotted Tribal member land. We also recommend that the revised Draft EIS address the potential impacts to areas where Tribes may have unadjudicated claims to water bodies that could be affected by spills from the proposed pipeline (e.g., Clear Boggy and its tributaries in Coal County, Oklahoma).	No Indian tribal trust lands, allotments, or Indian reservations would be crossed by the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes. Potential impacts to cultural resources and water resources due to a spill are addressed in Sections 3.13.6.3 and 3.13.6.6 of the EIS.
1523	56	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Finally, we recommend that additional information be provided regarding potential impacts to the Arbuckle Simpson aquifer in Oklahoma, which is located east of the proposed pipeline route. In particular, we recommend including specific information regarding the distance of the pipeline to the aquifer, the direction of groundwater flow in the area, and the potential for a plume from an underground leak to reach the aquifer.	From the center line of the proposed Project, the eastern extent of the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer is approximately 12 miles to the west. Based on studies and hypothetical spill scenarios evaluated by the applicant, the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer is not at risk due to potential spills. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1523	57	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Wetlands Pursuant to 33 CFR 332.4 and 40 CFR 230.94, Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources (Mitigation Rule), a compensatory mitigation plan must be submitted and approved by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) before issuance of an individual CW A Section 404 permit. EPA recommends that the USACE/EP A regulations that address compensatory mitigation for losses of aquatic resources be reviewed, and that compensatory mitigation consistent with these regulations (73 Fed. Reg. 19594, April 10, 2008,	Section 3.4 of the EIS has been revised to include an updated discussion of the ongoing USACE wetland review process under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Each USACE district would be consulted to determine the kind of compensatory mitigation would be required for losses of aquatic resources, including the permanent conversion of forested wetland to herbaceous wetland. Pre-construction notification packages would include the mitigation plans agreed upon with the USACE. Preliminary mitigation discussions with the USACE districts have identified the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					http://www.usace.army.mil/CECWIPages/final_cmr.aspx be developed that will adequately compensate for potential losses of wetland functions and services from pipeline construction and operation along the entire route be included in the revised Draft EIS. Additionally, we recommend that the revised Draft EIS include a conceptual wetland monitoring plan that would, throughout a period of time (normally five years), direct field evaluations of those wetlands crossed by the pipeline to assure wetland functions and values are recovering. The monitoring plan should also include the wetland mitigation sites. EPA prefers wetland mitigation take place in areas as close to the project site as practicable (i.e., in close proximity and, to the extent possible, the same watershed) in order to replace lost functions and services.	<p>following mitigation options for the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USACE Omaha District (Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would follow state-specific protocol established by field offices in Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. USACE Tulsa District (Oklahoma) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts to forested and other wetlands could include combinations of any of several different mitigation strategies. Refer to Tulsa District Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines at: http://www.swt.usace.army.mil/permits/Documents%20-%20Mitigation/M&MG.pdf. Mitigation banking is not available in the Tulsa District in the vicinity of the proposed Project. <p>USACE Fort Worth and Galveston Districts (Texas) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would be based on the results of functional wetland assessments completed for all anticipated impacts to forested wetlands which would be used to determine an appropriate number of wetland credits to be purchased from USACE-approved wetland mitigation banks in proximity to the proposed Project.</p>
1523	58	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	The Draft EIS states "Implementation of measures in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (Appendix B) would avoid or minimize most impacts on wetlands associated with construction and operation activities: and would ensure that potential effects would be primarily minor and short term." Impacts to forested wetlands are long-term and would be considered permanent. We recommend that Keystone work with each EPA Region and USACE district to determine what kind of compensation would be required for the permanent conversion of forested wetland to herbaceous wetland, and Keystone continue to work with the EPA Regions and the USACE Districts to develop a Wetland Mitigation Plan for review and consideration in the revised Draft EIS.	Permanent wetland impacts and requirements for compensatory mitigation will be determined during permitting under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. See additional discussion of this issue in general Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1523	59	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that the revised Draft EIS provide additional information on the proposed widths of construction zones and right-of-ways for all wetland crossings, along with a clearer explanation of which wetland areas will be re-vegetated and which will not allow reestablishment of scrub-shrub and forested wetlands.	Wetland summaries presented in the EIS reflect proposed widths for construction zones and ROW. All wetlands will be allowed to revegetate. Those areas that would be maintained in a herbaceous state reflecting conversion of wetlands from scrub-shrub of forested wetlands are quantified as "Wetland Area Affected by Operations" in Section 3.4.
1523	60	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	In addition, we recommend including a clearer explanation of which wetlands are considered "of special concern and value" and which are considered "standard," as well as the management implications of those designations. Of particular importance are impacts to prairie pothole wetlands and bottomland hardwood forested wetlands, as these resources are of generally high ecological importance and difficult to replace on the landscape. Whenever practicable, potential impacts to prairie pothole wetlands should be avoided using horizontal directional drilling (HDD) techniques, rather than trenching.	Wetlands of special concern or value are described in Section 3.4.2. Additional descriptions are provided in Section 3.5.2.1 under Native Grasslands. Wetlands of special concern or value are those identified by federal or state agencies during scoping and review of the EIS. Potential Proposed Project impacts to wetlands of special concern or value are listed in Table 3.4.2-1. No wetlands were specifically identified during the environmental review process for crossing using Horizontal directional drilling; although most HDD crossings of rivers and streams are designed to cross under and avoid riparian forests and riverine wetlands.
1523	61	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that the revised Draft EIS provide additional	The EIS was revised to reflect the current status of permanent

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					information on the status of the efforts to avoid locating specific mainline valves in wetland areas.	facilities within wetland areas. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
1523	62	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	The Draft EIS indicates that there are nine forested wetland crossings in Oklahoma and 78 in Texas, and a total of 261 acres of forested wetlands will be affected during construction and 137 acres will be affected by pipeline operation. However, these estimates do not include the number of acres disturbed by associated access roads or construction camps; we recommend that these estimates be revised to include all potential impacts.	Estimated impacts from ancillary facilities outside of the 110-foot ROW were added to the wetland analysis. Most ancillary facilities are sited outside of wetlands and away from streams and total impacts to wetlands from these facilities are estimated at less than 30 acres or temporary impact during construction and about 11 acres of permanent impact during operations (see added Tables 3.4.3-3 and 3.4.3-4.) Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Mitigation for wetland losses are negotiated during the permitting process as discussed in general Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1523	63	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We also recommend that the revised Draft EIS address compliance with E.O. 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), including the requirement to ensure mitigation of unavoidable impacts to all wetlands and waters of the U.S. on Federal lands and facilities.	<p>Section 3.4 of the EIS has been revised to include an updated discussion of the ongoing USACE wetland review process under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Permanent wetland impacts and requirements for compensatory mitigation will be determined during permitting under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits.</p> <p>Each USACE district would be consulted to determine the kind of compensatory mitigation that would be required for losses of aquatic resources, including the permanent conversion of forested wetland to herbaceous wetland. Pre-construction notification packages would include the mitigation plans agreed upon with the USACE. Preliminary mitigation discussions with the USACE districts have identified the following mitigation options for the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE Omaha District (Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would follow state-specific protocol established by field offices in Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. • USACE Tulsa District (Oklahoma) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts to forested and other wetlands could include combinations of any of several different mitigation strategies. Refer to Tulsa District Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines at: http://www.swt.usace.army.mil/permits/Documents%20-%20Mitigation/M&MG.pdf. Mitigation banking is not available in the Tulsa District in the vicinity of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						USACE Fort Worth and Galveston Districts (Texas) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would be based on the results of functional wetland assessments completed for all anticipated impacts to forested wetlands which would be used to determine an appropriate number of wetland credits to be purchased from USACE-approved wetland mitigation banks in proximity to the proposed Project.
1523	65	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	EPA agrees with the suggestions provided on page 3.4-12 of the Draft EIS, and recommends that these suggestions be applied to all wetlands, including both non jurisdictional and jurisdictional. These additional measures include a request that pre- and post construction monitoring plans be developed for depressional wetlands of the prairie pothole region, and that wetlands that no longer pond water after the pipeline is installed should receive additional compaction, replacement, or at the landowner's or managing agency's discretion, compensatory payments should be made for drainage of these wetlands. Recommendations are also included that Keystone should develop a plan to compensate for permanent wetland losses in areas of concern to the National Park Service and Texas Parks and Wildlife.	<p>As discussed in Section 3.4, no prairie pothole wetlands would be impacted by the proposed Project. Each USACE district would be consulted to determine the kind of compensatory mitigation that would be required for losses of aquatic resources, including the permanent conversion of forested wetland to herbaceous wetland. Pre-construction notification packages would include the mitigation plans agreed upon with the USACE. Preliminary mitigation discussions with the USACE districts have identified the following mitigation options for the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USACE Omaha District (Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would follow state-specific protocol established by field offices in Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. • USACE Tulsa District (Oklahoma) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts to forested and other wetlands could include combinations of any of several different mitigation strategies. Refer to Tulsa District Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines at: http://www.swt.usace.army.mil/permits/Documents%20-%20Mitigation/M&MG.pdf. Mitigation banking is not available in the Tulsa District in the vicinity of the proposed Project. <p>USACE Fort Worth and Galveston Districts (Texas) - Compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland impacts would be based on the results of functional wetland assessments completed for all anticipated impacts to forested wetlands which would be used to determine an appropriate number of wetland credits to be purchased from USACE-approved wetland mitigation banks in proximity to the proposed Project.</p>
1523	66	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We recommend that further commitments to protect sensitive water bodies be provided. The Draft EIS states that 341 perennial water bodies would be crossed during the construction of the proposed project, and that four techniques would be used to cross perennial water bodies: the open-cut wet method, the dry flume method, the dry dam-and-pump method, or, horizontal directional drilling (HDD). For each perennial water body crossing, a site specific engineering and geomorphologic analysis would determine the best method to use to avoid and reduce aquatic impacts. Based on available information, we understand that the open-cut wet method has the greatest potential for water quality impacts. Open-cut wet trench methods with a flowing river often require a wide ditch since the side walls of the ditch are likely to be unstable in alluvial material, and this often results in discharge of	Consolidated Response ENV-5 addresses requests for the use of the horizontal direction drilling method for all wetlands and waterbodies. Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.7 of the EIS address stream crossing methods and the associated potential impacts to water quality and fisheries resources. Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to stream banks and private land is addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					substantial quantities of sediment into the river. Such methods generally result in increased sediment production and transport, and increased risks of adverse effects to water quality and aquatic life. Directional drilling beneath waterbodies or constructing waterbody crossings using coffer dams and pumping to keep the construction work area dry are considered less damaging techniques than wet trench crossings. EPA recommends the revised Draft EIS evaluate potential impacts to water quality, aquatic species, riparian and wetland habitat from the various water crossing methods to determine which method would be both practicable and environmentally preferable.	
1523	67	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	To ensure protection of drinking water supplies, we recommend that private water wells within 1 mile of the pipeline be identified, rather than within 100 feet, as currently described in the Draft EIS. We recommend that Keystone be required to notify state source water protection officials and private well owners before construction would begin in a Source Water Protection Area (SWPA) or wellhead protection area.	Section 3.3.1 of the EIS has been revised to provide information on the likely occurrence of potable groundwater in water wells within 1 mile of the proposed pipeline centerline using publicly available and searchable databases maintained by water resource agencies within each state that would be crossed by the proposed Project. The databases were searched for domestic, irrigation, and public water supply well data. Data accessed included well locations, well total depth, and depth to first water (if available) or static water level.
1523	68	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Pipeline routing alternatives that avoid Sole Source Aquifers, SWPAs, and wellhead protection zones are preferred; if the pipeline route is unable to avoid these areas, EPA recommends that specific mitigation measures be developed, including installation of double lining, corrosion protection, cathodic protection, water quality monitoring, and state-of-the-art leak detection methods.	The proposed pipeline route does not cross any sole-source aquifers as designated by EPA along the proposed Project route. One PWS well (associated with the Colome SWPA) is identified within 1 mile of the centerline of the pipeline in Tripp County, SD. In Nebraska, eight PWS wells are present within 1 mile of the centerline of the proposed route in Hamilton, York, Fillmore, Saline, and Jefferson counties. The proposed route would not however pass through any identified PWS wellhead protection areas. SWPAs within 1 mile of the proposed Project include those for the towns of Ericson, Hordville, McCool Junction, Exeter, Steele City and the Rock Creek State Park. Additional SWPAs within 1 mile of the proposed Project include those mapped in Hamilton County near Milepost (MP) 772 and York County near MP 781 and 783. A total of 29 private water wells are located within approximately 100 feet of the proposed pipeline route within Greeley, Merrick, Hamilton, York, Fillmore, and Jefferson counties, NE. In Texas, Within 1 mile of the proposed Gulf Coast Segment pipeline route in Lamar, Wood, Smith, Rusk, Nacogdoches, Angelina, Polk, and Liberty counties, 53 PWS wells are present. Within 1 mile of the proposed Houston Lateral pipeline route, 145 PWS wells are present in Liberty and Harris counties. The proposed Project would pass within 1 mile of 36 SWPAs in Texas. A total of three private water wells are located within approximately 100 feet of the proposed pipeline route within Smith and Chambers counties, TX. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1523	69	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	If public or private wells would be located within 100 feet of the proposed pipeline route, we recommend that Keystone be required to sample the wells for appropriate petroleum indicator compounds as part of baseline monitoring, and additional monitoring, as appropriate. We also recommend that water quality monitoring would need to be made available for well and/or spring owners, upon request.	DOS has followed the typical Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approach to documenting private water wells that could potentially be impacted by proposed Project construction and operation. As explained in Consolidated Responses SAF-1 and AQF-3, there is minimal risk to private water wells distant from the pipeline centerline due to the high level of safety imposed on the proposed Project and due to the low likelihood of long-distance crude oil migration in the unlikely event of a major oil spill. In addition, well testing is not required around every petroleum storage tank or gasoline storage tank. Such testing is conducted only after a leak occurs. If there is a spill from the proposed Project state, federal agencies will require sampling as appropriate.
1523	71	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	EPA also notes that the Ogallala Aquifer is a critical resource that may be affected by the proposed project, as it is the drinking water source for almost 80% of Nebraska's residents, as well as a multi-state agricultural industry. We recommend that the revised Draft EIS provide additional information as to the potential for adverse impacts to this resource.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1523	72	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We are pleased that Keystone proposes to use the horizontal directional drilling method (HDD) for crossing the Niobrara River in Nebraska. However, we recommend that the revised Draft EIS include a discussion of the Niobrara River's status as a National Scenic River (http://www.nps.gov/niob/index.htm) and how the proposed crossing would not conflict with its status as a National Scenic River.	The proposed crossing of the Niobrara River is not located within the designated National Scenic River reach and the crossing would have no conflict with the Scenic designation.
1523	73	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	We appreciate the information provided in Appendix E-4 ("Waterbodies within 10 Miles Downstream of Proposed Water Crossings"). Based on our review of this appendix, we note that there are numerous proposed water crossings that are located upstream of water supply reservoirs. We recommend that the revised Draft EIS include an analysis of potential impacts to these reservoirs in the event of a spill. There are also many points where the potential alignment of the pipeline will cross stream or river segments which are not attaining the state Water Quality Standards and thus a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been prepared; special considerations should be applied to prevent contributing to pollutant loads when crossing these sensitive resources.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts to waterbodies associated with spills. Appendix J lists the impaired waterbodies that would be crossed by the proposed route.
1523	74	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	The Draft EIS states (p. 3.3-29) that the Lower Brule to Witten 230-kV transmission line would have "negligible effects on water resources" - we recommend that additional information be provided to support this conclusion.	The assessment of potential impacts due to construction and operation of the Big Bend to Witten (formerly the Lower Brule to Witten) 230-kV transmission in the EIS is based on the information for the proposed project that was available at the time the EIS was prepared. Additionally, as a result of a request for financing from Basin Electric Power Cooperative to the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) of the U.S. Department of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Agriculture for the transmission line compliance with NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and other environmental review requirements will be the responsibility of the RUS as the lead federal agency.
1523	76	Giles	Cynthia	EPA	Additionally, the Draft EIS does not clearly describe where the right of way (ROW) would be reduced to protect "certain sensitive areas, which may include wetlands, cultural sites, shelterbelts, residential areas, or commercial/industrial areas" (Draft EIS, p. 2-3). EPA recommends that the revised Draft EIS clearly define, using maps and/or a table with milepost numbers, where the reduced ROW would be implemented. This information should be summarized in each of the resource chapters of Chapter 3 Environmental Analysis to enable the reader to easily understand when extra protection would be provided to sensitive resources.	The areas where the right-of-way would be reduced are being negotiated with the agencies that have jurisdiction over the resources and would be addressed during the permitting process conducted by each of those agencies if Keystone is granted a Presidential Permit.
1554	33	Gilkey	Allie		No one said anything about the farmers. Because the pipelines here send surveyors out, they cut down farmer's fences, they ignore the property owners, never replace when cows get out, dam up the ponds, creeks, our wildlife, and that cuts out on our farming and our growing our crops. And where these pipelines that are located here in Polk County, already we are having quite a bit of problems. We have quite a bit of farmland	State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each easement negotiated by Keystone. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commenter has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
633	1	Gillen	Ann		Please do NOT allow any company to run an oil pipeline through the Nebraska sandhills. Some may think it is just empty barren land, but it is beautiful. I live in Nebraska and just traveled through the sandhills for the first time last summer. It is a beautiful and unique land that deserves preservation.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
633	2	Gillen	Ann		With the aquifer(s) beneath the ground, even a small accident could have devastating effects on our groundwater. Please do not allow the pipeline in the Sandhills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
584	1	Girard	Margaret		Please do not continue with this pipeline project. The Nebraska Sand Hills are a source of water for the entire Middle West, an area of the country which provides food for the world. Any leak or spill would damage the aquifer irreparably.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1371	1	Gittlen	William		I am writing to encourage you, as our representative in the Department of State in this matter, to insist that the State Department say no to the Keystone XL pipeline. DO NOT ISSUE A PERMIT... Do not issue a permit to import the dirty fuel that comes from the tar sands of Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1371	2	Gittlen	William		Now is the time to change the old paradigm of growth based on "cheap" energy. The only path to an improved US economy and a better future for the nation and the world is by decreasing the amount of fossil fuel consumed. Rather, we must build a sustainable economy, [based on renewable energy and conservation.]	Comment acknowledged.
1371	4	Gittlen	William		Global warming is occurring now. [Do not issue a permit to import the dirty fuel that comes from the tar sands of Canada.] It would undermine other efforts to decrease the causes of	Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					global warming and would be a giant step backwards.	similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
622	1	Given	David		I do not support building this pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills. If it is to be constructed, it is worth the extra cost to route it away from the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
281	1	Glaser	Caroline		I own sandhill pasture land that the pipeline is going through. My concern is protecting the environment and returning the sand to grass after the pipeline is installed. It takes years to establish grass in the sand where the ground has been disturbed.	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's process for development of construction and restoration methods within the Sand Hills and other issues are discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ERO-1 and additional construction and reclamation information specifics to the Sand Hills was added to Appendix H of the EIS.
281	3	Glaser	Caroline		The landowner should be protected against any liability and given a yearly payment for the use of our land.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1023	1	Glenn	Lori		Thank you for taking time to study this issue. The aquifer is very important.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
696	1	Goetzinger	Kurt		I oppose this pipeline due to the risks to our environment.	Comment acknowledged.
856	1	Golden	Connie		I oppose TransCanada using our water line in Nebraska. Reports just keep coming out how unsafe this would be.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
404	1	GoodmanHealy	Gretchen		This pipeline is expensive and dangerous. We should know by now that we cannot trust oil companies with the safety of our air, water, land, natural resources, and ecosystems. The proposed pipeline's walls are thinner, and the pressures higher, than has been approved in the past. It is a situation ripe for another disaster.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
404	2	GoodmanHealy	Gretchen		Nebraska sits atop one of the largest fresh water aquifers in the nation. Once contaminated, it is difficult, if not impossible, to clean up.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
404	3	GoodmanHealy	Gretchen		The pipeline is mapped to go through some of the most fragile	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					grasslands in the world--the Sandhills. Once damaged, it takes decades to repair. Even building the pipeline will cause extensive damage to this delicate ecosystem, let alone what might happen if there is a spill. We cannot take the chance.	proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
404	4	GoodmanHealy	Gretchen		The exploitation of tar sands is extremely dirty, expensive, and polluting. We should not encourage this by providing transportation to markets.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1541	17	Gookin	Sharon		We are concerned by the use of a thinner pipe at higher pressure with thick, heavy crude oil that is more polluting than normal.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1541	18	Gookin	Sharon		I don't understand why the thinner pipe is to be used in rural areas. I don't know why land in rural areas that we make our living off of should be of less consequence than more populated areas.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition those regulations, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
454	1	Goomis	Virginia		Please say no to the proposed Keystone XL pipeline which will run underground through the Ogallala Aquifer. The BP oil catastrophe has clearly demonstrated our inability to fully assess the risk of such a venture and to mitigate damages if/when a disaster occurs. The importance of preserving the Ogallala Aquifer clearly outweighs the potential economic benefits of the pipeline, when the possibility of destruction of the Aquifer is taken into account.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
906	1	Gorman	Charles		I grew up in the Sandhills of Nebraska always amazed at the Ogallala aquifer and its amazing size and the importance to the Sandhills and their beautiful grasslands. I would hate to see this ruined and the devastating results of any type of	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					accident, no matter the size. Build a refinery in Canada; please do not spend the money on this pipeline which could ruin our wonderful country and the aquifer so needed for water in the area. Please vote no on this pipeline in Nebraska.	source of oil.
1478	1	Gosala	Stephen		I am a Canadian that currently lives in MN, I am writing you to ask not to give permits for pipelines to import the world's dirtiest fuel, oil!	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1478	2	Gosala	Stephen		Tar Sands will increase our transportation emissions, counteract existing efforts to fight global warming and undermine US energy independence by continuing our dependence on foreign oil. The pipeline will increase air pollution @ American refineries and has caused severe water and air contamination in Canada.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. The transportation fuel (i.e., gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel) obtained from processing the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be the same as transportation fuel currently produced and sold by the Gulf Coast refineries. As a result, combustion emissions from the use of the fuel refined from the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would not be different from the combustion emissions of fuels currently derived from heavy crude oil processed in those refineries.
1478	3	Gosala	Stephen		I also strongly feel that an adequate assessment of the environmental impacts of this project, and the fuel it will deliver, cannot be fully undertaken until a comprehensive life-cycle greenhouse gas assessment for tar sands oil has been completed. Please, I am asking you to protect our country and say no to tar!	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
87	1	Gotschall	Benjamin		This project should be aborted due to its endangerment of the Ogallala Aquifer, also known as the High Plains aquifer, arguably one of the most valuable water systems in the world. According to the information on the website: http://co.water.usgs.gov/nawqa/hpgw/factsheets/DENNEHYF_S1.html This aquifer provides "about 30 percent of the Nation's ground water used for irrigation. In addition, the aquifer system provides drinking water to 82 percent of the people who live within the aquifer boundary." This 82 percent comes to a total of "almost 2 million people [who] rely on the High Plains aquifer for their drinking water."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
87	2	Gotschall	Benjamin		The scale of disaster in the event of a leak or spill is unfathomable. This pipeline will carry 900,000 barrels of tar sand oil per day. Compare that to the 5,000 barrels of oil per day leaking from the 2010 BP spill in the Gulf of Mexico, only	Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses regarding the maximum size of a spill, and Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of various sizes of releases. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					this would be underground, in highly permeable sandy soil, above the valuable Ogallala Aquifer, one of the last sources of fresh groundwater anywhere in the world.	associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
87	3	Gotschall	Benjamin		This project is one of the greatest environmental threats we are currently facing and needs to be stopped.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
101	1	Gotschall	Christopher		Keystone aka "Sandhill Suicide" is not something I can support. My family owns a ranch in the Sandhills and I want desperately to protect it from this.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
264	1	Gotschall	Jerry		How could Keystone seriously say that a spill would only leak "three barrels or less" from a pipeline that is transporting 900,000 barrels daily? That's 37,500 barrels per hour, 625 barrels per minute, and 10 barrels per second. So, the leak would be detected, located and contained in less than 1/3 of a second? Bullshit!!	The complete text of the statement is as follows: "Keystone's Pipeline Risk Assessment projects that 50 percent of releases would be three barrels or less and that less than 0.5 percent of releases would be 10,000 barrels or greater." That statement does not mean that any spills would be 3 barrels or less. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses small releases from the Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
264	2	Gotschall	Jerry		Save the Ogallala Aquifer!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
264	4	Gotschall	Jerry		Keep the pipeline out of the Ogallala Aquifer!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
419	1	Gotschall	Christopher		Please halt the Keystone Pipeline Project. Running an oil pipeline across one of the world's largest aquifers and the most active fault line in the Midwest is a recipe for disaster. And it would be different if the oil being transferred was even going to be used in the US, but it's not even high enough grade for our use—it's just being shipped to China! NOT WORTH IT. Please halt the Keystone Pipeline Project!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
419	2	Gotschall	Christopher		And it would be different if the oil being transferred was even going to be used in the US, but it's not even high enough grade for our use—it's just being shipped to China! NOT WORTH IT. Please halt the Keystone Pipeline Project!	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
419	3	Gotschall	Christopher		Running an oil pipeline across one of the world's largest aquifers and the most active fault line in the Midwest is a recipe for disaster. And it would be different if the oil being transferred was even going to be used in the US, but it's not even high enough grade for our use--it's just being shipped to China! Not worth it!. Please halt the Keystone Pipeline Project!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast.
1560	48	Gotschall	Ben		Worried about losing organic certification for farm if pipeline has a leak, or just by having a pipeline underground on property. And whether Keystone will compensate them for income and time lost for losing organic certification.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, including compensation for lost crops. As noted in the EIS, after construction is complete, farming can continue over the pipeline. It is not likely that the presence of a pipeline on a farm would influence organic certification since during normal operation the pipeline would not have an effect on crop quality. The commenter would have to consult with legal counsel to determine what influence an oil spill that ranches organic certified land would have on the certification. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.
1560	49	Gotschall	Ben		Worried about the environment, even if Keystone is second to none on safety.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
947	1	Gould	Donna		I am very concerned about the pipeline running over the aquifer. The water there is an extremely important resource to the state. As we have seen with the Gulf oil spill, accidents can and do occur. And while I'm sure the state will try to oversee the project and make sure it is safe, the potential for harm is still there. The risk, in this case, is too great. If the aquifer became polluted, it would mean many people would no longer have safe drinking water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
437	2	Gourlay	Joseph		I urge you not to move forward with this project. At the very least, the pipeline of oil from the dirty tar sands of Canada must not be allowed to pollute the massive Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
437	5	Gourlay	Joseph		Stop Big Oil from destroying the Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
573	1	Goyette	Roland	Ching Farm Animal Rescue & Sanctuary	NO devastating tar sands refineries or mining in the U.S. period	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
685	1	Graham	Robert		I have read how oil is extracted from oil sand areas. It is a method highly damaging to the environment by destroying ecosystems and polluting the immediate area while releasing CO2 in prodigious amounts into the atmosphere.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
685	3	Graham	Robert		Apparently, there is no plan in case of a disaster which would destroy agricultural and water resources.	Response to a spill from the proposed Project would be accomplished in accordance with Keystone's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and its Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the ERP for the proposed Project. SPCC plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS. Sections 3.13.5.6 and 3.13.6 of the EIS address the potential impacts of spills from the proposed Project. As noted in those sections, although pipeline spills would have an adverse effect on the environment, the resources affected would be expected to recover over time.
713	1	Graham	Janice		I would like to voice my objection to the XL Pipeline project on a number of counts, with these three being my top priorities: ...All told, it appears to be a generally bad idea.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
713	2	Graham	Janice		The oil sands extraction process used is dirtier, [creating more greenhouse gases than other processes used in the US...]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
713	3	Graham	Janice		[...1. The oil sands extraction process used is dirtier, creating] more greenhouse gases than other processes used in the US...	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
713	5	Graham	Janice		...3. We'd be piping oil for processing into a state (TX) that refuses to abide by accepted Clean Air rules...	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1165	1	Graham	Ginger		Please do all you can to prevent a pipeline from crossing the Ogallala Aquifer!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1165	2	Graham	Ginger		[...a pipeline from crossing the Ogalala Aquifer!] No matter how well it is done it is a danger we can not afford!	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
822	1	Greenwood	James		Stop the Keystone XL pipeline!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
759	1	Gregerson	Rosalie		...Pipeline companies do not seem to understand how to keep these leaks from happening.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
759	2	Gregerson	Rosalie		Please do not allow this pipeline to cross over the Ogallala Aquifer...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
759	3	Gregerson	Rosalie		...If a leak would happen, damage would be done to a water source for a large area...	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including impacts to surface water and groundwater. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
983	1	Gregory	Joan		Tar sands are the dirtiest fuel we use, creating 3 times the greenhouse gases as conventional oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries.
983	2	Gregory	Joan		Tar sands are the dirtiest fuel we use, contaminating entire rivers and watersheds from leaking toxic tailings lakes and devastating an area of Canada the size of Florida.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, crude oil produced from Canadian oil sands projects is similar in composition to heavy crude oil currently used in U.S. refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
983	3	Gregory	Joan		The pipeline poses a danger to landowners and communities along the pipeline route.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
983	4	Gregory	Joan		I am totally opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline	Comment acknowledged.
983	5	Gregory	Joan		This pipeline is NOT in the public interest, not in the interest of the planet, and not in the interest of a livable future.	Comment acknowledged.
1522	2	Grell	Carey	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	As we understand, the proposed pipeline is currently routed to avoid impacting properties owned or managed by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. We could not find a map with adequate detail within the Draft EIS to confirm this, and we want to ensure that this is indeed still a current statement. If changes are proposed for the route that would result in impacts to NGPC properties, we recommend that you notify us immediately.	Detailed maps of the proposed route are available on the DOS website for the proposed Project at the following url: http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . At that site, click on "Project Documents," then click on "Supplemental Filings" for July 6, 2009 and May 19, 2010.
1522	3	Grell	Carey	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Page 3.8-23 of the Draft EIS discusses electrical distribution lines associated with the pipeline and that they are a potential collision hazard to migrant whooping cranes, which is a state-listed endangered species in Nebraska. The document also	Section 3.8 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment by removing the statement about undocumented prior use of habitats by whooping cranes and revised habitat use during migration to include wetland habitats.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					states that an analysis of suitable migration stop-over habitat in relation to proposed transmission lines found 74 locations within the primary migration corridor for the whooping crane where transmission lines could potentially increase collision hazard to migrating whooping cranes, and it goes on to say that there is no indication that any of these locations have been used by whooping cranes. A lack of documented occurrences in a particular area within the migration corridor for this species does not mean that these locations are not used by whooping cranes. We want to ensure that this analysis included not only those lines near riverine roosting habitats, but also those near wetland habitats within the migration corridor that may be used for roosting and/or feeding by whooping cranes. Whooping cranes can also be adversely impacted by transmission lines while flying between roost sites and nearby feeding sites. We would recommend that the document provide additional information on the identified locations of concern, and on the specific types of measures that would be implemented to reduce the potential for collisions of whooping cranes with electrical distribution lines.	
1522	4	Grell	Carey	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Page 3.8-31 states that critical habitat for the Topeka shiner in Nebraska includes 6 miles of the Elkhorn river in Madison County. This should be corrected to read that critical habitat for the Topeka shiner in Nebraska includes 6 miles of Taylor Creek,	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1522	5	Grell	Carey	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Page 3.8-32 begins discussion regarding the American burying beetle, which is a state-listed endangered species in Nebraska. The document references presence/absence surveys that were completed for this species in Nebraska in 2009, for which no American burying beetles were captured. However, since construction of the proposed Project will not begin until 2011 at the earliest, presence/absence surveys in Nebraska would need to be conducted again in areas identified as suitable habitat prior to construction, as survey results are only considered valid for a year from the date of survey. Please contact us if clarification is needed on survey protocol. Further, the document states that it is likely that all direct impacts to the American burying beetle may not be avoided by construction of the proposed Project. We would also be available for further discussions regarding the development of conservation measures to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to this species, and compensatory mitigation to offset the habitat losses in Nebraska.	Presence/absence surveys were completed along the entire route through Nebraska in 2010 and Keystone is continuing to work with both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission on formal Section 7 Endangered Species Act consultation to avoid, minimize, and calculate compensatory mitigation for the incidental take of American burying beetles and for habitat loss and alteration due to construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1522	6	Grell	Carey	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Page 3.8-37 discusses the Western Prairie Fringed orchid, which is a state-listed threatened species in Nebraska. The document identifies that surveys conducted in 2009 observed this species along the proposed pipeline right-of-way at mile post 662 in Holt County, Nebraska. What options are being considered for ways to avoid impacting the known population along the right-of-way? The document should provide more detail regarding whether re-routing of the pipeline was considered as a way to avoid impacts to the Western prairie fringed orchid at milepost 662, or if other specific methods will be considered at this location.	This known population is outside of the proposed construction right-of-way within a wetland area that is completely outside of the proposed construction right-of-way. The proposed Project is not likely to adversely affect the known occurrence of the western prairie fringed orchid. Conservation measures have been revised for the portions of the proposed Project route with potentially suitable habitat that could not be surveyed because of a lack of landowner permission to include pre-construction surveys and/or contribution to a conservation easement for the potential to affect unknown occurrences of the western prairie fringed orchid.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1522	7	Grell	Carey	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Table 3.8.3-2 lists state protected animals and plants potentially occurring along the pipeline route. The information contained in the "proposed conservation measures" column for the fine scale dace (a state-listed threatened species) in Nebraska states that no specific measures are needed for this species. This is incorrect, as we do have concern for potential impacts to the fine scale dace in Nebraska. The "proposed conservation measures" identified in the Table for the northern redbelly dace are also applicable to the fine scale dace and the Table should be updated to reflect the appropriate conservation measures for fine scale dace in Nebraska. We recommend surveys for these species in tributaries of the Niobrara river and South Fork of the Elkhorn river, as well as in all small streams that would be crossed by the proposed Project in Rock County.	Keystone completed surveys documenting finescale dace occurrence and habitat in the fall of 2009. No potential suitable habitat was identified in Nebraska. The appropriate finescale dace-specific discussions in Section 3.8, including Table 3.8.3-2, have been updated to include field survey results.
1522	8	Grell	Carey	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	The Table [3.8.3-2] also includes conservation measures for the pearl dace in Nebraska, however, we have no requirements for pearl dace as it is no longer a state-listed species. The notation in the Table to surveys for pearl dace in Nebraska should be re	Section 3.8 of the EIS has been revised to update all relevant information, including information on the pearl dace.
1522	9	Grell	Carey	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	Page 3.8-74 discusses Conservation Measures for the Massasauga, which is a state-listed threatened species in Nebraska. The first conservation measure should be elaborated to state that suitable habitat surveys will not only clear areas where massasauga would not be of concern, but they will also identify areas of concern for the species that will need additional monitoring during construction to ensure that impacts are avoided.	Section 3.8 has been updated to clarify that pre-construction surveys would also identify areas potentially containing massasauga.
1211	1	Grenier	Todd		Why do we have to pipe it clear down south to refine it? then it has to be shipped back up north, after refining. who is getting rich off this one? sounds like we should be refining in the dakotas....then gas would be 50 cents cheaper...	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet; transporting Canadian crude oil in the Keystone XL Project to refineries outside of the Gulf Coast region would not meet the current and near-term crude oil needs of those refineries.
227	1	Griffin	Brian	Golder Associates	Golder Associates has 1,300 employees working in the US and we are a key supplier of engineering and environmental services to TransCanada. This project has a direct impact on the business we do with TransCanada. The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States, increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied. At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built. Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
227	2	Griffin	Brian	Golder Associates	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. Golder Associates is a key supplier of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					engineering and environmental services to TransCanada for many of their pipeline assets across North America. Our work for TransCanada has provided significant benefits for our firm including our 1,300 employees working in the US.	
227	3	Griffin	Brian	Golder Associates	We also understand that the Keystone XL pipeline project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.	Comment acknowledged.
227	4	Griffin	Brian	Golder Associates	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: Land-based; North American; and, Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
227	5	Griffin	Brian	Golder Associates	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
227	6	Griffin	Brian	Golder Associates	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
227	7	Griffin	Brian	Golder Associates	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
234	1	Griffin	John	Associated Petroleum Industries of Michigan	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline to cross the US/Canadian border. This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to EIA, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North Dakota.	Comment acknowledged.
234	2	Griffin	John	Associated Petroleum Industries of	When our leaders talk of shovel ready jobs this fits the bill. Over 13,000 jobs funded with private investment will result. Local governments will have a steady source of income from	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Michigan	the property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	
1547	17	Griffin	Tracey		...the wall of my house is 206 feet away from where this pipeline is going to be. I have not received any copy of that. My concern is that that can show a little of the distrust that I might have in whoever is running this; because you tell me that I should have received it. You send it out for me to look at, and yet I haven't gotten it...	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
1547	18	Griffin	Tracey		I have concerns about, when the ground is opened up and the machines are brought in to open the ground, the structure of my home either being damaged or being compromised....I'm concerned about the change in the soil there and the depth of the pipeline. It may shift some ground there.	It is not clear how far the commenter's home is from the centerline of the pipeline. However, Section 2.3 of the EIS describes the construction methods that would be used, including the depth of burial, topsoil segregation procedures, and methods used if residences are within 25 feet of the centerline of the pipe. In addition, special construction procedures that would avoid or minimize impacts in residential areas are described in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan presented in Appendix B to the EIS. The CMR Plan also states that "Keystone shall reasonably compensate landowners for any construction-related damages caused by Keystone which occur on or off of the established pipeline construction right-of-way." If a residence is more than 25 feet from the pipeline, excavation of the trench would not damage or compromise the structure or the foundation of the structure.
1547	19	Griffin	Tracey		Concern about noise heard at her property during construction. Pipeline will be about 65 feet from her yard.	Consolidated Response NOI-1 and Section 3.12.2 of the EIS address issues related to noise impacts.
1547	21	Griffin	Tracey		Concern about trees that she left as buffers near the edge of her property line dying because of the pipeline. Pipeline will be about 65 feet from her yard.	As noted in Consolidated Response PVT-2, Keystone would work with landowners to identify the most suitable location for the crossing and will avoid key features to the extent practicable. The pipeline should not have any effects on trees after installation and roots should not extend out to the trench line if the pipeline is 65 feet from the property line. .
1547	22	Griffin	Tracey		Concern about whether cattle will be able to graze and whether he will be able to walk over the pipeline.	If the proposed Project is approved and constructed, after construction most existing land use in the right-of-way could continue, including grazing. Structure could not be installed within the 50-foot wide permanent right-of-way, and trees would not be allowed to grow within that area.
1547	23	Griffin	Tracey		Does not like feeling bullied out of his property.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1547	24	Griffin	Tracey		Concern about safety during operation. What if the worst case scenario happens 206 feet from his house?	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the impacts of spills from the proposed Project, including maximum spill volume scenarios. However, as noted in that section, due to the large number of variables associated with a single spill, it is not possible to predict the effect of a major release on each residence near a release site.
1547	27	Griffin	Tracey		If this people comes through and at some point it is proven to be a hazard somewhere along the way, will it be rerouted or taken out, any at all?	If approved, the Project would be constructed along the proposed route. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. If the Keystone monitoring and inspection program identifies a section of pipe that is sufficiently damaged to increase the risk of a release to an unacceptable level as defined by PHMSA, that section of pipe would be replaced.
1547	17	Griffin	Tracey		The disk that we were talking about, the draft, I live -- the wall of my house is 206 feet away from where this pipeline is going to be. I have not received any copy of that. My concern is that that can show a little of the distrust that I might have in whoever is running this; because you tell me that I should have received it. You send it out for me to look at, and yet I haven't gotten it....	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
69	1	Grish	Michael		It is irresponsible to spend billions of taxpayer dollars developing a source of energy that could not be worse for a warming planet. Tar sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gases than other fossil fuels, with no current way to mitigate that release. Moreover, the extraction site is an environmental disaster in the heart of one of the last great boreal forests of the planet.	The proposed Project is a private venture that would be paid for by Keystone if approved. Financing for the Project would not come from government agencies or taxpayers. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.
69	2	Grish	Michael		This money would be better spent on clean, renewable energy such as wind, solar, and geothermal. The US gov't. has acknowledged the threat posed by global warming, and this pipeline project flies in the face of the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the worst consequences of global climate change.	The proposed Project is a private venture that would be paid for by Keystone if approved. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of greenhouse gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.
1458	1	Groh	Keith		Make sure in the easement 1 pipeline and 1 only.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1458	2	Groh	Keith		We'd like to have the pipeline moved further from our house, since now it's within a 1/4 of a mile.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. The regulations and Special Conditions that Keystone would follow do not require that the pipeline be more than 0.25 mile from a home. The commenter can work with Keystone to address potential minor realignments that can be made during final design, assuming the realignment are consistent with the requirements of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						environmental permits. The commenter can also work with Keystone to address potential minor realignments that can be made during final design, assuming the realignment are consistent with the requirements of environmental permits. Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1.
1458	3	Groh	Keith		We want to be compensated for inconvenience of road travel, construction, fences, gates, in a diligent fashion.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1458	4	Groh	Keith		4) We see a division of our property useage.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1458	5	Groh	Keith		We want to be compensated for our damages personally rather than the government agencies being first in line.	<p>It is not clear what the commenter is referring to regarding a government agency receiving compensation and receiving that compensation before landowners. Compensation for damages that occur during construction or maintenance is typically addressed in easement agreements between landowners and the pipeline company (see Consolidated Response EAS-2).</p> <p>As noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1, Keystone would be liable for costs associated with a spill from the proposed Project. Although those costs would include reimbursing government agencies for work accomplished associated with a spill, landowners would be compensated as well.</p>
1458	6	Groh	Keith		In case of any kind of damage to our property we want to be confident that it can be restored to its original condition at Keystone's expense with no losses to us personally. The burden of damages if there are any should not be our responsibility at all but Keystone's.	The concern of the commenter is addressed in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS: "Keystone shall reasonably compensate landowners for any construction-related damages caused by Keystone which occur on or off of the established pipeline construction right-of-way. Keystone shall reasonably compensate landowners for damages to private property caused by Keystone beyond the initial construction and reclamation of the pipeline, to include those damages caused by Keystone during future construction, operation, maintenance, and repairs relating to the pipeline."
1458	7	Groh	Keith		What recourse do we have if our water sources are damaged.	It is not likely that wells used for domestic purposes, irrigation, and livestock would be affected during construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. However, if there is damage, Compensation to landowners is addressed in Consolidated Response FRM-1 and in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stock pond or a well used as a source of domestic or irrigation water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1458	8	Groh	Keith		How soon of a response will we get if we recognize a problem.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1458	10	Groh	Keith		10) We would like to know the protocol for us to cross the pipeline, example water lines, fence lines and roads.	The top of the pipeline would be at least 4 feet below the ground surface in most places and many currently conducted activities can be conducted on the permanent right-of-way after construction and reclamation are complete. Prohibited uses would likely be listed in the easement agreement between Keystone and the landowner. Questions on specific uses not listed in the easement agreement should be directed to Keystone.
1458	12	Groh	Keith		We would like a yearly payment that is indexed or adjustable based on changes in the economy.	Payment for use of the right-of-way would be addressed in an easement agreement between the landowner and Keystone. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, the Department of State has no authority to intervene in those negotiations.
1458	13	Groh	Keith		Who would be liable if there is a mishap involving the trench.	Keystone would be liable for accidents associated with the trench during construction.
1458	14	Groh	Keith		14) will our taxes and land value be increased or decreased by this pipeline? We would welcome the economic boost the pipeline project could possibly provide for our local economy, but we also want to be sure that we don't sustain problems or losses because of the project.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values. Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1458	15	Groh	Keith		The first issue I'd like to address is safety. The DEIS does not contain or evaluate a complete emergency response plan, which the Department of Transportation must approve prior to pipeline operations. The largely volunteer emergency personnel and potentially affected property owners and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of the plan. The disaster in the Gulf serves as a warning - if federal officials had paid more attention to the lack of a plan for dealing with a blow-out of BP's rig before the company was allowed to drill, we would have known before it was too late that there was no plan to contain a catastrophic spill. The Emergency Response Plan in fact is so incomplete at this time, it was not even to the point that the public could give proper review and feedback through this process. Therefore, we strongly suggest that once there is a complete draft Emergency Response Plan, you conduct another comment period so that we may address it. At this point it is hardly more than an outline and therefore essentially uncommentable. Safety is of utmost importance and our local communities need to know there is a good plan in place.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
1458	17	Groh	Keith		As the project is proposed, TransCanada may have Right of Eminent Domain, meaning the courts may force us into an	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					agreement on their terms with minimal compensation. The easement can be sold to any other company under the present contracts offered.	define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1458	18	Groh	Keith		If contamination of our land occurs, especially in later years and the responsible party cannot or will not pay the cost, government environmental agencies could clean it up and force the landowner to pay for the cleanup. This has happened to landowners when a crystal meth lab was put on their remote property without their knowledge. Oil spill cleanup could potentially cost much more than the value of the property.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. As noted in Consolidated Response LIA-2, the Department of State reviewed Keystone's financial stability and found it satisfactory to meet its proposed Project-related commitments. However, we do not have regulatory authority to require that Keystone provide a letter of credit or a bond to pay for damage or cleanup of a spill of oil.
1458	19	Groh	Keith		Because of this overhanging liability, I believe our land values will be drastically reduced. Any potential buyer would be forced to assume any liability you might later incur without receiving any compensation. If offered two properties, one with these overhanging issues and one without, which would you choose?	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.
619	1	Gruba	Kathy		The Ogallala Aquifer is a national treasure, supplying water to the bread basket of the U.S. I can't believe powers that be are considering running a pipeline across it. The sandy soil would channel any spills directly to the water underneath. There are plenty of messes made by oil that may never be cleaned up. They cannot possibly guarantee no spills. How can we in good conscience risk the Ogallala Aquifer? I know we are probably considered "the little people" in this part of the country, but the Aquifer is far from "little;" and the number of crops grown and people fed are far from "little" as well. Please don't do this.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1544	193	Guerrero	Rosalia	Citizen of Channelview	Opposes pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	194	Guerrero	Rosalia	Citizen of Channelview	Denial of this permit would be a sign that the federal government is willing and able to protect the people of the U.S. over the corporations of other countries.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1544	195	Guerrero	Rosalia	Citizen of Channelview	Those who would speak on behalf of this project have economic interests in seeing this permit go through. Although I don't think they are insincere when they say TransCanada is environmentally responsible, I would like to remind everyone and yourselves that the same was said of BP.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1544	196	Guerrero	Rosalia	Citizen of Channelview	And now, for those that would hold the pipeline faultless, as to air quality, that is like me coming to you and dumping my garbage on your front lawn and then patting myself for not dropping any along the way.	Section 3.12.1.2 includes a discussion of all regulations that the Project is required to comply with in order to minimize impacts to air quality, including health effects. Consolidated Response CAN-1 addresses development of Canadian oil sands. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						heavy crude oils.
1553	39	Guerrero	Rosalia	Air Alliance Houston	We also did not hear about this meeting last year or anything that was going on. We are not fly-by-night, we've been around for over 25 years, and usually we get all kinds of letters per day asking us for our comments. So I was really shocked when we just learned about this.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1553	40	Guerrero	Rosalia	Air Alliance Houston	Concerned about environmental justice issues for people in Port Arthur, TX.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
1546	200	Guith	Christopher	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	Net gain of 350,000 jobs associated with the project, and \$42 billion added to GDP. This would add \$600 million annually in state or local tax base.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1334	1	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	Thank you for considering the following points as you make improvements, additions, and changes to the Keystone XL pipeline Environmental Impact Statement. We are concerned that although many of these issues were raised during scoping, and most were captured in the Department's "Scoping Summary," they were still inadequately addressed or completely omitted from the draft EIS.	The EIS addresses all substantive issues that relate to the NEPA environmental review process that were raised during the scoping process. Table 1.7.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments received and the sections of the EIS in which they area addressed.
1334	2	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	The DEIS does not contain or evaluate a complete emergency response plan. This poses an unacceptable risk to Montana. The largely volunteer emergency personnel and potentially affected property owners and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of the plan. The disaster in the Gulf serves as a warning... if federal officials had paid more attention to the lack of a plan for dealing with a blow-out of BP's rig before the company was allowed to drill, we would have known before it was too late that there was no plan to contain a catastrophic spill. The plan is so incomplete at this point it is impossible to fully comment on. Thus, there should be another comment period on this aspect before a final EIS and permit is released.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1334	4	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	Integrity management plan• TransCanada has yet to submit an Integrity Management Plan for high consequence areas .. What will be the process for public comment on the IMP?	Keystone would submit its Integrity Management Plan to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) as required by PHMSA regulations. There is not a public review process for that plan.
1334	5	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	Oversight ...The Office of Pipeline Safety, according to the EIS would "conduct periodic inspections" of the proposed pipeline during operation. (EIS reference: page 3.13-14). What defines "periodic"? Also, what government agency will be doing oversight during the construction phase?	As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, Keystone must comply with PHMSA's regulatory requirements for design and construction, and PHMSA would conduct on-site inspections during construction. The requirements for and frequency of inline pipeline inspections and other monitoring activities are in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the Special Conditions presented in Appendix U of the EIS.
1334	7	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	• The DEIS doesn't analyze the environmental effects of tar sands oil, which some say is the 'dirtiest form' of energy available.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1334	8	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	• The DEIS does not analyze the full climate impacts of tar sands to be transported on the pipeline. The State Department says it does not have to do so, since production will occur in Canada. The Department should follow new guidelines from the Council on Environmental Quality on analyzing climate impacts of major federal actions, and it should ask the EPA to conduct a full lifecycle analysis of tar sands.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1334	9	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	The DEIS assumes there is a need for the Keystone XL pipeline but without doing a thorough, independent, and detailed analysis of the need for the pipeline. It glosses over the need and fails to analyze reasonable alternatives.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. Section 4.0 provides an assessment of potential alternatives to the proposed Project.
1334	10	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	If TransCanada is given a permit for this pipeline, the company will have the power to condemn landowners to build it. The company shouldn't get this power unless it is the best alternative to meet U.S. energy needs.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1334	11	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	The recently completed Alberta Clipper and Keystone I pipelines offer more than enough capacity for the most optimistic projections of tar sands production for many years; if not indefinitely. The DEIS ignores this existing over-capacity. The scoping summary report clearly outlines the questions to be answered, and the DEIS fails to do so.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS addresses all substantive issues raised during the scoping process. Table 1.9.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments received and the sections of the EIS in which they are addressed.
1334	13	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	Agriculture• The DEIS severely underestimates the impact that this pipeline will have on agricultural land, particularly irrigated land. Farmers and ranchers need assurance from this governmental process that they will not be sacrificed in order to make way for this pipeline. The DEIS states that agricultural land will recover in 1 year (EIS reference: 3.13-50, 3.14-26). Farmers know that it takes many seasons to recover from soil damage, weed introduction, settling, and everything else that will be associated with a massive construction project with	Consolidated Response FRM-1 describes potential impacts to farmland and ranches and Keystone's responsibilities to compensate for damage to these crops. The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from construction and from an oil spill and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil on and/or in the soils is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					huge heavy machinery. Also, the idea that crops will grow back after nature fixes the problem of any spills within one year is absolutely inaccurate and verging on offensive.	photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil (commonly called tar or asphalt) may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more.
1334	14	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	The EIS affords government land some protections but leaves agricultural reclamation up to landowner easements (EIS reference 3.2-12). Private landowners should be afforded the same protections as the government.	Page 3.2-12 of the draft EIS does not state that reclamation would be the responsibility of the landowner. Page 3.2-12 includes the following statement: "Keystone would be required to restore the productivity of the ROW and/or compensate landowners for demonstrated losses associated with decreased productivity resulting from pipeline operation." Keystone would return the construction right-of-way to approximately the same conditions that the land was in prior to construction as described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS).
1334	15	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	The Seriousness of noxious weeds to farmers and ranchers is clearly not understood because this EIS allows TransCanada a major loophole stating in 3.5-27 that it is ok if "benefits" outweigh the harm. How are "benefits" defined and who decides?	The language cited by the Commentor concerning "benefits" refers to language within Executive Order 13112 which directs federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species. In this case "benefits" would refer to the benefits to the United States provided by the Keystone XL proposed Project as described in Section 1.2. This Executive Order also specifies that feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk have been taken. The proposed mitigation measure for preventing the spread of noxious weeds are described in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, presented in Appendix B of the EIS. Mitigation measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds are described in Section 3.5.5.4 of the EIS.
1334	16	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	The EIS states that an oil spill would be no problem to mammals (EIS reference:3.13-45)	Sections 3.13.5.6 and 3.13.6.4 of the EIS acknowledge that there may be direct and/or indirect impacts to mammals, with the magnitude and duration of impacts largely determined by the season, areal coverage, amount of oil, effectiveness of the response actions, and the habitats and species present in the oil-impacted area.
1334	19	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	According to Appendix B of the EIS, Keystone commits to monitoring, repair and reclamation for several years. What defines "several" and shouldn't Keystone be required to monitor, repair and reclaim for as long as there is a problem?	Required monitoring in appropriate ABB habitat areas is determined by USFWS in consultation with DOS and will be defined at the time of publication of the Biological Opinion. See Appendix T of the EIS for the Biological Assessment.
1334	23	Gulick	Ed	Northern Plains Resource Council	Roads. According to the EIS, paved roads are not likely to require improvement or maintenance prior to or during construction, and gravel roads and dirt roads may require maintenance (EIS reference: 3.9.3.3 & Appendix T, p. 2-16). Clearly no research was done as to the road situation during and after construction of Keystone1 because had this research been done, the DOS would have learned road damage horror stories. The EIS needs to accurately place responsibility for all of the likely damage in the hands of TransCanada. Otherwise, the counties and taxpayers will be	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					left with ruined roads and the bill to fix them.	
254	2	Gumm	Jay	Senate OK District 6	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011~2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in my districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
254	3	Gumm	Jay	Senate OK District 6	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the projects economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
254	4	Gumm	Jay	Senate OK District 6	In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone 'XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
254	8	Gumm	Jay	Senate OK District 6	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
1546	107	Guysaind-Jaques		Canadian Embassy	Strong support, project should be considered in the context of the Canada and U.S. relationship which has spanned two centuries and is underpinned by the world's largest and most robust trading relationship.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	109	Guysaind-Jaques		Canadian Embassy	U.S. money spent on Canadian energy are recycled back into the American economy, through Canadian purchases of U.S. goods and services.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	112	Guysaind-Jaques		Canadian Embassy	Canadian oil sands are not as large as Saudi Arabia's, but significantly larger than Iran or Russia.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	114	Guysaind-Jaques		Canadian Embassy	A network of cross-border energy infrastructure already exists.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	116	Guysaind-Jaques		Canadian Embassy	Construction will create over 13,000 construction jobs from 2011-2012. 90% of the equipment used will be sourced within North America.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1546	117	Guysaind-Jaques		Canadian Embassy	Canada investing heavily at the federal and provincial level to strongly regulate and sustainably develop the oil sands.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1144	1	Gwin	Carlyle		I'm concerned about the oil spill as well as a whole lot of other issues where the federal government has overstepped its constitutional authority. In the end, I believe that the outcome for all of us depends more on the integrity of the individuals running the operation than whether they are from the government or the private sector. We don't need more expensive control; we need integrity in the oil fields, banks, & halls of Congress.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
361	1	Gyns	Lyndi	US Pipeline	Building the pipeline brings economic growth to the region.	Comment acknowledged.
361	2	Gyns	Lyndi	US Pipeline	Pipelines are the safest way to transport liquids in respect to the environment. We are strictly inspected to make sure we protect all biological resources. All impacted wetlands are restored back to their original state and construction is limited to the times of the year so that all wildlife is not impacted by construction. We construct to the most stringent environmental rules and are monitored by government agencies while we do so.	Comment acknowledged.
361	3	Gyns	Lyndi	US Pipeline	We at US pipeline support the Keystone Project.	Comment acknowledged.
62	1	Haesly	Jack		I am against strip mining of oil sands in the State of Texas for the extraction of oil from said sands. This is a terribly dirty and destructive process and restoration of lands after mining never leaves the subject land in a fully restored and acceptable condition. The pollution from such a process is on a plain with off-shore drilling and is totally unacceptable. Isn't it enough that off-shore drilling may have killed most of the flora and fauna in the Texas Gulf Coast? Do we have to destroy the Texas lands as well? Do not strip mine the Texas oil sands.	As noted in Section 1.1 of the EIS, the source of crude oil for the proposed Project would be oil sands in Canada. There will be no extraction of oil for the proposed Project in Texas.
93	1	Hageman	Glenn	Glasgow K-12 Schools	The Board of Trustees of the Glasgow School District support the construction of this pipeline. This will be a positive source of revenue for our school district and will supplement the education of our children in Valley County. Glenn Hageman Superintendent of the Glasgow Schools	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
978	1	Hager	Allen		I would really appreciate if you would consider having TransCanada move this pipeline east towards Omaha. This pipeline should not be underground especially through the largest freshbody aquifer anywhere in the world. If its decided that it should be allowed to come through this part of Nebraska, then you should make them build it above ground.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 address potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
1530	1	Hahn	Gordon	Saco School District 12A&B	This is a letter of support for the Keystone Pipeline and any agency that will be supporting the project, such as Big Flat Electric Cooperative.	Comment acknowledged.
1530	2	Hahn	Gordon	Saco School District 12A&B	Projects of this nature provide an economic opportunity to an area which can boost employment and assist schools with funding and possibly students.	Comment acknowledged.
1530	3	Hahn	Gordon	Saco School District 12A&B	The Board of Trustees for the Saco School District supports the Keystone Pipeline project and the connection that Big Flat Electric has with it.	Comment acknowledged.
1325	1	Hale	William		I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1325	3	Hale	William		The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: • Land-based; • North American; and, • Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	
1325	4	Hale	William		Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1325	5	Hale	William		Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1325	6	Hale	William		and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1325	7	Hale	William		Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1353	1	Haley	MariaLuisa	Arkansas Economic Development Commission	I am writing this letter to encourage the U.S. Department of State to consider a permit for TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project. I believe this project is instrumental in improving economic conditions in Arkansas - and the rest of the country. Hundreds of Arkansans depend on projects such as Keystone XL to keep manufacturing facilities running. Once approved, this project will put people to work immediately making pipe and other materials for the project - jobs that are desperately needed in Arkansas. These jobs will help provide taxes and strengthen consumer spending from manufacturing, construction and operation of the pipeline and related projects. Each day the project is delayed, we experience a loss of economic potential. It has been estimated that the Keystone XL project will create more than 13,000 private sector jobs and generate some \$60 million in direct payrolls, not to mention millions of additional dollars as a result of indirect jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
212	1	Hall	Doris		It seems that the states involved in this pipeline have no laws in place to protect their landowners and the environment. We are depending on the US Government for protection and fair treatment by the foreign companies (China and Canada) coming in and using our land and possibly contaminating our	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					land and water resources for years to come with no liability on their part just to line the pockets of the big oil companies. They have one big pipeline in place – why the need for another? Is there an endless supply of tar sands oil? What becomes of this line when the oil runs out? Why this pipeline at all and why no refine tar sands oil in Canada? It seems the process of mining and refining this oil causes more damage and use of resources than the value of the oil. Who is going to restore the damaged forests and where is all the contaminated water to go? Has our country learned anything yet from the gulf of oil spill?	the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project. Issues related to the life of the Project and taking the Project out of service are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
213	1	Hall	Doris		Who is financing this pipeline? Where is this "superior" pipe being manufactured and who stands to profit? I read that China is financing this project with Wal-Mart dollars – also the pipe being used is made in India. How can foreign countries come here – take our land – use possibly inferior materials – yet assume no liability in case of leaks and even pay no royalties? Does not our government stand behind its citizens?	The proposed Project would be financed by the applicant, Keystone and there is no involvement by Chinese investors, other than those who may own stock in the parent company of Keystone (TransCanada). As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. There are no royalties involved in transporting oil by pipeline. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.
1494	1	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	Under the No Action Alternative, if it is likely that other projects would be proposed to meet the increased demand, how can you justify saying that" ... the U.S. would not receive a reliable and cost efficient source of crude oil from the WSCB region and would remain dependent upon unstable foreign oil supplies from the Mideast, Africa, Mexico, and South America ... "?	The text referred to by the commenter has been revised to indicate that the U.S. would not receive a reliable and cost-efficient source of crude oil from the WSCB region in the near term.
1494	2	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.5.2.1 ES-5 Section "...Pegasus is considering an expansion of up to 30,000 bpd to PADD III as early as 2009." Since that is in the past, did Exxon upgrade the Pegasus line or not? On page 4-5, section 4.2.1, says this upgrade has occurred, need to update this sentence in the Executive Summary.	The Executive Summary has been revised substantially. Section 4.2.1 has been revised to include the most recent information on the Pegasus Pipeline.
1494	3	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.S.S ES-7 Section Before the project is approved MDEQ must make the following findings:(a) the basis of the need for the facility;(b) the nature of the probable environmental impact;(c) that the facility minimizes adverse environmental impact, considering the state of available technology and the nature and economics of the various alternatives;(d) in the case of an electric, gas, or liquid transmission line or aqueduct: (i) what part, if any, of the line or aqueduct will be located underground; (ii) that the facility is consistent with regional plans for expansion of the appropriate grid of the utility systems serving the state and interconnected utility systems; and (iii) that the facility will serve the interests of utility system economy and reliability; (e) that the location of the facility as proposed conforms to applicable state and local laws and regulations, except that the department may refuse	The text of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information on the Montana Department of Environmental Quality review of the Keystone application for a certificate of compliance under the Montana Major Facility Siting Act.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to apply any local law or regulation if it finds that, as applied to the proposed facility, the law or regulation is unreasonably restrictive in view of the existing technology, of factors of cost or economics, or of the needs of consumers, whether located inside or outside the directly affected government subdivisions;(f) that the facility will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity;(g) that the department or board has issued any necessary air or water quality decision, opinion, order, certification, or permit as required by 75-20-216(3); and(h) that the use of public lands for location of the facility was evaluated and public lands were selected whenever their use is as economically practicable as the use of private lands.If these findings cannot be made then DEQ must delay certification of the project.	
1494	4	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.1.2 ES-8 Line7 Insert: "On all lands in Montana, MDEQ would require additional mitigation measures for paleontological materials in its Environmental Specifications to be complied with by Keystone."	The Executive Summary has been substantially revised.
1494	5	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.1.2 ES-8 Line 8 MDEQ is not a land management agency. Further the MOU is to be applied to ALL lands in Montana, not just federal or state. Suggest using the following: "There is currently an effort among agencies in Montana such as BLM, DOS, MDNRC and MDEQ and other agencies to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the identification, evaluation and protection of paleontological resources in the state of Montana;"	The Executive Summary has been substantially revised.
1494	6	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.1.4 ES-9 Section Note: In Montana the pipeline would cross the Weldon-Brockton-Froid fault zone where seismic activity has been reported in the last 200 years.	The Executive Summary has been revised. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1494	7	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.2 ES-9 Section In addition to the impacts mentioned, settling of poorly compacted soils over the trench is expected following construction in small areas. This may be exacerbated if construction is unexpectedly delayed and extends into the winter season and the trench backfilled with frozen soils.	The Executive Summary has been revised. Trenches will not be backfilled using frozen soils. Section 3.2.2.3 of the EIS discusses temperature impacts on soil.
1494	8	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.3.1 ES-9 & ES- Section A few areas contain perched aquifers where groundwater is present at shallow depths in gravelly or 10 sandy aquifers underlain by shale or other confining layer. The backfilled trench in isolated areas may be more permeable and porous than the surrounding aquifers and groundwater may tend to collect and flow down the trench. Installation of trench breakers can reduce the flow of water along the trench but may not eliminate this flow. In a few cases additional water flowing along the backfilled trench could raise the water table in cultivated fields, reducing productivity in those fields. One such area described by a landowner to DEQ after leaving the Glasgow hearings, is located between the Milk and Missouri Rivers. Contact DEQ for more details. Add the following sentence to the end of this section: "The chance of a leak is considered low, at any point along the pipeline, but in the unlikely event that a leak occurred, groundwater quality and water supplies could be	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					adversely affected."	
1494	9	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.3.2 ES-10 Section Add to this section: "The chances of a pipeline spill affecting a single lake, pond or wetland stream are considered low, but if a spill were to occur, water quality, and aquatic life would be adversely affected. Water supplies also could be affected."	The EIS includes a revised Executive Summary that generally addresses this comment.
1494	10	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.3.3 ES-10 2 Line 4 "The pipeline would be constructed under streams and rivers with potential for vertical scour and lateral movement."	The Executive Summary of the EIS has been revised.
1494	11	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.4 ES-II 3 How would lost functions and values during the period between construction and the time when wetlands are re-vegetated be mitigated or compensated? Paragraph 3, line 6 add: "and would help ensure that potential effects would be...."	Compensatory mitigation is only required for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored to their previous function. During construction sediment barriers, trench plugs, temporary slope breakers, temporary mulching and tackifiers would be used to replace vegetation's function of mediating water infiltration into the soil and limiting sediment flow into streams and wetlands.
1494	12	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.5 ES-11 1 In the northern great plains, re-vegetation of the pipeline may only be achieved in two years in exceptional conditions. Drought and livestock grazing could prolong the time it takes to fully revegetate grasslands the right-of-way to more than five years.	The Executive Summary of the EIS has been revised. Section 3.5 of the EIS describes re-vegetation of grasslands within 1 to 5 years, but requiring 5 to 8 years in northern arid regions when combined with possible drought and livestock grazing. Section 3.5 of the EIS was revised from stating "Grassland impacts due to pipeline construction are expected to be minimal, and affected vegetative communities generally are expected to reestablish within 2 years." to stating "Grassland impacts due to pipeline construction are expected to be moderate, and affected vegetative communities generally are expected to reestablish within 1 to 5 years, but may require 5 to 8 years in northern arid regions with combined with drought and livestock grazing."
1494	13	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.6 ES-12 Section Electrocution of birds by transmission lines with six feet or more of separation between conductors is uncommon. Please read the APLIC document cited. Also, note that the 115kV transmission line that would serve pump station 09 is routed near a wetland and this routing is expected to create a waterfowl collision hazard.	The Executive Summary of the EIS has been revised. Section 3.6.4.1 was revised to reflect the waterfowl collision hazard: "The power distribution lines to Pump Stations 9 and 10 would cross the Milk River and associated oxbows and wetlands in Phillips County, Montana and are expected to present a collision hazard for waterfowl." Additional information on the crossings of Important Bird Areas was also added to this discussion.
1494	14	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.7 ES-13 Line 2 Change: "We impacted are expected " to "Few impacts are expected "	The Executive Summary has been substantially revised.
1494	15	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.7 ES-13 Section If a relatively large amount of water is withdrawn from a small stream, it may not result in a short-term impact. Also, although the chances of an unintended spill reaching a major river or stream are small, the consequences of a spill on fisheries resources, especially rare or ESA listed species could be severe.	The EIS includes a revised Executive Summary that generally addresses this comment.
1494	17	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	ES.6.13.2 ES-19 Last For a large spill in an aquatic environment, the size of the spill, composition of the spill, and the time paragraph between the spill and recovery of spilled oil would more directly relate to impacts to surface and groundwater and fisheries resources. Perhaps, the most difficult and time consuming spills would be those that occur in	The EIS includes a revised Executive Summary that generally addresses this comment.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					winter when flowing ice is present in rivers or when streams or rivers are in flood stage when there is moving debris in the water.	
1494	18	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	1.8 1-21 Tb11.8-1 Under Montana DNRC Note that the Department of Natural Resources has the authority to grant land use licenses but the State Land Board must approve permanent easements across state land.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1494	19	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	2.2.7.5 2-16 1 "However, the road infrastructure would be inspected prior to construction to ensure that the roads, bridges and cattle guards would be able to withstand oversized vehicle use during construction." The way this sentence is currently written, it is unclear if this is part of Keystone's proposal or this is a regulatory agency requiring this requirement. I would suggest identifying what agency is requiring this or if this is Keystone's proposal.	Section 2.2.7.5 of the EIS has been revised.
1494	22	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.1.1.1 3.1-1 1 The Black Hills Mountain Range was in South Dakota the last time we visited Mount Rushmore National Monument.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.*
1494	23	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.1.2.1 3.1-13 All Should there not be a discussion of significant (if there were any?) paleontological finds during the initial field surveys?	Significant paleontological finds will be identified to the appropriate state and federal agencies. However, to protect the material found, that information will not be included in the EIS. NEED AUTHOR TO VERIFY THAT THIS IS CORRECT.
1494	24	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.1.2.2 3.1-15 1 Line 4 to end: Delete "the document entitled Conditional Requirements for the Treatment of • Inadvertently Discovered Significant Paleontological Resources for the Keystone XL Pipeline" and replace with "MDEQ's Environmental Specificatio	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1494	26	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.2.2.1 3.2-9 2 Regardless of rock size, would the percent coverage of rocks be maintained so that it is equivalent to that found in adjacent undisturbed areas? Many small rocks could also reduce productivity.	Consolidated Response SOI-2 addresses concerns regarding topsoil, backfill, and restoration.
1494	27	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.2.2.2 3.2-11 5 It can take several years before differential settling manifests itself. One year of on the ground monitoring is unlikely to be sufficient.	Consolidated Response SOI-2 addresses concerns regarding topsoil, backfill, and restoration. As noted in PHMSA Special Condition 19 (see Appendix U of the EIS): Keystone shall maintain a depth of cover of 48 inches in cultivated areas and a depth of 42 inches in all other areas. In cultivated areas where conditions prevent the maintenance of forty-eight (48) inches of cover, Keystone must employ additional protective measures to alert the public and excavators to the presence of the pipeline." Those conditions are specified in Special Condition 19.
1494	28	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.2.2.2 3.2-12 1 The EIS cites a study by Keystone and notes that Keystone does not anticipate any significant negative impacts to vegetation or crops from soil temperature increases. Has the Department of State as lead agency done any independent verification of the information related to soil temperature increases predicted by Keystone? Has anyone checked to see if soil temperature increases are occurring over the recently constructed Keystone Pipeline in North Dakota or similar pipelines to determine whether the model used is reasonably accurate in its predictive capabilities?	Section 3.5.5.1 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to vegetation due to increased temperature in the soil in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline. The temperature study referred to by the commenter and included in Appendix L in the EIS was prepared by a contractor to Keystone. The contractor was selected due to his expertise in soil temperature assessments. Previous studies of pipeline temperature effects specific to agricultural crops have failed to show significant negative effects, with the exception of potential soil drying and related water availability.
1494	31	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.3.1.1 3.3-2 & 3.3-3 Tbl3.3.1-1 & 3.3.1-2	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Hells Creek' should be Hell Creek after the name of the formation at least in Montana and probably South Dakota as well.	
1494	32	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.3.1.2 3.3-11 2 Note that while Keystone has proposed three horizontal directional drill crossings in Montana, the type of crossing that would be used at other perennial streams or streams that contain sensitive fish species would be determined after an on-site inspection by DEQ and Keystone with invitations being extended to the landowner, representatives of the local conservation district, and MFWP. After this inspection the crossing method, calculated scour depth, burial below scour depth, width of deep burial considering the potential for lateral stream movement, and stream bank reclamation methods would be determined by DEQ.	Section 3 of the EIS provides the final list of HDD crossings proposed.
1494	33	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.3.1.2 3.3-11 3.3-12 Section All streams in Montana are subject to state water use classifications but the lengthy list of streams does not differentiate between the classifications. The classifications are determined by administrative rule. Review and describe the water use classifications for the affected streams in the Yellowstone, Missouri, and Little Missouri river drainages as listed in ARM 17.30.610,611, and 612 and ditches and lakes in 615. Water quality standards for each of these uses are listed in ARM 17.30.620 through 638. See more detail at http://deq.mt.gov/dir/legalChapters/Ch30-toc.mcp .	Section 3 of the EIS provides the final list of HDD crossings proposed.
1494	34	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.3.2 3.3-25 1 Why would infiltration to groundwater be reduced by vegetative clearing? Without a vegetative cover transpiration would be reduced resulting in more water available for infiltration to ground water.	Stormwater runoff could potentially increase as a result of vegetation clearing. As stormwater runoff increases overland as surface water, less water would infiltrate into the groundwater table. Further discussion of groundwater is found in Section 3.3.1.1 of the EIS.
1494	35	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.3.2 3.3-25 2 Explain further how blasting could affect groundwater by collapsing the strata?	As described in Section 2.3.3 of the EIS, blasting is no longer planned as part of installation activities for the proposed Project. In areas of shallow bedrock and cemented, dense soil, ripping would be employed.
1494	36	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[In subsection] 3.3.2 [page] 3.3-27 How does one seed with mulch or erosion control fabric? The sentence needs editing.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1494	37	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.3.2 3.3-28 2 Explain further how blasting could affect surface water resources. Increase suspended sediment, splash water out of stream, add nutrients? Be more specific.	As described in Section 2.3.3 of the EIS, blasting is no longer planned as part of installation activities for the proposed Project. In areas of shallow bedrock and cemented, dense soil, ripping would be employed.
1494	38	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.3.2 3.3-28 3 Rather than having to rebury or riprap stream banks, why not just do it right the first time and adequately bury the pipeline well below the scour depth during construction and carry this burial depth laterally far enough that the pipeline would not be exposed over its lifetime?	All stream crossing depths would meet the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) as described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, and the PHMSA Special Conditions presented in Appendix U of the EIS.
1494	39	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.4.2 3.4-3 1 Why wouldn't the same mitigation apply to wetlands that are not covered by USFWS easements? Unless a private landowner makes an alternate request, wetland functions and values should be restored or otherwise mitigated after pipeline construction.	No U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland easements are crossed by the proposed Project. The mitigation was removed. Methods for pre and post-construction reclamation monitoring of wetlands will be determined by the applicable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District Office.
1494	40	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[In subsection] 3.4.4 [page] 3.4-11 Section Excess sediment	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					control fabric should be cut away after and disposed of after disturbed areas are vegetated. Metal staples should not be used where livestock will be grazing after reclamation.	
1494	42	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5 3.5-1 Tbl 3.5-1 For the northwestern Great Plains native vegetation may be replaced by winter wheat as well as spring wheat in Montana.	Table 3.5-1 of the EIS was revised to add "winter and" before "spring wheat."
1494	43	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.1 3.5-15 Tbl 3.5.1-1 Under "Deciduous Forest" note that the project is unlikely to cross areas in Montana with quaking aspen, bur oak, post oak, blackjack oak, American, hickory, or common hackberry. Note that you may have an extra comma between the words American and hickory.	Previous comments and information from Keystone have indicated that deciduous forests are present along the proposed Project route. While no aspens are likely to occur, green ash and other deciduous trees may occur.
1494	44	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.1 3.5-15 Tbl 3.5.1-1 Under "Mixed Forest" note that the project is unlikely to cross areas in Montana with quaking aspen, bur oak, shortleaf pine, blackgum, or winged elm. Note that you may have an extra comma between the words water and blackgum.	Previous comments have indicated that areas of mixed forest habitat with juniper would be crossed by the proposed route in Montana. The tree species list includes general examples of mixed forest trees for the entire proposed right-of-way. Note in Table 3.5.5-1 that 0.6 mile of upland forest is crossed by the proposed Project in Montana.
1494	45	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.1 3.5-16 Tbl 3.5.1-1 Under "Riparian or Floodplain Woodland" note that the project is unlikely to cross areas in Montana with burr oak or American elm. Several cottonwood species may occur in the area as do several willow species (especially along Frenchman Creek).	The tree species list includes general examples of riparian and floodplain woodland trees for the entire pipeline right-of-way from Montana to Texas. Not all tree species would occur within any single forest patch. As presented in Appendix I of the EIS, riparian and floodplain woodlands occur within and are crossed by the proposed alignment in Montana. The tree list includes cottonwoods and willow.
1494	46	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.2.1 3.5-18 2 Under Prairie Dog Towns, somewhat different vegetative assemblages may occur at Montana prairie dog towns.	Grasses listed are based on available information from the South Dakota Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan.
1494	47	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.5.1 3.5-27 2 Heed the comments of landowners regarding the amount of time it will take to dissipate impacts to crops.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 describes potential impacts to farmland and ranches and Keystone's responsibilities to compensate for damage to these crops. The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from construction and from an oil spill and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil on and/or in the soils is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil (commonly called tar or asphalt) may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more.
1494	48	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.5.1 3.5-31 Tbl 3.5.5-2 Note that at most crossings of Montana streams there is not much riparian forest made up of tall trees as indicated in Table 3.5.5-2. Frenchman Creek is the stream with the most riparian trees and most of these are willows.	Table 3.5.5-1 lists 0.0 miles of forested wetlands crossed in Montana. Table 3.5.5-2 summarizes impacts by pipeline segment.
1494	49	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.5.1 3.5-33 Bullets Has NRCS agreed to devote the time to	Consultation with the NRCS is standard practice. As stated in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the Keystone XL project to carry out the consultations called for?	the Section 1.5.2.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B, NRCS would be consulted if there is any dispute between the landowner and Keystone as to what areas and to what depth would need to be ripped or chiseled, or the necessity or rates of lime and fertilizer application.
1494	50	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.5.1 3.5-33 Bullets What could be done to alleviate compaction of range and pasture lands? Would three passes with a single tooth ripper be sufficient to decompact rangeland soils within the construction ROW?	Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS and Section 4.11.1 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B address soil compaction. The latter includes criteria for successful decompaction and procedures to follow if compaction is not successful.
1494	51	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.5.1 3.5-34 Bullets. What could be done to re-establish shrub communities, especially sagebrush communities?	Additional mitigation measures for sagebrush communities specific to Montana is discussed in Appendix I of the EIS and the EIS was revised to incorporate those measures into the mitigation measures listed in Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS.
1494	52	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.5.2 3.5-35 Top of page Our experience based on qualitative observations after construction of the Express Pipeline was that ground squirrels and prairie dogs made use of decompact soils over the trench and in many cases seemed to prefer this zone for burrowing.	Comment acknowledged.
1494	53	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.5.5.2 3.5-36 Is there a more effective way to reestablish diminishing stands of big sagebrush than to simply plant and replant seed? Could planting of tubelings be more effective?	Specific mitigation measures identified by resource agencies were included within Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. Resource agencies have greater site-specific knowledge and recommendations for reclamation techniques. The EIS was revised to added planting big sagebrush tubelings as a mitigation measure as suggested by the commenter.
1494	55	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.6 Section Address the distribution of and potential impacts to reptiles in the study area.	Common reptiles found throughout the area in the vicinity of the proposed Project are listed in Table 3.6.1-1. Potential impacts to reptiles are discussed in Section 3.6.2.4.
1494	56	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.6.1.1 3.6-1 Section Are moose present in the study area in Montana? Are the moose populations large enough to be of concern? What habitats present in the study area do they prefer?	Moose were added to Table 3.6.1-1 in response to several comments. Habitats were described in Table 3.6.1-1. Moose are likely limited to riparian habitats in eastern Montana, especially the Yellowstone River drainage.
1494	57	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.6.1.2 3.6-4 Tb13.6.1-1 Is the eastern gray squirrel found in the Montana portion of the study area? See: http://fieldguide.mt.gov/detail/AMAFB070_1_O.aspx	It is unlikely that this species is present in the vicinity of the proposed Project in Montana and Section 3.6 of the EIS was revised accordingly.
1494	58	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.6.2.4 3.6-22 Section We also have observed snakes that were killed as a result of entanglement in the fine meshes of erosion control blankets.	Section 3.6 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to state the following: "Erosion control blankets, especially those supported by fine non-biodegradable monofilament meshes, can entangle and entrap snakes, small mammals and birds."
1494	60	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.7.1 3.7-1 & 3.7-2 Tbl 3.7.1-1 Shortnose gar are present in the Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam and in the Milk River in Montana. Pallid sturgeon are present in the Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam. Both these species should be added to Table 3.7.1-1.	Section 3.8 addresses federally-listed threatened and endangered species, including pallid sturgeon. Shortnose gar is a species of concern in Montana, this fish was added to Table 3.7.1-1 and is also discussed in the Appendix I of the EIS.
1494	61	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.7.1 3.7-3 & 3.7-4 Tbl 3.7.1-2 What are the rearing periods after spawning has been completed?	After spawning, the type and duration of habitat use for larval and juvenile fish rearing varies with fish species, life history stage, and site-specific conditions. For most fishes, eggs would be expected to hatch relatively soon after spawning activities (for example, 6 to 9 days for brown bullhead and 3 to 16 days for common carp). Therefore, use of these

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						waterbodies for larval rearing would be expected to overlap, at least partially, with the identified spawning periods in Table 3.7.1-2. Section 3.7 of the EIS was revised to provide additional information on larval and juvenile fish habitat use.
1494	62	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.7.3.1 3.7-15 & 3.7-16 Last & first respectively While it is true that removing significant amounts of riparian vegetation along the length of a small stream can increase water temperature that is not what is being proposed in Montana. Most of the streams that would be crossed lack tall riparian vegetation and most lack even low growing willows. Substantial changes in solar input are not expected at most stream crossings in Montana. The three major to moderate sized rivers that would be crossed with horizontal directional drills are not expected to have any riparian vegetation affected unless there is an unexpected release of drilling mud.	Comment acknowledged.
1494	63	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.7.3.1 3.7-16 Last Where in Montana is the water table shallow and exposed to the extent that there would be a significant paragraph increase in water temperature during trenching?	Water-bearing zones less than 50 feet below ground surface are presented in Table 3.3.1-2.
1494	64	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.7.3.1 3.7-17 1 What are the potential impacts of a dam and flume stream crossing? They would not require pumps.	Impacts would be similar to the dry open-cut stream crossing method. Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts.
1494	65	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.7.3.1 3.7-18 1 While surface water withdrawals may require water use permits in Montana, unless there is an underlying water right that protects in-stream flows, the permit may not contain any environmental protections. Therefore do not rely on the permitting process to limit diversion rates to levels that would protect aquatic resources.	Comment acknowledged.
1494	66	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.7.3.1 3.7-18 2 Frenchman Creek and Box Elder Creek do not contain shortnose gar, shovelnose sturgeon, or paddlefish. There are no records of sauger in Frenchman Creek. Frenchman Creek is listed by MFWP as containing the following recreational species: Northern pike, smallmouth bass, walleye, and yellow perch. The Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam contains the following recreational species: rainbow trout, brown trout, pallid sturgeon, shovelnose sturgeon, paddlefish, lake trout, northern pike, black bullhead, channel catfish, burbot, pumpkinseed, white crappie, yellow perch, sauger, and walleye (DNRC 1994). Check with Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks for a list of recreational fish present in the Yellowstone River and other rivers and streams near the proposed diversions.	Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1494	68	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.8.1.2 3.8-9 5 Additional aerial sage-grouse surveys were conducted by Keystone in 2010 and are attached for your review.	Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS was revised to include new information from sage-grouse surveys.
1494	69	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.8.1.2 3.8-12 Entire Section Please describe how many miles of distribution line would be located within 4 miles of sage-grouse leks in Montana. Based on the information available to DEQ the transmission line to Pump Station 10 would cross 21.8 miles of core sage-grouse habitat that has been identified by MFWP. The second part of the table below tallies the number of sage-grouse leks within four miles of a	Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information concerning power distribution lines and sage-grouse habitats in Montana and South Dakota.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					transmission line serving a pump station. [For table see page 8 of PDF 1494].	
1494	70	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.8.3.1 3.8-58 1 Construction of transmission lines and distribution lines in Montana may also affect swift fox (see http://fieldguide.mt.gov/detail_AMAJA03030.aspx).	Section 3.8.3.1 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information concerning power distribution lines and swift fox habitats in Montana and South Dakota.
1494	71	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.8.3.2 3.8-70 1 Would construction of the transmission lines or distribution lines be within one mile of the single bald eagle nest in Montana? If so, describe the possible impacts and mitigating measures.	One active bald eagle nest was identified within 1 mile of the power line route to proposed Pump Station 10 in Montana. Keystone has informed electrical power providers, BEPC, and Western of the requirement to consult with USFWS under the BGEPA relative to impacts to bald eagles.
1494	72	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.8.3.4 3.8-76 2 Check the distribution of northern redbelly dace in Montana. The distribution northern redbelly dace is shown at http://fieldguide.mt.gov/detail_AFCJB31020.aspx .	Section 3.8.3.4 of the EIS was revised to correct the Montana distribution of the Northern redbelly dace. The EIS states that this species occurs in the Upper Missouri River and its tributaries, the Yellowstone River, and the tributaries east of the Powder River.
1494	73	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.8.3.4 3.8-76 3 Check the distribution of pearl dace in Montana. The distribution pearl dace is shown at http://fieldguide.mt.gov/detail_AFCJB54010.aspx .	Section 3.8.3.4 of the EIS was revised to update the distribution of the pearl dace to include the following additional waterbodies: Milk River, Rock Creek, Willon Creek, and Frenchman's Creek. These Montana waterbodies contain potential pearl dace habitat.
1494	74	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.8.3.4 3.8-76 5 The sturgeon chub is found in the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers in Montana http://fieldguide.mt.gov/detail_AFCJB53020.aspx .	Section 3.8.3.4 of the EIS was revised to update the distribution of the sturgeon chub distribution to state that the sturgeon chub can be found in the Powder, Missouri, and Yellowstone Rivers and some of their tributaries in Montana.
1494	75	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.9.10.1 3.9-26 Tbl3.9.10-1 Land Ownership Affected by Power Distribution Lines (Miles Crossed): Do the miles crossed by the power lines take into account the updates from the electrical cooperatives that MDEQ has sent Entrex, as the source of the table is Keystone 2009c?	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	76	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10 3.10-1 Bullets Add bullet #12: "Social Benefits and Costs to the U.S. of increased access to Canadian crude."	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	77	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.1.I 3.10-2 Last Paragraph Before the second to last sentence, add the following sentence: "On a national level, the primary benefit of this line would be for PADD III refineries (and ultimately U.S. customers) to gain access to a more reliable and steady source of crude oil supply".	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	78	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-46 1 Add to the end of the first full paragraph: "In the short-term construction phase, using the numbers from TransCanada, up to 270 workers (15% of 1,800) from Montana would be needed over about 6 to 8 months. Within each state, additional jobs and income would go to immigrating workers who would leave the area upon project completion. In the long term, a small number of people would be needed to maintain the line in each state, but that beneficial effect would be minimal. Unemployment rates in the study area would probably not be affected in the long-term although there could be a short-term lowering of unemployment during construction in the more rural areas."	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	79	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-48 3 At the end of the last full paragraph, please add: "These construction camps would likely reduce impacts on nearby towns and service, but they would not eliminate impacts".	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1494	80	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-49 3 At the end of the third full paragraph, please indicate how much of the spending on outlays for fuel supplies, hardware needs, and parts/equipment would be done locally. Would it be the majority of spending or a smaller portion?	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	81	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-49 Under the headings "Local Economic Activity" and "Tax Revenue and Fiscal Resources", the case for benefits from the line would be helped if some of the numbers were quantified. A model like IMPLAN would have definitely made this section stronger, over the current general language.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	82	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-49 Last Paragraph Before the last sentence (which is also the last paragraph), please add the following paragraph: "In addition to the social benefits from this pipeline, there is a social opportunity cost to the economy of building the pipeline when compared to alternative ways to meet the need of the line (that is, additional oil delivery capacity from Canada to PADD III refineries). Alternative ways to meet the need for additional transfer capacity of crude oil might include expanding existing pipelines, using less oil overall, improvements in oil use efficiency, more domestic production close to PADD III, and developing alternatives to oil. Any social benefits from any of these alternatives that would occur if Keystone XL were not built would be an opportunity cost of this line. The next best alternative to the Keystone XL line would be the actual opportunity cost. It is important to note that this line is likely the only feasible alternative to meet the projected oil import needs for PADD III that this line is designed to serve, and thus the opportunity cost in this case is likely less than the social benefits of the line. (In other words, energy efficiency and the other alternatives would likely not be enough to meet projected import needs)."	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	83	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-50 Last Paragraph At the end of the last paragraph and last sentence, please add the following text: "Indeed, effects of up to 600 workers per spread could be significant in rural areas. Most of the effect would occur on smaller towns during construction when workers would be in the area. Most of these effects could be mitigated by Keystone if that is required of them. The effects would almost certainly be short term. Construction camps could take some or most of the public service costs and social costs off of small towns and counties in the area."	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	84	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.3 3.10-51 1 Under the heading "Property Damages and Values", the last sentence in the sole paragraph under that heading is insufficient. Please explain why long-term property values would not be affected and cite supporting documentation. Also, within this paragraph, discuss the easement payment that would be given to landowners for having the line on their property. If any damages occurred to land, how would landowners be compensated? Please explain that. Please talk about the following in this section ("Property Damages and Values). There would be some economic costs to landowners, even if they are not significant. These would come from soil compaction, erosion, invasive weeds, plant	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values. The EIS has been revised to include additional information on property values (see Sections 3.10.2 and 3.13.6.7). Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. Landowners would also be compensated for lost crops and for yields less than those on unaffected lands where lesser yields would result from proposed Project impacts as described in Section 3.9.1.3. Section 3.9.3 of the EIS discusses visual impacts of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					destruction, and interrupted cropping. Most of this would be on rangeland. Personal uses of the land may also adversely be affected. Also, viewshed values could be affected. Mitigation and proper siting could minimize these impacts. Please discuss these topics further or refer to another section that may discuss these impacts.	
1494	85	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-54 Section Section numbers off in this area. It goes from 3.10.2.3 to 3.10.2.2 Please add the Heading "Long term Property Values and Landowner Liability Issues" somewhere under 3.10.2.2 Operations Impacts. Please address the following potent	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	86	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-54 Section Under 3.10.2.2 Operations Impacts: Are there any economic costs from impacts to recreation or impacts to natural resources? If so, please address them. There would be additional costs to governmental agencies including the Montana DEQ of monitoring the construction and mitigation from this line. This should be addressed somewhere.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	87	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-54 Section Somewhere under the larger heading, "3.10.2.2 Operations Impacts", please add a subheading that says "Social Benefits and Costs from the Line". Under that heading please add the following text: "The main benefit to society from Keystone XL would be to transport incremental crude oil production from the WCSB across the border to meet the growing demand by refineries and markets in the United States PADD III area. There is an increasing need in the U.S. for foreign imports of oil (under current U.S. consumption levels), and an even greater need for imports from "friendly" nations such as Canada. As supporting evidence, there is binding shipper interest in the project, with contracts filling a part of the total capacity of this line. This pipeline would potentially benefit all residents of the U.S. and especially those that get their petroleum from P ADD III refineries (mostly Americans who live on the East Coast and in the Midwest). In other words, the benefits would be national and regional rather than local."Another potential social benefit from the line is more easily allowing P ADD III refineries to operate at or near capacity by providing a reliable source of oil imports to that region. Without this line, currently planned refinery expansions in P ADD III would likely still occur but it is uncertain whether they would run at as full of capacity in the future as they would without this line. This benefit is a bit speculative, as other lines might be built if Keystone were not."There is a social opportunity cost to the economy of building this line when compared to other alternative uses of those resources. This is the opportunity cost of what those jobs, energy, natural resources, and materials could be used for in their next best use in the U.S. Or world economy (note: there is a standard social opportunity cost for every type of economic activity undertaken in the economy). Alternative uses of the resources used to build Keystone might include investments in energy efficiency, improvements in gas mileage efficiency (and thus not needing this line), other economic projects such as buildings or	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					bridges, or saving the resources for a later time. This cost is mainly in the form of irretrievable materials, energy, worker hours, and capital used for the line. "There may be indirect benefits and costs from this line including effects on U.S. oil prices (likely to be insignificant) and any secondary effects on the oil market and grid operation as a result of the new pipeline. Also, the more oil obtained from a friendly source, the less that would need to be obtained from unfriendly sources and the less in costs of obtaining oil from unfriendly places."	
1494	88	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-54 Section Somewhere under the larger heading, "3.10.2.2 Operations Impacts", please add a subheading that says "Project Owner Benefits and Costs from the Line". Under that heading please add the following text: "Gross revenues earned from the pipeline (from shipper tariffs) would benefit TransCanada and potentially its stockholders. Gross revenues would translate into profits to the project owners, if the project earns enough over time. Profits could take the form of higher salaries, bonuses and promotions for its employees. Profits from this project may also increase the ability for TransCanada to expand or reinvest in other projects, and/or possibly result in a higher return for shareholders of TransCanada stock. Profits would likely take several years to make after initial operation (as revenues increase and interest costs on financing decrease). Profits could last the lifetime of the line and would go to both instate and out-of-state residents who are shareholders in the company."Construction and operational costs of the line would be borne by the project owners. Such costs would potentially include construction, operation and maintenance, local, state and federal taxes, mitigation, financing (debt payments), permitting, landowner payments, general overhead costs (e.g. legal staff), contingencies, and fines. Some of these costs may vary depending on final route selection and various mitigation actions required. If such costs were too great, or revenues are not high enough or the project did not get built, net losses could accrue to TransCanada and to company shareholders either in the short run (e.g. line doesn't get built and project owners are stuck with sunk project costs) or in the long run (the line is built and runs at a loss for many years). Another potential cost is the risk of the line being undersubscribed and TransCanada not getting enough shippers to fill it to capacity. At the present time, just over 380,000 BPD of commitment has been obtained for the proposed 900,000 bpd line. This risk may be small in the long run with the significant need for imported Canadian crude into the U.S. and the large refining capacity down in PADD III. On the other hand, the current recession could pose a risk of pushing profits and/or the project out into the future."	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	89	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.10.2.2 3.10-54 Last paragraph Could you explain the following sentence in the last paragraph? "The Keystone estimate implies an effective tax rate of 4.3 percent on the estimated capital costs. This tax rate is twice that of the Project average and may cause an overstatement of the taxes that would be paid to Montana counties."	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1494	90	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	The last sentence of the first complete paragraph states: "No existing public service facility expansions are would be required based on current Project projections." Is that really true in the more rural counties? Also, please take the word "are" out.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	91	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.11.3.11-1 Section DEQ continues to protest the fact that as a cooperating agency, it has not been allowed to examine the results of the cultural resources survey. DEQ has the means to ensure that all confidential information submitted in regards to cultural resources will be kept confidential and not for public view. It is difficult to make sound decisions regarding line siting and site impacts, if DEQ is not able to review the site information for Montana.	DOS has worked closely with MDEQ, BLM, and the Montana SHPO on developing the methodology for identification and evaluation of sites. MDEQ has been provided with copies of the survey reports and correspondence regarding concurrence between DOS and the Montana SHPO.
1494	92	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.11.1.1 3.11-3 Line 9 Replace "tries" with tribes	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	93	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.11.1.2 3.11-3 2 Statement regarding integrity types is misleading, as all are not needed to be present for a site to be eligible, and most prehistoric sites are generally not evaluated under setting, feeling or workmanship. Suggest re-wording or clarification.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	94	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.11.2.3 3.11-7 4 Replace (globally) use of "tipi ring" with stone ring or stone circle. Use of the term tipi ring is a misnomer and commonly offensive to many tribes.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	95	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.2.1 3.13-10 Tbl3.13.2-3 Footnote "C" is missing.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	96	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.5 3.13-17 Bulleted list The seasonal timing of a spill could also affect the impact. If a spill occurs at or near a larger river such as the Yellowstone or Missouri rivers during cold weather when ice is forming and moving in the current but before the ice is solid enough to support people and equipment, the released oil could be transported for much greater distances before response teams could boom and collect it.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	97	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.4.1 3.13-18 Top of page Where along the pipeline are soil conditions most conducive to corrosion? This should be disclosed in this section of the soils section.	See Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS for a discussion on corrosion and soil. Keystone would incorporate the corrosion prevention procedures required in the regulations of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and in the relevant PHMSA Project-specific Special Condition (see Appendix U) along the entire pipeline. Keystone would also be required to comply with the corrosion monitoring and repair and replacement requirements of those regulations and conditions. As a result, it is not necessary to identify the specific locations of soils most conducive to erosion.
1494	98	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.5.1 3.13-21 Winter Note that the release of relatively warm water from Fort Peck Dam dictates river flow and velocities year round.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	99	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.5.1 3.13-22 Top of page How long would it take for a pipeline shutdown and depressuring the line if a leak is detected? How far could ejected liquid material be deposited from the pipeline just downstream from a pump station where pressures are higher and just upstream from a pump station where the pressures would be lower?	As described in Sections 2.4.2.1 and 3.13.5.5 of the EIS, Keystone estimates the SCADA system would shut down flow within 12 minutes of detection of a release. In a submittal to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that responded to the issue of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						distance of oil ejected from the pipeline, Keystone provided the following statement: "Industry experience demonstrates that oil flowing through a pipeline buried at this depth would simply pool on the surface in the immediate area of the release. The Keystone XL pipeline will be buried to a depth of 4 feet. The anticipated worst case spray zone for an exposed or above ground pipeline is anticipated to be consistent with industry experience, i.e. in the 75 to 394 foot range." PHMSA concurred with that analysis.
1494	100	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.4.6 3.13-32 2nd topic The permanent ROW width is only 50 feet. What would contain a 5,000 bbl spill to the ROW?	The width of the permanent right-of-way of a pipeline is established to provide protection for the pipeline and to allow access for maintenance and monitoring activities. It is not established in relation to the potential size of a spill. The behavior of oil spills from the proposed Project is described in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS.
1494	101	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.5 3.13-33 Based on the best available information at this time, what is the probable maximum spill volume in Montana? We recognize that this volume may change based on final design.	As described in Consolidated Response OIL-2, the maximum release is estimated to be about 2.8 million gallons (66,500 barrels). That estimate was developed using the criteria listed in Consolidated Response OIL-2 and is not location specific. That may be the maximum release volume in Montana, or the volume may be lower due to the specifics of valve placement and terrain in Montana.
1494	103	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.5.3 3.13-40 Sediments Sediments, especially in armored channels, can be coarse grained.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	104	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.5.4 3.13-42 3 Does synthetic crude have the same properties as conventional crude oil with regard to its density and other properties?	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in this response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1494	105	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.13.5.4 3.13-43 Top of page While oil may be less prone to infiltrate into wetland vegetation, the recent oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico demonstrates that despite heroic efforts, it can penetrate great distances into wetland vegetation.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project, as are control, containment, and cleanup processes and the potential impacts of released oil. In addition, in Louisiana, the oil penetrated 100 to 200 feet into the marshes in very limited areas and primarily in areas exposed to high waves driven by high winds.
1494	107	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.14.2 3.14-2 - 3.14- Table 3.14.2-1 There are other existing pipelines in Montana than just the ones listed on Table 3.14.2-1, please see 4 attached map and table of existing pipelines in Montana.	Table 3.14.2-1 is a list of representative projects considered in the cumulative impacts assessment. It is not intended to provide a listing of all such projects since there are likely hundreds of existing linear and other projects that have contributed to the cumulative impacts within the area in the vicinity of the proposed project. However, we have added several of the pipeline projects provided to the table.
1494	111	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.14.3 3.14-12 Tbl3.14.3-1 Soils & Sediments section: include with present actions: loss of soil productivity w/in ROW; increase in soil temperature above and around the pipeline (may or may not be beneficial).	Soil productivity would likely not be lost within the right-of-way after reclamation is completed. Section 3.14.3.3 of the EIS was revised to address the increase in soil temperature above the pipeline.
1494	112	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.14.3 3.14-14 & 3.14-15 Tbl3.14.3-1 Past actions: many past actions were conducted without the benefit of archaeological surveyor mitigation, as section 106 was only established in 1966, so the statement indicating that past actions were conducted in accordance with relevant regulations is	Cultural resources have been or are undergoing surveys and are being identified for the proposed Project. The proposed Project would be constructed in accordance with requirements under Section 106 NHPA and other relevant federal, state and local regulations. Additional disturbance to cultural resources

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					inaccurate. Survey and evaluation over 20 years old is generally (depending on the SHPO/agency) considered inadequate by today's standards.	from future projects in the Project area would likely be subject to federal or state regulations that would require surveys, avoidance, and mitigation be conducted prior to installation, so it is likely that portions of the Project corridor with cultural sites would be subject to mitigation and avoidance measures during future projects.
1494	113	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.14.3.2 3.14-20 2 What about the potential impacts from increased soil temperature (i.e., dryer soil, thus less productive over long term)?	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1494	114	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.14.3.9 3.14-25 Section" Corona and wind generated noise could affect those living close to the interconnecting distribution and transmission lines .. Note that those persons living and working near the lines would have to take precautions to avoid electrocution;	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	115	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	3.14.3.12 3.14-27 Section The section on socio-economics does not discuss cumulative impacts at all. It just summarizes the main economic impacts. The main questions to ask in this subsection are:• How would socio-economic impacts from Keystone interact with socio-economic impacts from related actions to Keystone (such as new electricity transmission lines)• How would socio-economic impacts from Keystone interact with socio-economic impacts from unrelated actions to Keystone (highway construction, etc)It is stated in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph that: "The presence of construction workers requiring housing and other services is the primary socioeconomic impact of the proposed Project." That is not necessarily true. Short term jobs, income, property values, social disruption, and the benefits (and opportunity costs) of a friendly source of crude are all larger impacts. The expansion of refineries in P ADD III is not included as an action that would have. a cumulative effect. I therefore assume that this does not need to be dealt with.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	116	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	4.3.3.1 4-11 Section Having walked much of the Express Pipeline in Montana I have to disagree that it crosses much of a densely populated area. There is no Yellow River in Carbon County Montana. Express Pipeline avoids the Pryor mountains and generally parallels an existing natural gas and crude oil pipeline corridor in Carbon County, Montana. There is no reason to believe that landowner negotiations would be any more or less difficult than for opening a new corridor for the proposed project.	Section 4.3.3.1 of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1494	118	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	5.1.3 5-2 1 "There is currently an effort between DOS, BLM, and MDEQ and other agencies to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the identification, evaluation and protection of paleontological resources. This MOU will be completed prior to the ROD and will be added to the final EIS as an Appendix." Add text clarifying that the proposed MOU would apply to all lands in Montana.	Section 5.0 of the EIS has been deleted since the information in that section is included in the Executive Summary. The text clarification requested by the commenter is presented in Section 3.1.2.2 of the EIS.
1494	119	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	5.6.1 5-12 Section Would the use of sagebrush tubelings, brush beating rather than stripping the entire construction right-of-way in sage-grouse core habitat, and salvaging the sagebrush plants above the trench for use in reclamation also be methods of preserving and restoring sagebrush habitat?	Mitigation specific to sagebrush communities in Montana is discussed in in Section I-3.4.2.2 of Appendix I of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1494	120	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	5.9.1 5-19 Last Bullet "The proposed electrical distribution lines and 230-kV transmission line could generate adverse impacts on visual resources due to their high visibility." Add text noting that 115-kV and 138-kV transmission lines to pump stations could generate adverse impacts also.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	121	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	5.9.2 5-20 Bullet 19 "Adjust routing to reduce adverse aesthetic features where possible." Add text clarifying adverse effects on aesthetic features.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	122	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	5.9.3 5-21 1 Add the following for Additional Agency Proposed Mitigation Measures: Wherever practical, place new power transmission lines for pump stations along existing county roads, section lines, or field edges to minimize interference with adjacent agricultural lands.	The text of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1494	123	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	Figure Section 3.0 Fig 3.1.1-1 Add the traces of the Weldon-Brockton-Froid faults.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1494	124	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	I Attachment 1. DEQ has added in 2.11.2 In the event of unanticipated discoveries of cultural materials on Montana state lands during construction activities, in addition to the provisions outlined in the PA, the owner shall notify DNRC within 48 hours of the initial discovery. In the event of unanticipated discoveries of cultural materials on H-Lands in Montana, in addition to the provisions outlined in the PA, the owner shall notify DEQ within 48 hours of the initial discovery. Re-number the rest to 2.11.3 and 2.11.4	The text of Appendix I has been revised in response to this comment.
1494	126	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	Under the No Action alternative the relatively stable and secure source of North American Crude oil for the P ADD III market would not be met via the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline.	The EIS has been revised to reflect the latest information on environmental resources and routing.
1494	128	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	I-2.4.1 I-II Bullet 1 Delete - "despite a very low statistical probability of a leak ... "	Appendix I was revised in response to this comment.
1494	131	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	I-2.5.2 1-22 2 Line 1: (aka "tipi" terminology is NOT necessary, recommend removing.	Appendix I was revised in response to this comment.
1494	134	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	1-3.6.2 1-121 1 "In Montana, the proposed route does not cross any state wildlife management areas, state parks, national primitive areas, national monuments, national recreation areas, national forests, or any rivers in reaches designated as wild and scenic." Add text stating "In addition, the proposed route does not cross any national natural landmarks, natural areas, research natural areas, areas of critical environmental concern, research botanical areas, or outstanding natural areas. One special interest area, the Phillips County USFWS Wetland Easement, is crossed on the proposed route. No long-term effects are anticipated for this wetland easement."	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1494	135	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	1-3.6.2 1-122 3 Add text at the end of this paragraph stating "Proposed transmission lines for Pump Stations 12 and 14 would not cross any recreation areas named above. Although 0.9 mile of State Trust land would be crossed by the proposed line for Pump Station 12 and 1.0 mile of State Trust land would be crossed by the proposed line for Pump Station 14, effects to any dispersed recreation activities that may occur	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					there would be short-term and limited to construction."	
1494	138	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	1-4.9 1-154 Bullet 6 "Placement of pump stations and mainline valves in cropland would result in the loss of that land for agricultural purposes for the life of the Project. However, Keystone would compensate farmers for lost crops." How long would Keystone compensate farmers for lost crops, during construction or the operation of the pipeline?	Section 3.9.1.3 and Consolidated Response FRM-1 address compensation for lost crops.
1494	139	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[discussion of independent sage grouse survey followed by results] Approximate distances of the 47 greater sage-grouse leks identified for this report from various Project-related activities are given in Table 2. Distances are approximate due to: 1) the boundaries of certain Project-related activities would be expected to change as the Project develops; 2) lek locations may be somewhat fluid, moving slightly from year to year; 3) map scale; and 4) rounding error. Nevertheless, Table 2 shows that the proposed Project centerline is <1 mile from four leks, ≥ 1 but <2 miles from five leks, ≥2 but <3 miles from 16 leks, and ≥ 3 but < 4 miles from 11 leks. Further, of 23 leks that are within 4.0 miles of either the proposed centerline or a MT DEQ alternative, only four are closer to the proposed centerline while 14 are closer to a MT DEQ alternative, and five are approximately the same distance from either. No leks are within 4.0 miles of MDEQ route alternatives M TV-5 through MTV-12, and MTV-19 (Map Sheets 1-7). Seven leks are within 4.0 miles of the transmission line to PS-09, three leks are within 4.0 miles of the transmission line to PS'10, two leks are within 4.0 miles of the transmission line to PS-11, six leks are within 4.0 miles of the transmission line to PS-14, and one lek is within 4.0 miles of each of the transmission lines to PS-13, PS-16 and PS-17. A total of 11 leks are within 4.0 miles of a pipe yard.	Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information regarding the proximity of sage-grouse leks to facilities based on 2010 survey results.
1494	140	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[discussion of independent sage grouse survey followed by results] South Dakota Lek Activity SO GFP provided locations of many historical greater sage-grouse leks in Harding County (Map Sheets 7-8). Of these, 63 leks are within 4.0 miles of a Project-related activity, but many of these locations (23) are duplicates or alternate lek sites, reducing the actual number of leks TABLE 2 COMPARISON OF DISTANCE OF MONTANA GREATER SAGE-GROUSE LEKS FROM PROJECT-RELATED ACTIVITIES [For Table see page 29-30 of PDF 1494] within 4.0 miles of the Project to 40. Of these 40 remaining sites, most are historic allocations and/or counts that are ≥20 years old. All historical and "priority" leks within 4.0 miles of a Project-related activity were visited during the April 2010 aerial searches. It is likely that many of the historical leks are no longer active (for example, some lek locations were cultivated). SD GFP also provided the locations of four "priority" leks within 4.0 miles of the Project which are known to be "recently" active. AECOM (2009) counted 15 displaying males at one of these sites (ID 8) in April 2009, but no sage-grouse were seen at any of these leks during the April 2010 aerial searches. Table 3 summarizes information for "priority leks" within 4.0 miles of the Project. [For Table 3 see page 31 of PDF 1494].	Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information regarding proximity of sage-grouse leks to facilities based on 2010 survey results. Lek surveys completed in 2010 followed protocols specified by resource management agencies.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1494	141	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[discussion of independent sage grouse survey followed by results] Distances of "Priority" Leks from Project-related Activities Approximate distances of the 4 "priority" greater sage-grouse leks from various Project-related activities are given in Table 4. The proposed Project centerline in South Dakota is <1 mile from one lek, ≥1 but <2 miles from one lek, and ≥2 but <3 miles from two leks. ID 8 (active in 2009) is <1 mile from a pump station (PS-16) and its associated transmission line. ID 10 is <1 mile from a pipe yard (PY-12).	Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information regarding the proximity of sage-grouse leks to facilities based on 2010 survey. Lek surveys completed in 2010 followed protocols specified by resource management agencies.
1494	142	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[discussion of independent raptor surveys followed by results] WESTECH Environmental Services. Inc. repeated raptor nest aerial searches for the Project in April 2010, based on the Project's March 2010 centerline. The search corridor was enlarged. And the searches were expanded to include several alternative routes proposed by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MT DEQ) as well as transmission lines to proposed pump stations, pipe yards. Contractor yards and other Project-related activities....Following field surveys GPS data were plotted relative to the March. 26 2010 centerline. MDEQ proposed route variations, transmission, lines, and associated facilities (e.g. pipe yards. Contractor yards" etc.) The distance from each feature to active nests was determined within the relevant survey corridor. A summary of the data relevant to the proposed centerline are presented in Attachment 1; a summary of the data relevant to the project transmission lines and facilities that are off the right-of-way (pipe yards, contractor yards, etc.) as represented in Attachment 2. The attached maps depict each nest that was located within the entire 1-mile radius buffer (2 miles total) of the Project and along all 19 MDEQ route variations. Shapefiles that are submitted separately also depict each nest that was located within the 1-mile radius buffer of the Project and along all MDEQ route variations. Since the DEIS has specified a 0.5- mile radius seasonal no-construction buffer, only nests within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project are summarized below. Also, only the 9 preferred MDEQ route variations are compared in Table 2.	Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information regarding the proximity of sage-grouse leks to facilities based on 2010 survey. Lek surveys completed in 2010 followed protocols specified by resource management agencies.
1494	143	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[discussion of independent raptor surveys followed by results] Montana: Raptor nest searches located 52 raptor nests within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project centerline in Montana, six raptor nests within 0.5-mile radius of project transmission lines, and zero raptor nests within 0.5-miles of associated facilities. Table 1 summarizes Montana raptor nest data. Table 1. Raptor Nest Status - Montana, April 2010 [For Table see page 37 of PDF 1494] Raptor nest searches in Montana in 2009 identified 171 nests within the narrower corridor, including active, inactive, and unconfirmed nests. Many of the unconfirmed or unknown nests identified in 2009 were determined to be magpie nests during the 2010 survey. Small raptors, such as merlins (Falco columbarius), may occasionally use magpie nests; however, the likelihood of merlins or other small raptors using magpie nests is very low compared to the likelihood of magpies or other non-raptors using these nests. Consequently, magpie nests were not recorded in 2010. In total, 123 raptor nests were identified	Section 3.6.1.4 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information from aerial stick nest surveys based on 2010 results.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					within 1 mile of the centerline, 20 raptor nests were identified within 1 mile of transmission lines, and 5 raptor nests were identified within 1 mile of associated facilities. A total of 148 raptor nests were located within 1 mile of all proposed Project components in Montana. In addition to searching for raptor nests adjacent to proposed Project components, searches were also completed in a 1-mile radius of each recommended MDEQ route variation. The DEIS identified g preferred MDEQ route variations. Table 2 presents raptor nests that were located within a 0.5-mile radius of the preferred MDEQ route variations and the number of raptor nests within a 0.5 mile radius of the corresponding proposed Project centerline. Table 2, Raptor Nest Status Summary by MDEQ Preferred Route Variation [For Table see page 38 of PDF 1494]	
1494	144	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[discussion of independent raptor surveys followed by results] South Dakota: Raptor nest searches located 43 rap tor nests within a 0.5,-mile radius of the Project centerline in South Dakota. 14 raptor nests within 0.5-mile radius of project transmission lines. and 2 raptor nests within 0.5-miles of associated facilities. Table 2 summarizes South Dakota raptor nest data. Table 3. Raptor Nest Status - South Dakota, April 2010 [For table see page 39 of PDF 1494] The 2009 raptor nest searches located 25 nests within the narrower survey corridor. The 2010 raptor nest searches located a total of 78 raptor nests within 1 mile of the centerline, 37 raptor nests within 1 mile of transmission lines, and 3 raptor nests within 1 mile of associated facilities. A total of 118 raptor nests were located within 1 mite of all proposed Project components in South Dakota.	Section 3.6.1.4 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information from aerial stick nest surveys based on 2010 results .
1494	145	Hallsten	Greg	Montana DEQ	[discussion of independent raptor surveys followed by results] Nebraska Raptor nest searches located 36 rap tor nests within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project centerline in Nebraska, 5 raptor nests within D.S-mile radius of project transmission lines, and zero raptor nests within D.5-miles of associated facilities. Table 3 summarizes Nebraska raptor nest data. Table 4. Raptor Nest Status - Nebraska, April 2010 [For table see page 40 of PDF 1494] The 2009 raptor nest searches located 30 nests within the narrower survey corridor. The 2010 raptor nest searches located a total of 58 raptor nests within 1 mile of the centerline, 9 raptor nests within 1 mile of transmission lines, and 3 raptor nests within 1 mile of associated facilities. A total of 70 raptor nests were located within 1 mile of all proposed Project components in Nebraska.	Section 3.6.1.4 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to updtae aerial stick nest survey data to reflect 2010 survey results.
873	1	Hamer	Nancy		As Nebraska poet Loren Eiseley stated "If there is magic on this planet, it is contained in water." The time to prevent a disaster from happening is now, not once the damage is done. There is grave concern about the supervision of this project, the quality of materials being used, and the result of a "quick fix" which could easily contaminate our land and water. Please say no to TransCanada's plan to run this pipeline through our state and aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. REG-2, As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project.
875	1	Hamer	Doug		The Keystone Pipeline comes at too great of environmental price tag to the State of Nebraska and its delicate water system. Just say no to the Keystone pipeline project. Any	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					minor screw up which could potentially contaminate the aquifer or our land would be a despicable travesty.	
280	1	Hamilton	Angela		Please do not allow the building of a new pipeline directly through one of the largest underground sources of fresh water in the world. The Ogallala Aquifer is the single most important source of water in the High Plains region, providing nearly all the water for residential, industrial, and agricultural use. Without irrigation from the Ogallala Aquifer, there would be a much smaller regional population and far less economic activity. More than \$20 billion worth of food and fiber depend on the aquifer. There are other routes on which a pipeline could be built.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. and ALT-1.
457	1	Hamilton	Michael		Please stop building any pipeline over any and all parts of the Ogallala Aquifer. There are no promises in life, to do no harm. To build the pipeline would in danger human life, let alone any other life forms, if and when there is a break in the pipeline. Water and oil brim do not mix. We import oil now, down the road after the line brake and or spill, we will be importing water. We will have destroyed fresh water for human use, farmland, etc. At the end of the line, in the refining process, it will take a very large amount of water to process. That discharge water is extremely toxic, and from what I have read cannot be used. Where do you store the toxic water, time, and cost? I guess dump it into the ocean and kill anything and everything. If it enters the food chain, not tomorrow but shortly. We humans will die.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. The proposed Project does not include construction, retrofit, or operation of any refineries that could receive crude oil transported through the proposed Project. Refinery operations are required to be conducted in compliance with permits that limit air emissions and water discharges, and the proposed Project would not alter those permit requirements.
242	1	Hamling	Marian		I have 160 acres of crop ground that the Canadian Keystone pipeline will come through at the southwest corner. Legal description. NW 1/4 29-18-8, Boone County, Nebraska... The water flows from the southwest to the northeast through the middle of the farm. My concern is that if there is an oil leak during irrigation season there is a possibility of not being able to run a pivot and losing a crop. On hot sunny days, a crop can be lost in a few days. The input cost of a corn crop at approximately \$471.24 an acre is \$75,398.78 on 160 acres. After checking with a Federal Crop Insurance agent, I was informed that Federal crop does not cover this type of situation.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project. The commenter described a third party claim that would have to be directed to Keystone for review and payment.
242	2	Hamling	Marian		Another concern is an oil leak getting to a neighbor's farm, could also cause an irrigating problem, or oil and ground cleanup during planting, irrigating or harvest season. Will there be lawsuits from my neighbors? Who will pay for these damages?	If a spill occurs, Keystone would be liable for cleanup costs and related compensation as described in Consolidated Response LIA-1.
242	3	Hamling	Marian		The steel that is going to be used for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project will be coming from China, and is of inferior quality. This steel is 60% lower quality than that which is manufactured by Nucor Steel in Norfolk, Nebr. This pipe, which will be buried only 4 ft. deep and under 1440 PSI. is a huge concern, especially after learning of the leak in Clearbrook, Mn., Nov. 2007, catching fire and killing two workers. Also in June, 2008 an oil leak occurred in Red Deer River, Alberta released 8,400 gals. of crude oil. Also leaks occurred in Pine River, BC, in August 2000, Burnaby, Be July 25, 2007, and Cohasset, Mn in July of 2002. Even small	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the proposed Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe potential environmental impacts associated with a spill of oil from the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					releases can contaminate soils, rivers and vegetation and especially the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska	
242	4	Hamling	Marian		I also strongly suggest that a Clean Up Fund be provided by TransCanada for catastrophic events such as described above, and for the decommissioning when the pipeline is no longer in use, such as removal of pipeline equipment and restored to original condition.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
650	1	Hancock	Lynn	Booker/Hancock & Associates	Dear Ms. Orlando:I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked.	Comment acknowledged.
650	4	Hancock	Lynn	Booker/Hancock & Associates	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States	Comment acknowledged.
650	5	Hancock	Lynn	Booker/Hancock & Associates	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
650	6	Hancock	Lynn	Booker/Hancock & Associates	In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
650	7	Hancock	Lynn	Booker/Hancock & Associates	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1414	1	Hand	George	Canadian Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc	Canadian Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc., (CVEC), is a rural electric cooperative serving approximately 24,000 retail electric consumers in rural, East Central, Oklahoma. CVEC has been selected as the electric power and energy provider for one of the pumping stations along this pipeline. This particular pump station is located near Cromwell, Oklahoma. This is a very rural area with few job opportunities, struggling schools and a limited tax base. This pipeline project will have a very positive impact on all these concerns both during construction and with the residual long term economic infusion from the pipeline operation into the economy. The opportunity to be the retail electric power and energy provider for this pipeline pump station will have a positive impact on all existing CVEC customers/members as we strive to keep the cost of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					electricity affordable to rural Oklahomans in our service area. Also this pumping station is fortunately located near an existing 138,000 kV transmission line (same section) thus requiring very little construction of new transmission line.	
1414	2	Hand	George	Canadian Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc	CVEC is supportive of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourages the Department of State's confirmation of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
313	3	Hanrahan	Deborah		Taking into account the soil in and around this river is a very sandy soil which is very permeable and, also highly erosive. An oil spill in this soil would be quick to leach into the groundwater and river.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response AQF-3 addresses the permeability of soils over groundwater to penetration of oil .
313	4	Hanrahan	Deborah		The rugged terrain along and near the Cheyenne River is a mixture of extremely steep hills and ridges. Here large land movements are very common. This is where a large area of land (the size of several or more football fields) will break and drop off a steep bank (or cliff) falling several hundred feet below to the river bed taking tons of soil, rocks, trees down in the landslide. The proposed pipeline will cross a very unstable area along the Cheyenne River where these massive landslides are known to occur. Before making your decision, I plead with you to please take into consideration the devastation that would occur if this pipeline would sheer off from the force of a large landslide and spew into the river below.	Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route.
313	5	Hanrahan	Deborah		This would be detrimental not only to the hundreds of thousands of people who rely on this water source for their daily lives, but to the many farms and ranches who need this water for their livestock and crops, which is their very livelihood producing food for the world. And for the abundant wildlife that roam so freely here. Water is our most precious commodity. Water is life.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised and addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stockpond, well, or stream used as a source of water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
792	1	Hansen	James	Columbia University	Building a pipeline to carry tar sands oil to the United States makes no sense... Building the pipeline should not be approved.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
792	2	Hansen	James	Columbia University	...Allowing it to be built would be inconsistent with President Obama's frequent statement that we have a "planet in peril". Our planet today is close to climate tipping points. Ice is melting in the Arctic, on Greenland and Antarctica, and on mountain glaciers worldwide. Many species are stressed by environmental destruction and climate change. Continuing fossil fuel emissions, if unabated, will cause sea level rise and species extinction accelerating out of humanity's control.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Increasing atmospheric water vapor is already magnifying climate extremes, increasing overall precipitation, causing greater floods and stronger storms. Stabilizing climate requires restoring our planet's energy balance. The physics is straightforward. The effect of increasing carbon dioxide on Earth's energy imbalance is confirmed by precise measurements of ocean heat gain. The principal implication is defined by the geophysics, by the size of fossil fuel reservoirs. Simply put, there is a limit on how much carbon dioxide we can pour into the atmosphere... Failure to halt these fossil fuel extractions will force today's young people to either find a way to suck CO2 out of the air, at an estimated cost2 of \$40 trillion for 100 ppm of CO2, or suffer a deteriorating climate out of their control. This explains what I mean in saying that building this pipeline makes no sense....	
954	1	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Many members of the Nebraska Farmers Union are directly impacted by the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline and have expressed concerns about the unfair treatment of landowners and the potential environmental impacts the construction of this pipeline could bring.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
954	2	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	After the public information hearings recently held in Nebraska, Nebraska Farmers Union members are more concerned than they were before. The view of our members is that these hearings were long on spin and short on facts. The list of environmental, routing selection, human health, landowner treatment, and environmental concerns were not answered. Instead the list of unanswered questions at this point in the process continues to grow. Landowners and citizens deserve much better information than they have received to date before this pipeline proceeds.	The comment meetings were held to provide the public with the opportunity to comment on the draft EIS consistent with the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing NEPA. Those meetings were designed to allow time for the public to comment on the draft EIS. They were not intended to be conducted in a question-and-answer format.
954	3	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Nebraska's Sandhills are a very unique and fragile environmental and geologic formation that sets on top of the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
954	5	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	It appears to us that Keystone XL Pipeline is taking an unnecessary shortcut right through our precious Sandhills. Nebraska Farmers Union asks further consideration of several issues prior to granting a Presidential Permit. What is the purpose of the pipeline? Is it really needed?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
954	7	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	There should be a complete life cycle analysis by EPA, of tar-sands greenhouse gas emissions, climate-risk issues, and sweet crude or other energy alternatives.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
954	8	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	A comprehensive analysis of the many varied site-specific environmental impacts and considerations involving water crossings, soil types and profiles, livestock and wildlife implications, vegetation and re-vegetation, cultural and paleontological resources, and construction and reclamation, as understood and identified by those people and landowners who will be directly impacted along the path of the pipeline.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Consolidated Response CMT-3 discusses how DOS conducted an extensive public scoping and comment process that included public meetings, opportunities to provide comment at public meetings or in writing by letter, fax, email, or on a website.
954	9	Hansen	John	Nebraska Farmers Union	Are U.S. landowners concerns being represented properly by TransCanada?	Specific landowner concerns are addressed in easement negotiations with Keystone. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1386	1	Hansen	Nancy	McCone County Health Center	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... I attended the meeting in Circle on May 19th and land owners shared their concerns; but I truly believe that the majority of people in McCone County support the Keystone project. This would be a huge mistake; and I urge the granting of the permit.	Comment acknowledged.
1386	4	Hansen	Nancy	McCone County Health Center	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers... Pipelines are the [safest,] most reliable, economical [and environmentally favorable] way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the United States... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay... Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver ...	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1386	5	Hansen	Nancy	McCone County Health Center	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, [economical and] environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1386	6	Hansen	Nancy	McCone County Health Center	America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
766	1	Hanson	Jacob	Sustainable Design Solutions	Tar sands are one of the most destructive and inefficient energy sources ever seen, and I find it highly irresponsible and reckless to promote their further development and consumption through building the Keystone XL Pipeline. Considering the net energy, or EROEI (Energy Return on Energy Invested) of tar sands compared to other energy sources makes another strong case against this project. [Tar	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sands have an EROEI below 2 or 3, while wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and other renewable sources have EROEI ratios over 10. This shows just how wasteful and unsustainable tar sands are as a source of energy.] Furthermore, the carbon impact per watt of tar-sands-based energy is monumental--3 times more than conventional fuels. If tar sands are allowed to continue development on a large scale, they will profoundly exacerbate the climate crisis and eventually contribute to the largest migration of environmental refugees ever seen, along with wars for resources and chaos on an unprecedented scale. Please consider the well-being of your children and of generations to come, and realize that much more than money or economics is on the table with this decision.	sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
766	3	Hanson	Jacob	Sustainable Design Solutions	...[If tar sands are allowed to continue development on a large scale,] they will ... eventually contribute to the largest migration of environmental refugees ever seen, along with wars for resources and chaos on an unprecedented scale. Please consider the well-being of your children and of generations to come, and realize that much more than money or economics is on the table with this decision.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1115	1	Hanson	Keni		As a resident of Nebraska, I am extremely concerned about the Keystone XL pipeline and its potential to contaminate the Ogallala Aquifer. I request that you examine this issue further.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1115	3	Hanson	Keni		... and strongly urge you to halt this project.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1115	4	Hanson	Keni		The oil leak in the Gulf should amply demonstrate the problems Nebraska would face in the event of a disruption in the Keystone pipeline.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1115	5	Hanson	Keni		Please effectively govern to assure Nebraska has a clean, safe water supply!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
197	1	Happ	Jeanne		I have read the Keystone XL draft EIS. Will TransCanada be committed to the standards they have outlined in it? Will they be held accountable for environment damage? Will they be persistent in monitoring for oil spills, in the reclamation of the land in the corridor, in repairing damages to roads, & effective in cleaning up of Oil spills which are inevitable?	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Keystone would also be legally liable for damage during construction, as described in the easement agreements and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS; and for costs associated with spills from the Project as described in Consolidated Response LIA-1. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						of the proposed Project.
197	2	Happ	Jeanne		My concerns include the potential contamination of the Sandhills & Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
197	3	Happ	Jeanne		My concerns include the loss of Sandhills vegetation & erosion.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
197	5	Happ	Jeanne		Why is it necessary to build this extension through Montana, S. Dakota, Nebraska, & Kansas when the extension from Cushing will go to the refineries on the coast?	As noted in Section 4.3 of the EIS, the proposed route and alternative routes were developed based on the need to connect to the approved Canadian portion of the proposed Project and to the northern end of the Cushing Extension.
197	6	Happ	Jeanne		The short term boost to the local economy will not make up for the costs of damages to the environment & the cost incurred for roads, etc. by the county taxpayers.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
197	8	Happ	Jeanne		Potential liability should not be borne by the landowners.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
197	9	Happ	Jeanne		It will decrease property values and agricultural use.	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values.
197	10	Happ	Jeanne		Landowners should not have the easement appropriated by eminent domain by a foreign entity.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. If easement negotiations with landowners are not successful, Keystone would initiate eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response EAS-2 also addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
263	1	Happ	Jeanne		The attached photo of a sand "blowout" shows what can happen in the Nebraska Sandhills when it has been denuded of vegetation. The path of the Keystone XL Pipeline through Wheeler County, Nebraska, is near the east side of this "blowout".	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
263	2	Happ	Jeanne		Will TransCanada be committed to restoring it's corridor through these Sandhills beyond one to five years, even if it takes ten to fifteen years or more?	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1433	1	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy	Canada is an important and reliable trade partner and is the world's largest supplier of oil and natural gas to the United States, supplying 12 percent of U.S. petroleum consumption needs and 18 percent of U.S. petroleum imports. ...This stable, long-term energy supply is critical to U.S. energy security at a time when global supplies are often found in geopolitically unstable regions of the world, and production from once reliable sources is declining. The economic impact of the construction of the KXL pipeline is significant.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1433	2	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy	When completed, the KXL pipeline will have the nominal capacity to deliver up to 900,000 barrels per day of crude oil to U.S. refineries. The KXL pipeline project will create 13,000 well-paying construction jobs in 2011-2012. In addition, during construction it will generate \$486.36 million in tax revenues for state governments and \$99.1 million for local entities where the pipeline is located. A report by the Canadian Energy Research Institute (CERI) concluded that the economic impact of Canadian oil sands development is expected to lead to the creation of more than 342,000 new U.S. jobs between 2011 and 2015. In addition, CERI determined that as oil sands production increases in Canada, so will the demand for imported U.S. goods and services, adding all estimated \$34 billion a year to U.S. gross domestic product in 2015, and rising to \$42.2 billion in 2025.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1433	3	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy	Although some parties have opposed the project based on concerns related to greenhouse gas emissions, total greenhouse gas emissions from the Canadian oil sands industry is less than 0.1 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, and 0.5 percent of U.S. emissions. The oil sands industry is constantly reducing emissions by employing advanced technologies and increasing efficiency, and according to the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers and Environment Canada, emissions have decreased by more than 30 percent per barrel since 1990.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1433	4	Harbert	Karen	Institute for 21st Century Energy	The Energy Institute strongly opposes the suspension of review or other delays to this critical project, as well as unwarranted new permitting requirements. The regulatory process for the KXL pipeline project is being conducted in accordance the National Environmental Policy Act. The environmental review of this project has been comprehensive, transparent, and should not be delayed. The Department of State, along with 11 additional cooperating and 10 assisting agencies, counties and resource districts have also been involved in its review. The current process provides a myriad of opportunities for interested parties to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Suspending the review process of the KXL project would bring about unnecessary delay and uncertainty for potential investors.	Comment acknowledged.
447	1	Harbison	Gerard		I fully support the Keystone XL pipeline extension. America needs sources of oil in stable parts of the world. The pipeline will benefit our state economically, and will pose negligible danger to anyone's livelihood of the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1113	1	Haring	Alex		The Lincoln Journal Star recently alerted readers to the proposed Keystone pipeline project, designated to run through the Nebraska Sandhills over one of our most precious resources, the Ogallala Aquifer. Today's news story provided us with the above email address.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1113	3	Haring	Alex		I say route the pipeline around the Sand hills, and put the approval and oversight of the entire project within the Department of the Interior. I suppose that State got control because the project probably has Canadian partners. Canada's environmental record vis a vis US resources is dismal. A recent article suggested that Sandhill landowners	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Alternative routes are addressed in Section 4.3 of the EIS. As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS, DOS is responsible for reviewing applications for Presidential permits for oil pipelines

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					believed that they had no choice re the right away. They believed that if they gave no approval, the project took their land in the path by eminent domain. Does this sound like America?	that cross the border of the United States and is the lead federal agency for the environmental review of the proposed Project. Other federal agencies, including the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management are responsible for reviewing permit applications for lands and resources under their jurisdiction. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
682	1	Harley	Carol		As a longtime taxpaying citizen of the U.S., I urge you to reject the plans for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. The pipeline is ill-advised. We must wean ourselves from our fossil fuel addiction, regardless of the source of the fuel. It is an obsolete path being kept alive by corporate interests and the complicity of the uneducated masses who are not provided with better choices.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1459	1	Harmon	Wagner	Roosevelt County Conservation District	On behalf of the Roosevelt County Conservation District Board of Supervisors we recently received information that there are advocacy groups out there sending letters in support or against the TransCanada Keystone XL Tar Sands Pipeline Project. Our duty as a conservation district is to preserve our natural resources and to help others in preserving our natural resources. We cannot take a stand for or against this project, however, we strongly believe in economic development, wherever that may be, as long as the project has limited impact on the land, people and environment as a whole. We wish you all the best.	Comment acknowledged.
1260	1	Harms	Robert	Northern Alliance of Independent Producers	On behalf of the Northern Alliance of Independent Producers I want to express our support for the Keystone XL pipeline now being considered by the US State Department.	Comment acknowledged.
1260	5	Harms	Robert	Northern Alliance of Independent Producers	We believe it is in our national interest to proceed with permitting the Keystone XL pipeline because it will open markets, currently unavailable to the producers in this region, which will enhance competition and make for a more vibrant market, and displace foreign oil with domestic oil, currently supplying those markets.	Comment acknowledged.
1260	6	Harms	Robert	Northern Alliance of Independent Producers	We believe it is in our national interest to proceed with permitting the Keystone XL pipeline because it will enhance the production of more domestic oil (Bakken and Three Forks) which increases our national energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
1260	7	Harms	Robert	Northern Alliance of Independent Producers	We believe it is in our national interest to proceed with permitting the Keystone XL pipeline because it will improve market efficiencies, by allowing more efficient transportation of domestic oil by pipeline rather than truck or rail (which sometimes requires circuitous routes, thereby exacerbating inefficiencies).	Comment acknowledged.
1260	9	Harms	Robert	Northern Alliance of Independent	We urge you to proceed with necessary permits for the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Producers		
1330	1	Harms	Robert	Northern Alliance of Independent Producers	On behalf of the Northern Alliance of Independent Producers I want to express our support for the Keystone XL pipeline now being considered by the US State Department.	Comment acknowledged.
484	1	Harp	Carolyn		I have great concern that the potential, no matter how unlikely, for the Keystone XL Pipeline to contaminate the Ogallala Aquifer which is located in the plains area - particularly under the Nebraska Sandhills and beyond, should bring about some serious rethinking about the project. We are discovering that we cannot always recover easily from accidents that occur as we seek to move ever more petroleum products. The Gulf Coast disaster is a prime example. I strongly urge a change of course in the decisions to allow this pipeline to be laid across the proposed plains areas, because once contamination occurs, it would be nearly impossible to eliminate that contamination from the water which is used for irrigation and other uses by the residents of this huge area. Please consider again the possible consequences, before moving ahead with this dangerous course of action. Thank you for your consideration.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
223	1	Harrel	Richard		Clean air and water, Inc. a citizens environmental organization that has been active since 1966, is concerned about the Keystone pipeline and the use of tar sand oil in Texas refineries. The Beaumont-Port Arthur area is currently out-of-compliance with the Clean Air Act and the use of tar sand oil will increase air emissions from Beaumont and Houston refineries. The boreal forest, that is the source of the tar sands, will be permanently destroyed by clear-cutting and strip mining.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1542	64	Harrel	Richard	Clean Air and Water Inc	Clean Air and Water Inc is opposed to this whole project.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	65	Harrel	Richard	Clean Air and Water Inc	We are especially opposed to the use of tar sands, which are dirty and polluting.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1542	66	Harrel	Richard	Clean Air and Water Inc	We are opposed to anything that has a bad environmental effect, not only on the pipeline itself, but the processing of the material that comes through it.	Comment acknowledged.
591	1	Harrell	Jackson	The Harrell Group	I am writing to support the Keystone XL pipeline and to urge the Department of State to complete its EIS review in a timely manner, with no further delay. Oil pipelines are widely known to be the safest way to transport crude oil. The fact that this line is proposed to be built from stronger steel and buried deeper than most pipelines (four feet, compared with the typical three) suggests that the environmental and safety	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>advantage it offers is even greater than for the typical pipeline. Opponents of the project have cleverly tried to gain political advantage from the tragedy in the Gulf by claiming the well blowout at 5,000 feet below the water's surface is reason to be concerned about a land-based pipeline buried under 4 feet of soil. Fact and reason do not support the comparison - and, in fact, if Keystone XL bears any relationship at all to the implications of the Gulf well blowout it is this: the pipeline offers a safer, more environmentally sound way to obtain crude oil needed for US refineries. To summarize: please register my support for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and your confirmation of the Draft EIS findings and approval for the project. Jackson J. Harrell, Ph.D. President, The Harrell Group Dallas, Texas</p>	
591	2	Harrell	Jackson	The Harrell Group	<p>The Keystone XL pipeline offers several other benefits, US energy security being chief among them. We are, and for years into the future will continue to be, net importers of the crude oil that is necessary to the functioning of our transportation system and, hence, our national security. For much of the oil we need, we rely upon imports from areas which have proven less than dependable. Keystone XL will allow us to lessen that dependency on less reliable suppliers, replacing it with crude oil from our North American neighbor, ally and trading partner, Canada. That's a big plus for our energy security outlook.</p>	Comment acknowledged.
591	3	Harrell	Jackson	The Harrell Group	<p>In addition, the construction and operation of Keystone XL will provide an economic stimulus to the US economy at a time when that is really needed. The billions of dollars TransCanada will spend constructing the pipeline will stimulate even more billions in new spending, and the equivalent of more than 100,000 jobs during construction and development. Longer term, a recent economic study conservatively estimates that the more stable supply of oil the pipeline will provide will annually stimulate roughly \$100 billion in annual spending for the US economy, and stimulate the creation of roughly 250,000 permanent jobs. That's a great deal of benefit for the U.S. - increased energy security, a much-needed economic stimulus and a safe, environmentally positive way to bring to U.S refineries an amount of oil equal to half the amount we currently import from the Middle East or Venezuela. (Plus, pipelines are a far more environmentally sound way to transport oil than are ocean-going tankers.)</p>	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
591	4	Harrell	Jackson	The Harrell Group	<p>As for the oil that will be delivered - US Gulf Coast refineries are equipped to safely process the oil, and the EPA sets strict limits on refinery emissions, regardless of the type of oil being used. There is one other consideration I'd like to mention. Through my company, I have been working with TransCanada for some time now, and I've noticed first-hand how strongly TransCanada actively pursues public engagement. I count that as a big plus, and one I believe should be encouraged in the way our nation's energy and environmental policies are administered.</p>	Comment acknowledged.
591	5	Harrell	Jackson	The Harrell Group	<p>Before closing, let me excerpt from a recent opinion piece in the St. Joseph, MO, News-Press June 12, 2010). The editorial</p>	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>writer comments on another TransCanada project, the recently completed Keystone pipeline, which passes near St. Joseph on its way to delivering Canadian crude oil to Patoka, IL. I include this because I believe the writer offers a perspective and experience with TransCanada that may be worth considering in your current review: "The Keystone pipeline, which runs through Buchanan, Clinton and Caldwell counties in Missouri and Nemaha, Brown and Doniphan counties in Kansas, is subject to more scrutiny from local residents than it might have been just a few months ago. What we have witnessed so far, however, reassures us about the safety of the 30-inch-diameter pipeline. Construction involved oversight by numerous government agencies, environmental groups and the public. Its owner, TransCanada, has fulfilled every obligation and adds, "From a business standpoint, it makes no sense to cut corners." Critics fear breaks in the line that TransCanada says are extremely unlikely and could be easily identified and quickly addressed. Local governments, as well as state and federal agencies, should be vigilant in monitoring the pipeline's environmental impact and demand that TransCanada demonstrate it is prepared for truly worst-case scenarios. On the plus side, employment and the local economy received a boost during construction. Also, it's hard to overstate the benefits of adding to the fuel supply with resources not tied to the Middle East or deep-sea drilling. As long as TransCanada continues to take responsibility for its environmental and social impact, we welcome the Keystone pipeline and the oil flowing through it in our region."</p>	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1283	1	Harris	Joanne		<p>Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.</p>	Comment acknowledged.
1283	3	Harris	Joanne		<p>Construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.</p>	Comment acknowledged.
1283	5	Harris	Joanne		<p>The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.</p>	Comment acknowledged.
1409	3	Harris	Dave	McCone County Sheriff's Office	<p>I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline....I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p>	Comment acknowledged.
1409	5	Harris	Dave	McCone County Sheriff's Office	<p>Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to [safe,] affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers... Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the</p>	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	
1409	7	Harris	Dave	McCone County Sheriff's Office	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
746	1	Harryman	Melanie		Keep the pipeline away from Sandhills. It would be extremely irresponsible to ruin yet another ecological treasure.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
579	1	Hart	Debra		I believe any risk of a spill or leak (no matter how insignificant) is too high to safely run this pipeline through the Sand Hills of Nebraska over the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1480	1	Hartan-Marks	Tim		In a time when many of our nation's leaders are fighting to prevent catastrophic climate change the Department of State should not approve a permit for pipelines importing the worlds dirtiest fuel.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1480	2	Hartan-Marks	Tim		The Keystone XL pipeline, if permitted would have devastating effects on local communities in terms of deforestation, water pollution, and epic global warming pollution. The draft EIS lacked proper analysis of the lifecycle of tar sands oil. Over its lifecycle, tar sand synthetic crude oil produces 20% more greenhouse gas pollution than regular crude. An EIS is required to include a "full and fair discussion" of all "direct", "indirect", and "cumulative" effects of the project. To meet this requirement, a proper EIS will include an assessment of the ecological and greenhouse gas impacts associated with the production, delivery, and consumption of this oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1480	3	Hartan-Marks	Tim		Tar sands pose a large threat to North America's clean energy future. A proper EIS will demonstrate this. Please do not approve the permit for the XL Keystone Project.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
976	1	Harter	John	Protect South Dakota Resources	My name is John Harter, I'm a landowner directly affected by the Keystone XL pipeline. The pipeline is projected to cross my property west of Colome SD, in Tripp County. The area where this will cross my property has a very shallow water aquifer. This year most areas the water table is at or above ground level. I believe that protecting our drinking water source is a matter of national security, with a much higher priority than the need for this oil pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
976	2	Harter	John	Protect South	It does not make sense to take the chance of damaging	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Dakota Resources	valuable water resource's, when this oil product could be refined in Canada and then shipped in already existing line's. The only reason for not doing it this way is that the oil is going to the Gulf Coast to be exported. This show's that the pipeline project is being done out of GREED more then NEED.	Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
976	4	Harter	John	Protect South Dakota Resources	There have been many questions asked that have not been answered to our satisfaction.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
976	5	Harter	John	Protect South Dakota Resources	This comment period is to short for the importance of what we are about to do to our countries water ways and other valuable resources.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
976	6	Harter	John	Protect South Dakota Resources	I would request that this project be denied.	Comment acknowledged.
1556	19	Harter	John		The pipeline thickness when TransCanada come out to our area they said that they were going to put in pipeline nearly one half inch thick all the way through on the line and in high consequence areas there was going to be nearly three-quarter inches thick. So this special permit that they're filing for to reduce it and increase the pressure to me it doesn't make sense. You use cheaper pipe, thinner walled, run it at a higher pressure. That's an environmental disaster waiting.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1556	21	Harter	John		And if you take that a little bit further and you go from what it's going to do to your animals because at least two products in this oil, crude oil that will travel with the water. And if it gets into the water, comes up to the grass, get into the cattle it will make the meat in the cattle unavailable to market.	If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stockpond or a well used as a source of water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use. If an oil spill affects grass, cattle would be kept from using the area during cleanup activities.
1556	25	Harter	John		There was a statement made by you guys about the safety standards between the 72 percent and the 80 percent pressure run of the pipeline. In my view, you should take your 80 percent pressure of running the pipeline and put those same restrictions on the 72 percent because if I got that running across my land, I want them taking care of it. I want it put in 100 percent safe.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1556	65	Harter	John		If this oil is such a great deal, Question 1, why isn't it being refined in Canada? If it's such a good deal, refine it up there; ship it in existing lines that are already here. That would make more sense to me than contaminating hundred of miles of U.S. soil. We've already got existing pipelines.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
624	2	Hartnett	Allison		Please do not put any oil pipelines on or anywhere near the Ogallala Aquifer or the Nebraska Sandhills area.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
940	1	Harvey	Kevin		I am firmly opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline running through the Ogallala Aquifer. Do not allow this thing the opportunity to do the aquifer what BP is doing to the Gulf.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1068	1	Harvey	Maureen		Whom It may concern...I appreciate the opportunity as a citizen of the State of Nebraska to comment on a subject which I am surprised isn't getting even more attention especially in light of the Gulf Oil disaster. Given the potential disaster any kind of leak in the proposed pipeline would create in Nebraska, I am disappointed our state's representatives haven't aggressively and loudly joined those of other states in sounding an alarm. Just a couple of weeks ago, an oil pipeline burst in Utah causing environmental damage. Why risk an incident such as this with our priceless aquifer? A leak into our aquifer would devastate our environment and our state.	See Consolidated Response AQF-1, AQF-3, AQF-4, As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
734	1	Hastert	Ava		Keep this pipeline away from the Ogallala Aquifer (largest aquifer in the United States).	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
734	2	Hastert	Ava		Keep this pipeline away from Nebraska's fragile Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
1557	2	Hatley	Earl		Don't listen to what they say, look at what they have done. At the head of the pipeline in Alberta people are getting cancer.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1557	3	Hatley	Earl		Notification about this project has not been good. People in Okalahoma don't even know about it, but Cushing has already been permitted.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement. Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project.
1557	5	Hatley	Earl		Concerned about the taking of property. If a farmer does not want this through their land, are you going to take their land? Will you pay for it?	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Keystone would be responsible for negotiating the easement agreement with the commentor, not the Department of State.
1557	6	Hatley	Earl		Do Oklahoma independent oil producers benefit from this at all? Or is this just for tar sands and Oklahoma just gets to be the bearer of the pipeline and any accidents that come from it?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for heavy crude oil in the Gulf Coast refineries that the Project has been proposed to meet. At the present time there is not sufficient pipeline capacity to ship heavy crude oil from the Cushing area to the Gulf Coast refineries. The proposed Cushing Marketlink Project described in Section 2.5.4 of the EIS would provide an opportunity for producers in Oklahoma to ship crude oil to Gulf Coast refineries via the proposed Project.
155	3	Hatley	Earl		Notification about this project has not been good. People in Oklahoma don't even know about it, but Cushing has already been permitted.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules.
1437	1	Haug	John	Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal LLP	This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States from Canada. Canada is a valued trading partner and the most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil.	Comment acknowledged.
1437	2	Haug	John	Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal LLP	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are:• Land-based; North American; and, Transported by pipeline. TransCanada's Keystone XL project meets each of these criteria.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1437	3	Haug	John	Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal LLP	Securing stable and affordable energy from Canada through projects such as the Keystone pipeline will offer more stable prices for consumers as significant interruptions of pipeline operations are few and easily resolved. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. Canada and the U.S. depend on more than 175,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials safely and reliably. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States by providing the means to a dependable source of energy.	Comment acknowledged.
1437	4	Haug	John	Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal LLP	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property tax revenues paid by the pipeline company.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
276	1	Haumann	Ronda		I am against the pipeline passing through the Ogallala Aquifer. If a pipe were to break and there was a leak the aquifer could very easily be ruined. There is a large number of people who depend on the water from the Ogallala Aquifer for their business. Ranches and farms in this area would be gone if the water was not available. People would have to move away from this area if there wasn't water available. The Ogallala Aquifer is a wonderful source of good clean water. I do not think anything should be done that could potentially harm the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
276	2	Haumann	Ronda		We need to think and plan long range and by doing so think and plan for disasters that could happen.	Comment acknowledged.
276	4	Haumann	Ronda		The Ogallala Aquifer is fragile and we must plan accordingly. Good clean water is one of our most important assets and we must not do anything to jeopardize the water. I have been in areas where water has to be purchased or piped in from long distances because the underground water locally is not fit to drink. We are so blessed to have the good pure drinkable water that we do. We must guard this water very carefully.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
276	5	Haumann	Ronda		There must be another place this pipeline could go that would not cause such potential damage. I am not a radical environmentalist but I think good common sense dictates that this pipeline not be put through the Ogallala Aquifer because of the potential for a disaster that could ruin our water source. I'm sure some people will say there is no chance of that happening but obviously they didn't think there was any chance of an oil spill of the magnitude of the one in the gulf because there was no backup plan to stop the oil leak. It would be horrible if something like that would happen in the Ogallala Aquifer. Please do not allow this pipeline to be put in.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1079	1	HAVLAT	MARVIN	USNR	Nebraskans Have no interest is supplying oil to the Chinese for the Canadians.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands projects. The investments of Chinese firms in oil sands projects would have no effect on the ability of the proposed Project to provide the heavy crude oil needed in the Gulf Coast area.
79	1	Hayden	Ron	Sierra Club	The Keystone Pipeline Project should be rejected.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
79	2	Hayden	Ron	Sierra Club	By building this pipeline we will be committing millions of people and future generations to untold miseries due to runaway climate change.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Section 3.14.3.14 addresses climate change.
79	3	Hayden	Ron	Sierra Club	The tar sands are the worst polluting fossil fuels there is... The Tar Sands are an ecological disaster. Please do the right thing for Canada, the US and the people of this world that will be affected by the 11billion tons of CO2 that will be emitted every year from this process. Please draw a line in the sand and say NO MORE! We are going to develop clean energy and the Tar Sands should stay in the ground.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the proposed Project.
303	1	Hayden	Martin		Another even bigger disaster waiting to happen, don't you think?	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1544	239	Hayden	Ron	Sierra Club	Climate change has not been adequately addressed.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1544	240	Hayden	Ron	Sierra Club	Tearing down the trees in the Boreal Forest removes the largest carbon sink in North America and adds carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1544	243	Hayden	Ron	Sierra Club	Tar sands are the most polluting greenhouse gas that we have...we need to stop production of tar sands totally if we want to save the planet...	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
231	1	Hayes	Kyle	Beaumont City Manager	As a city official from the State of Texas, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As we understand it, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation. We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1429	1	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	We recommend that the Department of State re-issue the DEIS for public comment after addressing these significant deficiencies, because under law they must be considered before the Secretary makes a final determination on whether to issue a Presidential Permit.	Comment acknowledged.
1429	2	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The proposed Keystone XL DEIS is particularly troublesome in light of the many recent oil spill disasters.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1429	3	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	DOS should issue a new Draft EIS for public comment only after it has a full and fair opportunity to evaluate the risks associated with the PHMSA special permit.	Keystone withdrew its request for a special permit in August 2010. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	4	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>Similarly, a string of recent oil pipeline accidents have exposed a lack of oversight of the oil pipeline industry and a lack of spill detection and response plans. In January of 2010; an Enbridge pipeline spilled over 3,000 barrels of crude oil in North Dakota [source cited, pg 2]. In late April, another Enbridge pipeline ruptured and leaked over 210 gallons of tar sands crude oil into Minnesota wetlands. The exact date of the Minnesota spill is unknown because the accident went completely undiscovered until firefighters working in the area happened to notice crude oil covering the ground while investigating a wildfire. In May of 2010, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, owned partly by BP, had a "series of mishaps" that resulted in a power outage that opened relief valves and spilled several thousand barrels of crude oil [source cited, pg 2]. Luckily, this spill was mostly contained in "backup containers." On June 12, 2010, a massive spill from a Chevron crude oil pipeline was discovered in Salt Lake City, Utah [source cited, pg 3]. The reason for the breach is unknown as of the time these comments were written, and crews are continuing to try to stop the giant oil slick from reaching the Great Salt Lake. On June 23, 2010, a leak was discovered on an abandoned pipeline in Oklahoma after it had spilled over 250 barrels of oil into the Deep Fork of the Canadian River [source cited, pg 3].</p> <p>These repeated accidents demonstrate the very real dangers posed by crude oil pipelines in our communities and a need for increased oversight.</p>	The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has oversight responsibility for oil pipelines in the U.S. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1429	5	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS fails to adequately analyze the risks of these spills and fails to contain emergency response plans.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues of the proposed Project, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with accidental releases. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1429	6	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	PHMSA must also evaluate the adequacy of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) pursuant to NEPA before DOS reissues the DEIS for public comment. The ERP is a major federal action that will significantly affect the quality of the human environment. As such, PHMSA must prepare an EIS that evaluates several alternatives of an ERP, including but not limited to: what emergency response methods and practices should be in place; what types of equipment should be ready and available for emergency response, how much of it should be available, and where it should be stationed along the pipeline route; and how much emergency response personnel should be trained and available along the route.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1429	7	Hayes	Douglas		The recent oil spills and pipeline ruptures are wake-up calls. If approved, the Keystone XL pipeline would transport nearly a million barrels of heavy tar sands crude oil across America's heartland each day. DOS, PHMSA, and all other federal agencies involved must take every possible precaution to prevent an accident with Keystone XL and ensure that if an accident does occur, local communities and natural resources	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					are adequately protected.	regulatory requirements.
1429	8	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Finally, under Executive Order 13,337, a Presidential Permit can only be issued if the proposed project "would be in the national interest" [source cited, pg 4]. For the reasons discussed in these comments, we believe that this proposed pipeline is not in the national interest since it will increase US reliance on fuels from sources such as the Canadian oil sands (also known as tar sands) that are environmentally destructive and that increase damage from global warming.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1429	9	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	For the reasons stated below, the DEIS for the Keystone XL project is legally and technically flawed because the U.S. Department of State ("State Department" or "DOS") failed to adequately assess all of the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the project.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 3.14 of the EIS. The assessments in Section 3.14 were conducted following CEQ guidance on cumulative impact analyses. As noted in Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1429	10	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS also improperly defines the project's purpose and need and fails to ensure the scientific integrity of its analysis. Accordingly, we request that the State Department conclude that the project will cause significant unpreventable environmental harm and is not in the national interest, and on these bases choose the no action alternative and deny the application for a Presidential Permit.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS.
1429	11	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Accordingly, we request that the State Department conclude that the project will cause significant unpreventable environmental harm and is not in the national interest, and on these bases choose the no action alternative and deny the application for a Presidential Permit. In the alternative, we request that the State Department fully and completely address the following concerns and re-issue the draft EIS for further public comment.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS.
1429	12	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In addition, the tar sands crude carried by the Keystone XL pipeline will feed numerous refineries and spur refinery expansions to process the heavy tar sands crude. See Keystone XL Notice of Intent. 74 Fed. Reg. 5019 (Jan. 28, 2009).	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. Response As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1429	13	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	This project must be considered in connection with other Canadian tar sands pipelines, namely the Alberta Clipper pipeline and the Keystone pipeline.	Douglas

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	14	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	This large-scale expansion of pipeline and refinery capacity to transport heavy crude from the Canadian tar sands to the US reflects a feverish rush of oil sands investment and development in Canada that is dependent on a parallel increase in demand in the United States. The corresponding push to expand tar sands oil delivery and refining systems in the US [source cited, pg 6] comes at a time when the nation is looking to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels, expand the development of renewable fuels and reduce its emissions of harmful greenhouse gases [source cited, pg 6].	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1429	15	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	II. REQUEST FOR STAY OF DECISION AND REVISION OF EIS TO ADDRESS PENDING MATTERS A. Pending CEQ Guidance In a letter dated April 23, 2010 to Secretary Clinton, which we incorporate by reference, [Attached as Exhibit 8A] Sierra Club et. at. asked that DOS postpone consideration of the Keystone XL application until Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance on greenhouse gases and climate change can be finalized and taken into account. In her February 2010 memo to heads of Federal Departments and Agencies, CEQ Chair Nancy Sutley affirmed that the requirements of NEPA are applicable to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change impacts. [source cited, pg 7]. A draft of these guidelines was released by CEQ, 75 Fed. Reg. 8046 (Feb. 23, 2010), but the Keystone XL EIS should not be finalized until after the final CEQ guidelines are issued, so that they can be considered and applied in the final EIS.	Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1429	16	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The greenhouse gas emissions associated with this project and connected actions and their contribution to climate change are critical environmental impacts of the project. Over its entire lifecycle - the synthetic crude oil produced from tar sands emits at least 20% more global warming pollution than conventional oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1429	17	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Furthermore, because tar sands oil is a heavier crude, the U.S. refineries that process it will produce higher levels of pollutants that damage human health and lead to more smog, haze and acid rain. Replacing 900,000 barrels per day of conventional oil with tar sands oil, for example, would result in approximately 38 million metric tons of additional greenhouse gas emissions per year, equal to adding over 6 million cars to our roads.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1429	18	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	For example, the EIS must analyze the environmental impacts of increased capacity that may result from additional inputs of petroleum in Montana. The pipeline is projected to have an ultimate capacity of 900,000 bpd, but the capacity may rise significantly when and if the PSC orders TransCanada to allow additional inputs, or the ultimate capacity may simply be reached sooner. An increase in pipeline capacity would amplify the environmental impacts from refining and end use of the petroleum, and may heighten the risk of spills and the severity of environmental impact if a spill were to occur. It would also drastically increase the physical footprint of the project, due to increased pipeline length, access roads, pumping stations, and electric transmission lines. These impacts are reasonably foreseeable indirect, cumulative	Douglas

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and/or connected actions that must be considered in the EIS.	
1429	19	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Finally, the EIS must examine the environmental impacts of the lateral lines that will transport the Montana oil to their connections with the main Keystone XL pipeline. Specifically, the EIS should contain an analysis of several alternatives for the lateral lines, including analyses of their respective water crossings and proximity to sensitive areas.	The impacts of the connected actions are addressed in the resource portions of Section 3.0. Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1429	20	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	On February 20, 2009 Sierra Club wrote the DOS regarding public participation issues, and we incorporate that letter herein. As set forth in that letter, there has been short notice before public meetings and the remote locations hindered meaningful public participation.	DOS notified the public of the comment meetings and the comment meetings on the draft EIS at least 2 weeks prior to the meeting dates. The meetings were held in the vicinity of the proposed route to provide affected landowners with the opportunity to participate in the meetings.
1429	21	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	We requested a 90-day extension for scoping comments, public meetings in the capitols of each State along the route, and a public meeting in Washington, D.C. to account for these issues.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1429	22	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	Hard copies of the DEIS have been made available only in a very limited manner, which is not consistent with the goal of NEPA to enable public participation.	Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS.
1429	23	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	We ask DOS to hold open the public notice and comment period and hold additional public hearings and make the DEIS more available, prior to any final decision on the DEIS.	As noted in Consolidated Response CMT-6, DOS provided libraries in the vicinity of the proposed route with paper copies of the draft EIS. As noted in Response CMT-2, DOS also held 19 comment meetings on the draft EIS at locations in the vicinity of the proposed route and the comment period remained open until July 2, 2010.
1429	24	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>The Scoping process was also defective because the Department of State Notice of Intent ("NOI") failed to disclose all federal actions that are subject to NEPA review. The NOI disclosed only that the EIS would address action by the DOS, Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"), and Montana Department of Environmental Quality ("MDEQ"). In contrast, the DEIS identifies nine additional cooperating agencies [footnote, page 9]. A number of these agencies have distinct duties under NEPA that must be fulfilled before taking actions related the Keystone XL Pipeline, including the Rural Utilities Service ("RUS"), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE"), Western Area Power Administration ("WAPA"), and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration ("PHMSA") [footnote, pg 9]. However, the NOI did not state which federal actions the DEIS would review and which will be reviewed through subsequent NEPA compliance efforts.</p> <p>For example, on the face of the NOI it is entirely unclear whether any of the actions taken by PHMSA would be subject to NEPA review: Since PHMSA is the only agency, federal or state, responsible for pipeline safety and pipeline spill prevention, its role in this process is critical, as is citizen comment on safety-related matters.</p>	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Relative to PHMSA actions, Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	25	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The DOS's obligation to comply with NEPA arises separately from the obligations of other agencies to comply with NEPA. The NOI's failure to disclose all federal agencies that intended to seek compliance with NEPA through the EIS and the nature of the specific federal actions related to the Pipeline that are subject to review under NEPA mean that it was not possible for citizens to provide meaningful scoping comments on the full range of federal actions at issue here, including impacts, alternatives, and mitigation measures related to each of these actions.	Consolidated Responses CMT-5 and INT-1 address issues related to the Notice of Intent. Citizens provided scoping comments on all resource issues of concern to the federal agencies involved. Section 1.5 of the EIS provides information on agency involvement in reviewing the proposed Project.
1429	26	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>It should be a simple thing to identify which federal actions are subject to NEPA review and which are not so that scoping comments on impacts, alternatives, and mitigation measures of these federal actions are possible. Absent clarity about which federal actions will be reviewed by the EIS, it is entirely possible for citizens to believe that agencies will take subsequent or additional NEPA review beyond this EIS process, just as is planned by PHMSA with regard to the Special Permit. The DOS's failure to issue a legally sufficient NOI resulted in a series of procedural errors during the scoping process that have now cascaded into a whole defective DEIS.</p> <p>In addition, our supplemental scoping comments raised the issue that the DOS failed to adequately identify potential alternative routes in the preparation of its scoping notice as required by 22 C.P.R. § 161.8(d)(1) which incorporates the definition of "notice of intent" contained in 40 C.P.R. § 1508.22 by reference. In relevant part, the definition of "notice of intent" states: "The [notice of intent] shall briefly: (a) Describe ... possible alternatives ..." 40 C.P.R. § 1508.22 (emphasis added). Due to the use of the word "shall," the DOS is required by law to identify alternatives in its notice of intent, should any alternatives be "possible."</p> <p>In its January 28, 2009 Notice of Intent the DOS did not identify a single alternative of any type to the proposed pipeline, such as alternative means of acquiring crude oil supply, alternative means of addressing crude oil demand by reducing demand, alternative routes for the proposed pipeline, alternative means of transportation such as rail transportation, or any alternatives related to specific agency actions, such as alternative border crossings; alternative import volumes; alternative river, stream, and wetlands crossing locations or designs; alternative transmission line configurations; or alternative Emergency Response Plan or Integrity Management Plan conditions. Such failures violate not only the DOS's scoping obligations under NEPA, but the independent obligations of other agencies to provide for adequate scoping.</p>	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1429	27	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	With regard to possible alternative routes, a number of possible alternative routes were identified by TransCanada itself in its Montana Major Facility Siting Act application, which TransCanada filed with the State of Montana approximately a month before the DOS published its Notice of Intent. In	The Notice of Intent made it clear that alternatives would be a substantial part of the environmental review. The Notice of Intent states that "In the EIS, the Department of State will also evaluate reasonable alternatives to the proposed Project or portions of the Project and make recommendations on how to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					addition, this comment letter discusses additional possible alternative routes that parallel other interstate pipelines. A modest effort on the DOS's part would have disclosed these additional routes.	lessen or avoid impacts on affected resources. In addition, a 'no action alternative' will be considered." DOS also notes that "Alternative alignments for the pipeline route" were considered as on of the "Currently identified issues that the Department believes warrant attention . . ." Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including following the route of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System.
1429	28	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	This being said; the NOI should have made clear the limits on federal authority with regard to routing crude oil pipelines. Specifically, no federal agency has general authority to site or route a pipeline. Instead, federal routing authority is limited to the DOS's authority to determine the location of border crossings and the USACE authority to specify the location of crossings of navigable waters. Absent clarity about the scope of federal authority and corresponding descriptions of alternative routes based on this limited federal authority, it was not possible for citizens to understand the practicality or viability of alternative routes. The DOS's failure to identify possible, practical, and viable alternative routes in its Notice of Intent violates 40 C.F.R. § 1508.22.	The NOI accurately described the Department of State's authority under Executive Order 13337 to issue a permit for the construction of facilities at the international border. Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
1429	29	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The CEQ Regulations implementing NEPA advise that when preparing environmental impact statements on broad actions, agencies should consider using programmatic analyses to avoid redundant analyses and effectively address cumulative effects. See 40 C.F.R. § 1502.4(c). The Keystone XL project is one of at least three recent international and multi-state pipelines being permitted by the State Department to increase petroleum transportation services from the crude oil supply in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin to refineries in the U.S. Midwest and the Gulf (the others being the Keystone and Alberta Clipper projects). These pipeline programs include many related projects in various stage of development. Because these pipelines have relevant similarities, such as common timing, impacts, alternatives, methods of implementation and subject matter, a programmatic EIS would be useful, and is necessary, to understand the cumulative and future impacts of this new network of pipelines and associated infrastructure.	DOS is responsible for reviewing applications for Presidential Permits for specific crude oil pipelines. The two pipelines referred to by the commenter are addressed in the cumulative impacts assessment in Section 3.14 of the EIS.
1429	30	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	It is clear that the Keystone Pipeline, Keystone Pipeline Extension, and Keystone XL pipeline are so intertwined both in design and operation that they should have been reviewed through a programmatic EIS. It made no sense whatsoever to conduct a NEPA process for the Keystone Extension and Keystone XL Pipelines, since that are elements of a single pipeline and neither segment alone is economically or operationally viable. Accordingly, we request a programmatic EIS be prepared and taken into account in the Keystone XL EIS, before a final decision is rendered in regards to the Keystone XL project.	DOS is responsible for reviewing applications for Presidential Permits for specific crude oil pipelines. The two pipelines referred to by the commenter are addressed in the cumulative impacts assessment in Section 3.14 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	31	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>THE DRAFT EIS PROVIDES NO EVIDENCE THAT THE APPROVAL OF THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE IS IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST In accordance with Executive Order 13337, issuance of a Presidential Permit for a transboundary pipeline requires the Department of State, in consultation with a number of other agencies, to determine whether granting such a permit would "serve the national interest." [footnote, pg 12] Unfortunately, the DEIS appears to uncritically accept TransCanada's claim that there is a need for the project, abdicating the Department's responsibility to independently determine if the pipeline is in the national interest. More analysis and a clearer process is necessary to allow the Department and other agencies to make a reasoned determination concerning whether approval of the permit would serve the national interest.</p> <p>Specifically, the State Department has not provided transparent criteria and process for making a national interest determination. The State Department should wait and conduct the national interest determination analysis with inter-agency, tribal and public input after the environmental impact statement is finalized so that assessments can be fully integrated. In determining whether or not this pipeline is in the national interest, DOS should examine the purpose of the pipeline and its place in national energy and climate goals.</p> <p>The Keystone XL pipeline is detrimental to climate security goals and, as is shown elsewhere in these comments, is not necessary to meet U.S. demand. The pipeline will mean expansion of tar sands oil production and use, undermining U.S. clean energy and climate goals and harming the environment and public health. The Keystone XL pipeline is not in the national interest.</p>	<p>Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, those are two separate processes and therefore some of the information considered in the determination of national interest is not included in the EIS. The final EIS will be used along with other information in making the determination of national interest. Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.</p> <p>Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS.</p> <p>Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.</p>
1429	32	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>The State Department Has Not Provided Transparent Criteria and Process for Making a National Interest Determination. The draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) for the Keystone XL pipeline does not provide analysis of the national interest, and there has been very little opportunity for the public to address the U.S. national interest in the pipeline [footnote, pg 12]. The DOS Presidential Permit review process is wholly inadequate and illegal, both with regard to the substance of the factors to be considered by the DOS and its review process. In meetings, State Department officials informally encouraged use of the comments on the DEIS to also provide comments on the national interest determination, [footnote, pg 13] but such informal process is not legally sufficient for a decision of this importance and nature.</p> <p>Executive Order 13337 sets out that a national interest determination shall be made in consultation with other government agencies and tribal governments, and that there may be a process for public comment. It also states that the Secretary of State - not the President – may issue rules and regulations and prescribe procedures deemed necessary or desirable to exercise the authority conferred. Instead of</p>	<p>Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, those are two separate processes and therefore some of the information considered in the determination of national interest is not included in the EIS. The final EIS will be used along with other information in making the determination of national interest. Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>issuing “rules and regulations” and prescribed procedures, the Secretary has instead created an entirely informal, ad hoc, and confusing process in violation of the Administrative Procedures Act and the language of Executive Order 13337 itself [footnote, pg 13]. Apparently due to its ad hoc process, the Department of State seems to have incorrectly conflated the comment process on the DEIS with the comment process that should exist for the national interest determination as set out in sections I and 3 of the Executive Order [footnote, pg 13].</p> <p>The DOS’s failure to properly and legally promulgate rules pursuant to Executive Order 13337 has resulted in a very confused public process with entirely unclear procedural and substantive standards. In contrast, both the Department of Energy and the Federal Regulatory Commission have promulgated regulations, pursuant to Administrative Procedure Act notice and comment requirements, which govern applications for Presidential Permits for high voltage transmission lines and natural gas pipelines, respectively [footnote, pg 13]. The DOS must do no less.</p> <p>The Department of State should conduct the EIS process under NEPA and, separately, a national interest determination under the Executive Order. The national interest determination should include adequate time and clear and transparent procedures for interagency, tribal government and public comment [footnote, pg 13]. The agency, tribal government and public comment and consultation concerning the national interest determination should have the benefit of the analysis and assessments in the environmental impact statement. The agency, tribal government and public comment and consultation should also have the benefit of a draft scoping of what will be included in the national interest determination, the assessments and research upon which the national interest determination will be based and the Department of State’s preliminary conclusions regarding the determination of national interest.</p>	
1429	33	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>In addition to the presidential permit, a number of other federal, state, and local requirements exist for the pipeline to be built. The process for considering the application and meeting the requirements is not well coordinated and provides little public transparency. These other requirements include: • Right-of-way Grants and Temporary Use Permits from the Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management. The BLM “considers approval of ROW grant and temporary use permits for the portions of the Project that would encroach on public lands [footnote, pg 14] • Clean Water Act Section 404 permits for stream and wetlands crossings from the Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps “Considers issuance of Section 404 permits for the placement of dredge or fill material in Waters of the U.S., including wetlands [footnote, pg 14] • Historic and cultural review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to be carried out by multiple agencies. These agencies are “Responsible for compliance with Section 106 of</p>	<p>The Department of State (DOS) and the cooperating agencies coordinate on the preparation of the EIS for the proposed Project. Each agency will separately conduct the permitting processes required to review and act on Keystone’s applications for environmental permits for the proposed Project. Those permitting processes will be conducted in accordance with each agency’s regulations and guidelines, which include requirements for transparency in the reviews. DOS has no regulatory authority for coordinating the various federal permitting activities or the many state and local permitting activities that would be required for the proposed Project to be approved.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					NHP A and consultation with interested Tribal agencies. [footnote, pg 14] • State and local approvals for siting, pollution discharge permits, floodplain permits, state highway crossings and pump station zoning among others; the agencies involved in these processes vary from state to state as do the requirements. The complete listing of permits required can be found in Table 1.8-1 of the DEIS. All of these permitting processes should be coordinated so that the analysis, assessment, agency review, tribal government consultation, and public comment regarding the national interest determination can benefit from a full understanding of the various permits, waivers, conditions and other assessments concerning the pipeline.	
1429	34	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In Determining Whether or Not this Pipeline is in the National Interest, DOS Should Examine the Purpose of the Pipeline and Its Place in National Energy and Climate Goals. The DEIS does not adequately layout the case for why the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline is needed to help the United States meet its national energy and climate goals. TransCanada argues that the project would serve these interests “by providing a secure and reliable supply of Canadian crude oil to meet the growing demand by refineries and markets in the US [footnote, pg 15]. But nowhere does the DEIS provide the analysis to back up this assertion. In fact, contrary to TransCanada’s assertions, the evidence suggests that construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline would be detrimental to our country’s national interests in building a clean energy economy, curbing climate change, and reducing national reliance on oil.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS. As noted in that response, in conducting our NEPA environmental review and our National Interest Determination, we can consider only the stated purpose for the proposed Project. DOS cannot expand the purpose of a privately proposed project beyond that stated by an applicant to address issues such as national energy and climate goals, except to consider whether or not the Project would be in compliance with existing stated goals and policies. Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
1429	35	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The national interest determination needs to take into account that expansion of tar sands oil takes the nation in the wrong direction in terms of emissions and undermines the economics of clean energy alternatives that would reduce American dependence on oil. On average, over the full life-cycle, GHG emissions from tar sands-derived fuel are about 20 percent greater than conventional petroleum fuels [footnote, pg 15]. In the case that the Keystone XL pipeline is approved and built to its 900,000 bpd capacity, and the Enbridge Alberta Clipper and TransCanada Keystone pipelines are expanded and filled to capacity, the United States would have the capacity to import over 3 million barrels per day (mbd) of tar sands [footnote, pg 16]. The increased emissions would offset nearly three-quarters of the GHG emissions reductions projected under the recently finalized car and light truck GHG regulations in 2020 [footnote, pg 16]. The vehicle GHG rules are a centerpiece of the Obama Administration climate and energy strategy [footnote, pg 16].	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the National Interest Determination. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1429	36	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The national interest determination should include analysis of what it will take to accomplish these fossil fuel demand reduction goals and what types of barriers expansion of tar sands imports into the United States would pose. For example, more than twenty states are considering similar policies to the California Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) [footnote, pg 17]. Increased reliance on carbon-intense tar sands oil makes enacting and implementing such standards at	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions. Consolidated Response GHG-6 addresses Low

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the federal and state level more difficult. Both the industry with vested interest in the tar sands and the Canadian government are working against adoption of such policies. Alberta's Minister of Environment recently traveled to Boston to urge against adoption of a LCFS there. 44 And Canada's Minister of Natural Resources, Lisa Raitt, wrote a letter to Governor Schwarzenegger detailing their opposition to the California LCFS [footnote, pg 17].	Carbon Fuel Standards in the greenhouse gas assessment.
1429	37	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Military leaders have warned that climate change is a "threat multiplier for instability in the most volatile areas of the world [footnote, pg 18]. Climate change is likely to lead to rising sea levels, increased drought, shifting disease vectors and extreme weather events that could destabilize the world's most fragile regions. The Center for Naval Analysis notes that growing desperation among affected populations will increase the likelihood of military conflict. 50 These conflicts could emerge in strategically significant regions, requiring U.S. intervention. Climate change could also contribute to humanitarian crises that would strain U.S. military and economic resources. In May 2009, the Global Humanitarian Forum estimated that climate change already is responsible for 300,000 deaths per year and affects more than 300 million people. By 2030, the affected population will exceed 600 million [footnote, pg 18]. The National Intelligence Council notes that "demands for potential humanitarian responses may significantly tax U.S. military transportation and support force structures, resulting in a strained readiness posture and decreased strategic depth for combat operations [footnote, pg 18]. Given the security threats posed by climate change, it is essential that the U.S. avoid becoming dependent on new high-carbon fuels. This is a critical point for a national interest determination in building this pipeline.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions. Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
1429	38	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Keystone XL Pipeline is Not Necessary to Meet U.S. Demand The purpose of the proposed pipeline is to increase imports of synthetic crude oil from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin ("WCSB") into the United States and to transport this oil to refineries on the Gulf Coast. However, despite TransCanada's claims that the addition of Keystone XL is dictated by increasing U.S. demand and is therefore in the national interest, the reality is that TransCanada is proposing the construction of a new pipeline despite the fact that, with the recent completion of the Enbridge Alberta Clipper and TransCanada Keystone pipeline, significant excess pipeline capacity already exists [footnote, pg 18]. In addition to concerns about the ability of suppliers to fill the pipeline, there are serious questions as to the need for the Pipeline, the impact on U.S. pipeline rates of adding this excess pipeline capacity, the impact on U.S. gasoline prices of high-cost tar sands oil in the domestic production system, and other urgent economic questions that the DEIS addresses scantily or not at all. These questions are critical to answer in the Final EIS, and before making a determination of national interest.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. The Canadian heavy crude oil transported by the Project would be competitively priced or would not be purchased by refiners. A large volume of Canadian crude oil is currently being processed in the U.S. and the replacement of dwindling supplies of Mexican and Venezuelan heavy crude oil with Canadian crude oil from the Project is not expected to have a measureable effect on gasoline prices.
1429	39	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Keystone XL Pipeline Is Not in the National Interest. If a	Section 1.3 of the EIS and Consolidated Response P&N-9

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					proper analysis was carried out of factors connected with the Keystone XL pipeline pertaining to the national interest of the United States, we believe that the U.S. government would decide that this pipeline is not in the national interest. However, because the DEIS relies primarily on TransCanada's arguments for building the pipeline, there is not sufficient analysis to evaluate serious increased environmental and health impacts associated with increased tar sands extraction, transportation, and refining.	address the National Interest Determination process. Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1429	40	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	As noted elsewhere in the comments, the DEIS also underplays and neglects many of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with tar sands production. Were these emissions to be fully accounted for, it would be clear that this pipeline, as well as tar sands development more generally, runs counter to national energy and climate goals and will exacerbate the national security threat of increased climate change.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1429	41	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	By the time this pipeline would likely be filled, the United States should be well on its way to achieving oil savings that make this pipeline at best unnecessary.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1429	42	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	THE DEIS DOES NOT ADEQUATELY CONSIDER THE PROJECT'S IMPACTS, ALTERNATIVES, AND PURPOSE AND NEED, VIOLATING NEPA AND OTHER STATUTES A. Statement of Purpose and Need DOS must evaluate the purpose and need for the project using unbiased and accurate information to assess the likely future demand for heavy tar sands crude from Canada. Providing an accurate statement of purpose and need is a fundamental requirement of environmental review under NEPA. Simmons v. U.S. Army Corps. Of Eng'rs, 120 F.3d 664, 666 (7th Cir. 1997). The agency responsible for conducting the EIS "bears the responsibility for defining at the outset the objectives of an action" and "must look hard at the factors relevant to the definition of purpose." Citizens Against Burlington, Inc., v. Busey, 938 F.2d 190, 196 (D.C. Cir. 1991). No accurate and reliable information on likely future demand for tar sands crude oil has been developed for the Keystone XL DEIS. Without an adequate assessment of the purpose and need for the project, the entire DEIS is deficient - the DOS cannot possibly take a "hard look" at alternatives and balance costs and benefits of the project as it considers the national interest unless it has first established that the need for the project as proposed is legitimate. In particular, the failure to adequately assess purpose and need has led to DOS's erroneous summary dismissal of the "no action" alternative without justification.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS, including information from a report prepared under contract to the US DOE regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the production capacity of heavy crude oil from Canadian oil sands project is sufficient to supply the proposed Project, existing transportation pipelines, and other proposed and planned pipelines. The analysis of need is properly focused on what the heavy crude oil need is in PADD III. As noted in Consolidated Response Oil-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Keystone has proposed to meet the heavy crude oil need of PADD III refineries with heavy crude oil obtained from Canadian oil sands projects. Section 4.0 of the EIS has been updated to provide an expanded analysis of alternatives.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	43	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>The DEIS improperly relies on increasing crude oil supply in Canada to define the project's purpose instead of examining need for that crude oil in the U.S. The DEIS states that the purpose of the Keystone XL project is "to transport WCSB crude from the border with Canada to existing delivery points in PAOO III that provide connections to existing refineries in PAOO III." DEIS at 1-3. The DEIS supports the alleged need for the pipeline by describing projected increases in crude oil production in the WCSB. OBIS at 1-5. Canadian oil sands production forecasts are not relevant to a consideration of whether increased transportation to the U.S. of tar sands crude oil by the Keystone XL pipeline is necessary or in the national interest. The need for the project in the United States must turn on the domestic need for this crude oil. The DEIS's discussion of expanded crude oil production relies primarily on publications from the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP), a trade association that "represents companies ... that explore for, develop and produce natural gas and crude oil throughout Canada. CAPP's member companies produce about 90 per cent of Canada's natural gas and crude oil [footnote, pg 20]. CAPP's mission, as reported on its website, is to "enhance the economic sustainability of the Canadian upstream petroleum industry." Id. It has as a primary goal to "improve market access, growth and producer netbacks." Id. CAPP clearly has as its purpose to increase exploitation of the tar sands by promoting reliance on tar sands crude, including through improving the delivery infrastructure from the tar sands to consumer markets. CAPP is not an independent or a reliable source of information about the actual demand and need for tar sands crude in the United States. The Draft EIS should not trust the CAPP forecasts because these forecasts have consistently overestimated development rates in the tar sands. With regard to next-year forecasts, the CAPP2008 Report overestimated 2007 tar sands oil supply growth by approximately 6%, the CAPP 2009 Report by approximately 9%, and the CAPP 2010 Report by 3% [footnote, pg 21]. If these year-ahead forecasts consistently overestimate supply growth, then out-year estimates are even more suspect. Further, the CAPP Reports are also not accurate predictors of long-term trends. For example, the CAPP 2007 Report forecast of tar sands oil supply for 2009 was 21 % higher than actual supplies, with the result that this short two-year forecast grossly over-forecast supply growth [footnote, pg 21]</p>	<p>Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information from a report prepared under contract to the US DOE regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.</p>
1429	44	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>Further, the CAPP Reports' tar sands production growth rates have also proven to be far from reality. Tar sands oil supply increased at a steady linear rate of approximately 99,000 bpd between 2001 and 2009. In contrast, the CAPP 2007 Report forecast showed a long-term linear growth rate of 226,000 bpd, the CAPP 2008 Report forecast 198,000 bpd, the CAPP 2009 Report forecast 131,000 bpd, and the 2010 Report forecast 136,000 bpd [footnote, pg 21]. All of these forecasts are substantially higher than the historical rate. Put another way, the CAPP 2010 Report forecasts a long-term growth rate 37% higher than the actual historical growth rate, despite that</p>	<p>As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4 of the EIS, many independent sources were used to assess the need for the proposed Project, including information from an independent study (EnSys 2010) contracted by the Department of Energy. Information from CAPP that was substantiated by other independent sources was referred to in the analysis of need.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					fact that there is no statistical indication that actual supply growth rate is increasing. It is clear that the CAPP Reports are heavily biased towards rosy growth scenarios and cannot serve as a reasonable basis for forecasted growth in development in the tar sands oil supplies. Thus, the Draft EIS cannot use the CAPP Reports in its alternatives analysis or any market analysis. Instead, to the extent that the DOS bases its analysis on tar sands supply increases, the Draft EIS's forecasts must be based on an independent forecast. To do otherwise would vest far too much authority in the Applicant and its industry allies, who cooperate in the development of the CAPP Reports. A failure to conduct independent forecasts would violate NEPA and its implementing regulations.	
1429	47	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Instead of relying on government forecasts or historical data, the Applicant contends that its commercial contracts with U.S. refineries are sufficient evidence of need for the Keystone XL Pipeline. These contracts represent the past optimistic judgment of a limited number of oil industry executives. Moreover, there is every indication that this judgment was in error. First, investment in tar sands extraction infrastructure has declined dramatically, having lost almost \$90 billion in investment over the past few years [footnote, pg 23]. As noted, current investments in the tar sands continue to be relatively low such that a substantial increase in tar sands oil extraction is entirely speculative. Second, A number of major oil companies have stated that the Keystone XL Pipeline is not needed, including British Petroleum, Imperial Oil, Suncor, and Nexen (Nexen says not needed until 2020) [footnote, pg 23]. Their statements before the National Energy Board of Canada represent the judgment of oil company executives that there is no legitimate commercial need for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, information from government forecasts, historical data, and other independent sources provide the basis for the analysis of need presented in Sections 1.2 and 1.4. Consolidated Response P&N-1 also provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS.
1429	48	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Third, three of TransCanada's refinery customers sued TransCanada in Alberta to get out of their contracts to ship 95,000 bpd, based on the cost overruns[footnote, pg 23]. These refinery customers argue that TransCanada should not have proceeded with construction because the costs of project development were too high [footnote, pg 23]. If they are held to their contracts, they seek almost a combined \$1 billion in damages [footnote, pg 23]. All three of these customers are relatively small independent refineries that may be hard-pressed to absorb the cost overruns and/or increased costs resulting from underutilization of their contracted capacities. Construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline will only worsen their financial condition and put U.S. jobs at risk. The mere fact that a limited number of oil companies saw a commercial need for the Keystone XL pipeline does not mean that such need currently exists or is likely to exist in the future. A determination of need for the Keystone XL Pipeline should not be based on past commercial judgments made during a temporary development boom and the inflated forecasts of Canadian oil industry boosters. The DOS's determination must be based on an independent forecast prepared for the DOS that examines future U.S. crude oil demand made in light of realistic Canadian export forecasts. Anything less abdicates	In 2010, three entities, each of which had entered into Transportation Service Agreements for the Cushing Extension, had filed separate Statements of Claim against certain of TransCanada's Keystone subsidiaries in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench seeking declaratory relief or, alternatively, damages in varying amounts. All of the claims have been discontinued on a without-cost and without-liability basis. Therefore there is no connection between these legal actions and the proposed Project's purpose and need.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					critical federal responsibility to self interested private companies.	
1429	49	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	By law, EIA is prohibited from factoring in the likely effects future laws and regulations may have on energy demand, even when, as now, it is clear that federal (and state) laws will be enacted over the horizon of the EIA forecasts that will dramatically affect demand for certain types of energy. EIA makes this limitation of the forecasts very clear in its publications: Projections in AEO 2010 generally assume that current laws and regulations affecting the energy sector remain unchanged throughout the projection period (including the implication that laws which include sunset dates do, in fact, become ineffective at the time of those sunset dates). The potential impacts of pending or proposed legislation, regulations, and standards-or of sections of legislation that have been enacted but that require regulations for which the implementing agency will exercise major discretion, or require appropriation of funds that are not provided or specified in the legislation itself-are not reflected in the Reference case projections. AEO 2010, p. 6. [footnote, pg 25]. See also AEO 2009, p. 8 ("The projections in AEO 2009 are based on Federal and State laws and regulations as of November 2008.) In other words, the AEO's projections of future demand for crude oil out to 2035 do not reflect any possible or likely changes in state or federal law or regulation that may affect future demand.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	50	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	EIA forecasts do not show increased demand for crude oil. Citing the EIA's AEO 2009, the DEIS states that "the volume of crude oil consumed ... domestically, is unlikely to decrease substantially over the next 30 years." DEIS at 1-4, 4-1. This statement is directly contradicted by the very source the DEIS cites in support. In April 2010, EIA published the Annual Energy Outlook 2010, which has more up-to-date forecasts. Neither the AEO 2009 nor the AEO 2010 show an increase in US demand for crude oil. The AEO 2010 forecasts zero increase in demand for crude oil in its forecast to 2035. See AEO 2010 at 3 ("biofuels account for all the growth in liquid fuel consumption in the United States over the next 25 years, while consumption of petroleum-based liquids is essentially flat); AEO 2009 at 7 ("Total U.S. demand for liquid fuels grows by only 1 million barrels per day between 2007 and 2030 ... and there is no growth in oil consumption Growth in the use of biofuels meets the small increase in demand for liquids in the projection."). As shown in Figure I, below, the consumption of fuels from crude oil is expected to decrease slightly from 20.65 to 20.12 million barrels per day between 2006 and 2030. In fact, EIA expects that nation-wide consumption of petroleum-based liquids will have decreased in 2030 by 0.5 million barrels per day compared to 2006. AEO 2009, Table AII (2030 figure calculated from total minus E85). Thus, there is no ground for the assertion in the DEIS that demand for crude oil nation-wide, or in PADD III specifically, requires additional supply of heavy crude from Canada.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	52	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In sum, current projections show that demand for petroleum	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					based liquid fuels of the type proposed to be delivered in the Keystone XL pipeline will decrease or remain flat. This is true even if one assumed no new federal or state laws will be enacted between now and 2035 that will affect demand for carbon-intensive fuels, US dependence on imported petroleum is expected to decline dramatically over the next 20 years,	Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	53	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In addition to making clear that overall US demand for crude oil will not increase over the next decades, EIA's newest forecasts also explain that US need for imported crude will "decline dramatically" to 2030, According to EIA's AEO 2009 the US will require only 6,95 million bpd of imported crude in 2030, AEO 2009, Table AI L The EIA's 2009 forecasts predicts a decrease in imports as of 2030 of more than 3 million barrels of crude per day, Figure 3 below, taken from the AEO 2009, shows the dramatic decrease EIA is projecting,	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	54	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Figure 3. Net Dependence on Imported Liquids Declines In addition to analyzing and forecasting the need for imports, the EIA projections also predict the sources of petroleum to supply expected demand. AEO 2009, Table AI. With regard to crude oil imports, AEO 2009 reports that the 1.6 million barrels per day the United States imported from Canada in 2006 will decrease to 1.38 million barrels per day by 2030. This reduction, represented below in Figure 4, is a 0.7 percent annual decrease in Canadian crude oil imports according to the EIA.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	55	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Figure 4. 2009 AEO Imported Crude Oil From Canada The data show that the existing pipeline infrastructure has sufficient capacity - indeed, more than sufficient capacity - to meet US demand for Canadian crude for at least the next two decades. Overall, demand for petroleum-based fuels is flat; domestic production is expected to increase; and the need for imports declines dramatically. The assertion that future increased US demand necessitates a new large pipeline is without evidentiary support. 4. The EIA forecasts are based on business as usual assumptions; in fact, demand for tar sands crude will be even lower than projected. As noted above, a major limitation of the EIA forecasts is the requirement that EIA ignore any pending or likely future law or regulation in its modeling. There can be no question that new laws and regulations will be enacted in coming years that will dramatically affect the demand for carbon-intensive fuels such as liquid fuel derived from tar sands. It would be unreasonable for the State Department to ignore the very likely, indeed certain, regulation of carbon emissions and the effect such regulation will have on the purported purpose and need for this project in the DEIS.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	56	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	State and regional initiatives are underway that will lower demand. State, regional and federal initiatives are underway that will dramatically impact demand for tar sands crude in the region of the pipeline, in PADD III, and nationally. Minnesota, for example, has enacted statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals requiring reductions in GHG emissions below 2005 levels 15 percent by 2015, 30 percent by 2025, and 80 percent by 2050. Minn. Stat. § 216H.02. Similarly, Iowa has established a council to develop strategies to reduce GHG emissions by 50 percent. Iowa C. § 455B.851(7). In Montana, Gov. Schweitzer established a Climate Change Advisory Committee to examine state level greenhouse gas reduction opportunities in all sectors in Montana. Other states have undertaken similar efforts. See, e.g., Illinois Exec. Order 2006-11 (establishing advisory council to achieve GHG reductions); Kansas Exec. Order No. 08-03 (establishing advisory group to develop recommendations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Kansas). States within PADD III have also undertaken initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. With Act 696 of 2008 Arkansas created a Commission on Global Warming that recommended that Arkansas adopt a statewide global warming pollutant goal to reduce the state's gross greenhouse gas emissions below 2000 levels by 20 percent by 2020; 35 percent by 2025; and 50 percent by 2035. These recommendations are currently under review. A New Mexico Exec. Order 05-33 established a Climate Change Advisory Group to develop recommendations for reducing New Mexico's total greenhouse gas emissions to 2000 levels by the year 2012, 10 percent below 2000 levels by 2020, and 75 percent below by 2050. These states cannot meet these statutory obligations without significant reductions, over both the near and long-term, in consumption of carbon-intensive fuels. As described herein, fuels derived from tar sands are	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-6 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					among the most carbon-intensive of all fuels because of the large amounts of energy used to extract and upgrade the oil sands. Common sense dictates that state policymakers committed to significant GHG reductions will pursue statutory and regulatory requirements that will have the effect of decreasing demand for carbon-intensive fuels.	
1429	60	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In addition, Congress is making progress on comprehensive climate legislation. On June 26, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, H.R. 2454, by a vote of 219 to 212. This national climate and energy legislation would establish an economy-wide, greenhouse gas cap-and-trade system and critical complementary measures to help address climate change and build a clean energy economy. On May 12, 2010 Senators John Kerry and Joe Lieberman introduced the American Power Act, which sets concrete GHG emission reduction targets: 17 percent reduction in U.S. carbon pollution from 2005 levels by 2020; 42 percent by 2030; and 83 percent by 2050. These new federal laws will have a direct effect on demand for the crude proposed to be transported through the Keystone XL pipeline.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	61	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	One mechanisms to achieve carbon reduction goals that is being considered by the Obama Administration is the adoption of a "national low carbon fuel standard." A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) takes into account the well-to-wheels GHG emission associated with various types of liquid fuels, preferring low-carbon fuels and penalizing high-carbon fuels. Under an LCFS policy, fuel derived from tar sands will be among the least desirable because it is the most carbon intensive. Figure 6, below, is taken from a study conducted for the California Air Resources Board in development of California's LCFS. [footnote, pg 32]	Consolidated Response GHG-6 addresses Low Carbon Fuel Standards in the greenhouse gas assessment.
1429	62	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	FIGURE 6. It clearly shows that tar sands fuels for both hybrid electric (HEV) and internal combustion engine (ICEV) cars have the highest carbon intensity of the studied options. Thus, a national low carbon fuel standard, as proposed by the Obama Administration, will further suppress demand for tar sands crude. An economy-wide cap-and-trade program will similarly penalize carbon-intensive energy sources such as fuel derived from tar sands.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1429	63	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	These plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions build on the provisions of the Energy Independence and Security Act, which prohibits federal agencies from buying alternative or synthetic fuels that have higher lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions than those of conventional Fuels [footnote, pg 33]. The new Energy Act excludes the large federal government sector from the market for tar sands oil, further reducing demand for this source. Finally, it is clear that the Administration intends to end dependence on Middle East and Venezuelan imports through reductions in consumption, not by	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					displacing such imports with imports from the Canadian oil sands. (As noted above, even without any of the additional savings achieved through Obama Administration policies, the need for imports is already expected to decline dramatically.) Thus, even if Canadian sources were seen as more "secure," such an assumption does not establish a need for additional supply capacity from Canada [footnote, pg 33].	petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	64	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The changes in federal energy and climate policy will have far-reaching effects on crude oil consumption. The State Department must re-evaluate the underpinnings of TransCanada's request for a new pipeline to transport an enormous additional amount of the Earth's dirtiest oil to the United States. Under current and reasonably foreseeable future statutory and regulatory frameworks, US will have no need for increased crude supply, especially not from Canada's tar sands.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	65	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In sum, current EIA projections - assuming no new regulation or laws affecting carbon emissions are enacted - show that demand for crude oil is flat and that the need for net imports declines dramatically over the next two decades. Adding to that the certainty that state, regional and federal laws will be enacted to confront the climate change crisis and Americans' dependence on fossil fuels, it becomes very clear that there is no objective or reliable demand forecast that would support the statement of purpose and need in this OBIS. The State Department cannot ignore policymakers' commitments to achieving significant reductions in US consumption of carbon intensive fuels over the short- and long-term. The Secretary herself has said H[w]e will pursue an energy policy that reduces our carbon emissions while reducing our dependence on foreign oil [footnote, pg 34]. The State Department must issue a new DEIS that effectively assesses the purpose and need for TransCanada's proposed project or, alternatively, abandon these permitting proceedings altogether based on the clear evidence that the Keystone XL pipeline will not be needed to meet US demand for Canadian tar sands crude.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	66	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	However, the Keystone XL Pipeline is a private project, not a federal project. Where NEPA applies to federal action on private projects, the scope of the alternative analysis must relate to the scope of federal authority over the project. Citizens Against Burlington, Inc. v. Busey, 938 F.2d 190,197-198 (D.C. Cir. 1991; Natural Resource Defense Council, Inc.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 822 F.2d 104 (D.C. Cir. 1987); Colo. Env'tl. Coalition v. Dombeck, 185 F.3d 1162, 1175 (10th Cir. 1999); N. Buckhead Civic Assoc. v. Skinner, 903 F.2d 1533, 1542 (11th Cir. 1990). Here, the DOS has completely failed to link its alternatives analysis to particular federal authority.</p> <p>The Draft EIS attempts to cover alternatives dealing with no action, system, and major route alternatives. However, the Pipeline is being proposed in order to fill a perceived future gap in fuel and energy in the United States. The Pipeline is not the only alternative for filling this gap: other alternatives include fuel efficiency, alternative fuels, electric vehicles, other clean transport technologies, and public transportation. The Draft EIS does not adequately address alternatives to expanding U.S. capacity to import tar sands oil.</p>	<p>consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.</p> <p>The No Action Alternative as appropriate and consistent with CEQ guidance includes a trajectory analysis that considers the likely future developments that could produce environmental impacts without implementation of the proposed Project (see Section 4.0). The EnSys 'No Expansion' scenario is not an appropriate trajectory analysis for the No Action Alternative. Extensive analysis of crude-oil market dynamics and several modes of bulk transportation indicate that a "No Expansion" scenario where all modes of bulk transport for crude oil out of the WCSB remain at 2010 levels through 2030 is highly implausible. For discussion of the EnSys Report, see Sections 1.3.1, 1.4, 3.14.4.2, and 4.1 and Appendix V of the EIS. For discussion of the No Action Alternative, see Section 4.1. See also Consolidated Response CAN-1.</p>
1429	67	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>Moreover, the Draft EIS completely fails to examine agency-specific alternatives, such as alternatives related to river crossings and wetland fills where alternatives must be developed pursuant to 33 C.F.R. Part 325, App. B, § 7. b, alternative border crossings pursuant to Executive Order 13337, and alternative means of meeting federal emergency response planning and pipeline integrity planning pursuant to 49 C.P.R. Parts 194 and 195. While EIS may not be limited to only measures that an agency has the authority to adopt, NRDC v Morton, 458 P.2d 827,834 (D.C. Cir. 1972), this does not mean that an EIS can ignore practical alternatives available to specific agencies for their particular federal actions. The DOS's responsibility to determine whether the Keystone XL Pipeline is in the national interest means that the Draft EIS must evaluate national energy policy alternatives to meeting energy demand. However, such broad authority does not excuse the Draft EIS from evaluating alternative embodiments of particular federal agency permitting decisions, such as Army Corps wetland and river crossing decisions.</p>	<p>Section 4 of the EIS addresses alternatives to the proposed action, including the No Action Alternative, systems alternatives, route alternatives, and route variations. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses river crossings and USACE permitting. Section 3.4 of the EIS addresses wetlands and potential wetland compensatory mitigation. Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.</p>
1429	68	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>The Draft EIS is defective in part because its alternatives analysis focuses exclusively on major policy alternatives without examination of practical, realistic permit-specific alternatives. Such 50,000 foot focus means that the Draft EIS will fail to allow most of the cooperating agencies fulfill their NEPA duties. Unless the Draft EIS discusses alternatives relative to specific federal permits and approvals, it will fail to achieve statutory requirements that each involved agency examine its alternatives to its particular major federal actions. Such failure would mean that the Draft EIS would in effect serve as a programmatic EIS, with the result that cooperating agencies would be required to conduct subsequent NEPA reviews. The purpose of this EIS is to provide an assessment</p>	<p>As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-9 and ENR-1, the environmental review process is separate from the National Interest Determination process.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of the environmental impacts if a Presidential Permit for the proposed project is approved. Presidential Permits, unlike NEPA analyses, have the burden of looking at not only the narrow field of traditional NEPA factors, but whether the issuance would “serve the national interest [footnote, pg 35]. Therefore, the Draft EIS’s determination that a “no action alternative” is not preferable cites to supply and demand components.	
1429	69	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	According to the Draft EIS, a “no action alternative” is not considered preferable because it would not meet the purpose and need of the project which involves both supply and demand components. The draft EIS argues that it is because of the demand in the U.S., the supply available in WCSB, the WCSB as a relatively stable and secure source of North American crude oil for Midwest and Gulf Coast markets and .the desire to reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil supplies that makes this alternative not preferable.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4.2 of the EIS, the purpose of the proposed Project is to meet the crude oil needs of refineries in PADD III, not the demand in the U.S. as suggested by the commenter. The EIS also notes that the Canadian crude oil would primarily replace declining exports to PADD III from Mexico and Venezuela and lists several other countries and regions with unstable oil supplies. Additional reasons for eliminating the No Action alternative from further consideration are presented in Section 4.1 of the EIS.
1429	70	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The analysis of national interest only looks at one aspect of how to meet our energy needs. It does not consider that unconventional oil is not the only alternative for our energy future. It also does not consider the security risks from energy sources that increase our contributions to global warming pollution. These alternatives to increasing US reliance on dirty fossil fuels are not only reasonable and feasible, they also better serve the national interest.	As noted in Consolidated Responses P&N-9 and ENR-1, the national interest determination process is separate from the NEPA environmental review process, although the results of the environmental review process are considered in determining whether or not a project is in the national interest. Therefore, the EIS does not present an analysis of national interest. Further, in the national interest determination process, the DOS will consider many issues not addressed in the EIS, including those mentioned by the commenter. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1429	71	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The draft EIS improperly rejects the No Action Alternative without considering reasonable alternatives to meeting future energy needs in the US. In the race to develop Canada’s tar sands region, a significant obstacle to its growth is the constraint on the pipeline network moving this crude to markets in the United States. Sections 1.2.2 and 4.1.3 of the draft EIS describe how the existing crude oil pipeline export capacity from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin is insufficient to accommodate the forecasted crude oil supply growth. The Keystone XL Pipeline is proposed to address this gap, with the possibility of additional future increases in its capacity, draft EIS at 1-3, and to meet a perceived future energy need in the United States. However, the pipeline is not the only alternative for filling this gap: other alternatives include energy efficiency, renewable energy, clean technologies, and demand-side management. NEPA regulations specifically require consideration of energy requirements and conservation in environmental review documents. 40 C.F.R § 1502.16(e). Yet the draft EIS explicitly declines to consider alternatives sources of energy, stating that “the use of alternative forms of energy in place of the proposed Project was not considered in the environmental review of the Project.” draft EIS at 4-1. The only reason given for this failure is the conciusory assertion that “the use of	The Project has been proposed to meet the crude oil needs of refineries in PADD III as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Section 1.4.2 of the EIS, not the needs of the entire U.S. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources, and Section 4.1 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information on their use.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					alternative forms of energy would not meet the needs of refiners in PADD III or the purpose of the proposed Project.” This does not constitute the rigorous exploration and objective evaluation of reasonable alternatives that NEPA requires.	
1429	72	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>The draft EIS improperly rejects the No Action Alternative without considering existing and proposed crude oil pipeline capacity. In order to weigh the merits of alternatives to the proposed pipeline, the State Department must clarify what capacity already exists to meet current and future US demand for crude oil. In addition to the Keystone XL pipeline, there are numerous other pipelines, including TransCanada’s own newly constructed Keystone I pipeline, and Enbridge’s Alberta Clipper pipeline, both of which will service the purpose of enabling Canadian tar sands crude suppliers to export increased volumes of crude to the U.S. The Keystone I pipeline has the capacity to deliver over 590,000 bpd of crude to PADD III. Alberta Clipper provides capacity for an additional 450,000 bpd. In addition, Enbridge’s Lakehead system has capacity to deliver 2.42 million barrels per day of Canadian crude to the Midwest [footnote, pg 37] and ExxonMobile’s Pegasus pipeline can deliver 96,000 bpd of crude to the Gulf.</p> <p>Moreover, the draft EIS does not account for other proposed pipelines that would extend to the Pacific Ocean through Alberta or the Gulf Coast. For example, Kinder Morgan Canada’s proposed Chinook Pipeline would deliver 300,000 bpd of Canadian tar sands heavy crude from Alberta, Canada to the Gulf Coast of Texas beginning in 2012. Altex has also proposed a 300,000 bpd pipeline along a similar route. The draft EIS must consider the need for the Keystone XL pipeline in light of these other proposals.</p>	<p>The Project has been proposed to meet the crude oil needs of refineries in PADD III as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Section 1.4.2 of the EIS, not the needs of the entire U.S. Section 1.4.2 of the EIS provides information on the current capacity to supply crude oil to the U.S. as well as to PADD III. That assessment includes information on the exiting Keystone Oil Pipeline and the Alberta Clipper Project.</p> <p>The EIS need analysis relies partially on analyses performed by EnSys (2010 and 2011) that assess export and delivery of WCSB crude oils to PADDs II and III on the proposed Transmountain TMX1, TMX2, and TMX3 expansions, the proposed Kinder Morgan Northern Leg, the proposed Enbridge Northern Gateway Project, the existing Enbridge Alberta Clipper, the existing Keystone Oil Project, the proposed Enbridge Monarch Cushing to Gulf Project, and the proposed CN Rail/Altex PipelineOnRail Project, and other potential rail and barge projects.</p>
1429	73	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	An enormous expansion in transport capacity has already been added to the pipeline systems that serve US refineries. The DEIS fails to take account of this already-permitted increase in capacity in its discussion of the purpose and need for TransCanada’s proposal. It also fails to address this additional capacity availability in evaluating the no action alternative.	The EIS considers existing, proposed, and potential transport capacity in analyzing the need for the proposed Project. The No Action Alternative analysis also considers these existing, proposed, and potential transportation pathways.
1429	74	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The State Department must explore what the ultimate capacity of the existing pipeline system is compared to accurate projections of future liquid fuel consumption in order to thoroughly evaluate the no action alternative. Without a clear understanding of the supply delivery capacity of existing lines, the State Department cannot evaluate whether the no action alternative is a reasonable choice. An enormous expansion in transport capacity has already been added to the pipeline systems that serve US refineries. The draft EIS fails to take account of this already-permitted increase in capacity in its discussion of the purpose and need for TransCanada’s proposal. It also fails to address this additional capacity availability in evaluating the no action alternative.	The EIS considers existing, proposed, and potential transport capacity in analyzing the need for the proposed Project. The No Action Alternative analysis also considers these existing, proposed, and potential transportation pathways.
1429	75	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	System Alternatives The Draft EIS’s analysis is defective because it fails to adequately consider system alternatives related to pipeline size, interconnection with other pipelines,	The EIS has been revised to include smaller diameter pipelines (see Section 4.4.2). As noted in Section 1.2 of the EIS, Keystone has commitments for transporting 600,000 bpd

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and the separate utilities of the Steele City and Gulf Coast Segment alternatives. NEPA has long required consideration of alternative size of projects. Here, the evidence indicates that the Keystone XL Pipeline is oversized. Yet the Draft EIS fails to consider any alternative pipeline capacities, alternative pipe diameters, or alternative pipe pressures. Instead the Draft EIS asserts that a full 900,000 barrels per day of oil flow is needed. Such assumption prematurely and improperly eliminates consideration of a practical and commercially viable alternative to the project.	in the proposed Project (including the crude oil that would be transported from the Bakken Marketlink Project (see Section 2.5.3 of the EIS), and the proposed Project has an initial capacity of 700,000 bpd.
1429	76	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Also, the Draft EIS fails to consider interconnection options, such as using capacity on the Enbridge System to bring oil into the U.S., and then interconnect the Keystone System at that border crossing. Further, the Draft EIS fails to consider whether interconnection of the Keystone XL Pipeline to any existing oil pipelines and terminals north of Cushing, OK, would provide systemic benefits related to greater flexibility of use than a "bullet" pipeline to the Gulf Coast.	<p>Keystone has applied for a Presidential permit at the border near Morgan, Montana to connect to the Canadian portion of the Keystone XL Project which would extend to that location. The Canadian portion of the Project has been approved by the Canadian National Energy Board. However, Section 4.3 addresses alternative routes with alternative border crossing locations.</p> <p>Section 4.2.1.4 of the EIS addresses the issue of connecting to the Enbridge Alberta Clipper pipeline.</p> <p>Connecting to existing oil pipeline and terminals north of Cushing and increasing flexibility would not meet the purpose of the proposed Project and would not contribute to meeting the heavy crude oil needs of PADD III refineries. Any such alternative would also require constructing a pipeline from Cushing to PADD III delivery points which would generally result in the same impacts as the proposed Gulf Coast and Houston Lateral segments of the proposed Project.</p>
1429	77	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Draft EIS fails to consider the alternative of building only the Gulf Coast Segment, because this would allow substantial volumes of crude oil to flow between Cushing, OK, and the Gulf Coast, while maintaining the option of building more capacity if and when U.S. demand and Canadian extraction capacity are proven. Suncor Inc. proposed this alternative to in the National Energy Board proceedings in Canada. Although this option would not provide as much capacity as TransCanada's proposal, such capacity is not needed for the foreseeable future anyway, with the result that the existing Keystone Pipeline would be used more fully. This alternative should also be considered in combination with reducing the size of the Keystone XL Pipeline to match forecasted demand between Cushing, OK, and the Gulf Coast.	Constructing on the Gulf Coast Segment would require supplying Canadian crude oil to the Cushing Oil Terminal in the quantities required to meet the needs of PADD III refineries. The commenter is incorrect when stating that "such capacity is not needed for the foreseeable future" as indicated in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Section 1.4.2 of the EIS, and in consideration of the existing contracts that Keystone has for delivering 600,000 barrels of Canadian crude oil per day (bpd) to delivery points in PADD III. Constructing only the Gulf Coast Segment would also require that the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System have the capacity to deliver sufficient volumes of Canadian crude oil to meet the needs of PADD III refineries. Section 4.2 of the EIS (System Alternatives) has been updated to include the information on the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System and make it clear that it does not have sufficient capacity to transport the contracted 600,000 bpd of oil to the Cushing terminal.
1429	78	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Alternate routes The central problem with the EIS analysis of alternate routes is that no U.S. agency at the state or federal level actually has the authority to change the full pipeline route. The DOS has authority to determine the location of border crossings, but the DOS has failed to base its alternatives analysis on the merits of different border crossing locations. Rather, the Draft EIS assumes that the location of the border crossing is fixed near the town of Morgan,	Keystone has applied for a Presidential permit at the border near Morgan, Montana to connect to the Canadian portion of the Keystone XL Project which would extend to that location. The Canadian portion of the proposed Project has been approved by the Canadian National Energy Board. However, Section 4.3 of the EIS includes alternative routes that have alternative border crossing locations.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Montana, when it is entirely within the President's foreign affairs authority to determine the location of the border crossing. Predetermination of this exercise of discretion violates NEPA. Further, the Army Corps has authority over the location of river crossings, but this authority is not equivalent to the authority to approve a route. Further, there is some jurisdiction within agencies such as the Montana Department of Environmental Quality to guide route decisions, but even that authority was abdicated during the application review process (see below) because the applicants had already chosen a route without reference to Montana standards. Other states along the route have no routing authority, except some de minimis discretion at the county level. Performing an analysis of alternative routes for the purely theoretical purpose of NEPA review, when no agency has authority to act on proposed alternatives, is a sham and an abuse of the NEPA process that gives participants an entirely false impression that their participation might somehow influence the outcome.	<p>As described in Section I-2.3 of Appendix I of the EIS, the Montana DEQ (MDEQ) has worked diligently to address alternative routes, route variations, and minor realignments in Montana. MDEQ exercised its right and obligation to require that the applicant pursue alternative routes and rightfully carried out its duties on behalf of the citizens of Montana.</p> <p>As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.</p>
1429	79	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The EIS also fails to consider existing pipeline routes, including the route of the recently completed Keystone pipeline, which begins in Alberta and would require only a relatively short additional section to reach the Gulf coast. At no point does the EIS attempt to justify the additional disruption, destruction and risk of an entirely new pipeline route.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 address potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1429	80	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The DEIS fails to adequately demonstrate that efforts were properly made to avoid or minimize wetland, stream and river impacts. As described above; the DEIS's acceptance of TransCanada's stated need for the project fails to account for projections of stagnant or declining demand for liquid fossil fuels. The DEIS thus rejects the No Action Alternative based on this faulty statement of purpose and need. However, the No-Action Alternative is the practicable alternative with the least damage to the aquatic environment. Thus, the currently proposed impacts to hundreds of rivers and streams and several hundred acres of wetlands should not be permitted under Section 404 and should not be allowed.	Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses stream crossings, including permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings along with relevant mitigation measures are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.
1429	81	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	[T]he pipeline will cross vital water resources the Corps has not been protecting under the Act, meaning that no CWA permitting or mitigation requirements would apply. As such, impacts to water resources are not properly accounted for and analyzed under the OBIS.	Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses stream crossings, including permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings along with relevant mitigation measures are addressed in Section 3.3.2 of the EIS. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings along with relevant mitigation measures are addressed in Sections 3.3.3 through 3.4.5 of the EIS.
1429	82	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	System alternatives would also have less impact on water resources and be practicable. It is possible use of existing pipelines could meet the need of this project, thus being practicable, and would avoid and minimize impacts to water resources as required by law. In terms of pipeline placement, dismissed alternatives would have less impact on water resources. The "Western Alternative," is one such alternative that may be both practicable and less damaging to water resources. The draft EIS admits that "[p]otential positive attributes to this alternative include the avoidance of the Missouri River crossing just to the east of the Fort Peck 87 draft EIS at 1-2.4.2.	System alternatives are addressed in Section 4.2 of the EIS, including statements explaining why they were not considered reasonable alternatives to the proposed Project. Similarly, the reasons for determining that alternative pipeline routes were not preferable to the proposed route are presented in Section 4.3 of the EIS.
1429	83	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In terms of pipeline placement, dismissed alternatives would have less impact on water resources. The "Western Alternative," is one such alternative that may be both practicable and less damaging to water resources. The draft EIS admits that "[p]otential positive attributes to this alternative include the avoidance of the Missouri River crossing just to the east of the Fort Peck Reservoir and the avoidance of crossings of reaches of the Niobrara River that have been included with the federal Wild and Scenic River program." draft EIS at 4-17. Not mentioned, but also a potential reduction in impacts to water resources of this more westerly route, is the avoidance of vital and sensitive prairie potholes generally located in the more eastern portions of Montana and South Dakota. Additionally, the preferred Gulf Coast Section alternative (GCS-A) has considerable more impacts to wetlands than the rejected alternative (GCS-B), which is only 6 miles longer. draft EIS at 4-18, Tbl. 4.3.5-1. GCS-A has more than 280 acres of impacts than GCSB (853.3 compared to 573.3). The cited reason for rejected GCS-B is its "greater length" and "associated greater area of impact and [stream/river] crossings." Yet, while this alternative does have more waterway crossings, the difference in wetland impacts (280 less acres of impacts for the rejected alternative) dwarfs the difference in stream crossings (13.2 more acres of impacts). Tbl. 4.3.5-1. The added six miles of length hardly makes this alternative impracticable, especially when almost 98% of this rejected alternative would parallel existing ROWs of other linear facilities. [See footnote pg. 71].	The proposed Missouri River crossing would be accomplished using the horizontal directional drilling method and would not result in a significant impact. The reach of the proposed crossing site of the Niobrara River is not part of the Wild and Scenic River program. As noted in the EIS, the proposed Project would not cross prairie potholes. Alternative GCS-B would cross more agricultural land, rangeland and grassland, developed land, more open water and rivers and streams than the proposed route. In addition, Alternative GCS-B would be in close proximity to more developed areas along its route than the proposed route. DOS considers the reasons stated for rejecting Alternative GCS-B to be reasonable and adequate.
1429	84	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	C. The DEIS does not Adequately Address the Direct, Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of the Keystone XL Pipeline . The Keystone XL project will enable increased tar sands crude extraction in Canada contribute to perpetuation of use of oil	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and inhibit development of alternative energy, and the EIS should consider the impacts of tar sands vis a vis alternative energy sources.	<p>Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.</p> <p>Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 3.14 of the EIS. The assessments in Section 3.14 were conducted following CEQ guidance on cumulative impact analyses. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.</p>
1429	85	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The proposed Keystone XL project will enable further expansion of tar sands development in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin in the province of Alberta. The existing crude oil pipeline export capacity from Canada's tar sands region is insufficient to accommodate the forecasted crude oil supply growth. DEIS at 1-5. Limits on infrastructure limit expansion of tar sands oil extraction, while increased infrastructure for importing and refining tar sands oil, increases the pressure for rapid development in the Canadian tar sands. This expansion of tar sands development only exacerbates the many existing environmental and social problems caused by tar sands production in that region [footnote, pg 40].	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1429	86	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The U.S. demand for tar sands and infrastructure for transportation (including pipelines) have a close causal relationship with tar sands extraction in Canada. The U.S. is by far the biggest customer of Canadian tar sands. For example, the 2010 report of Corporate Ethics International et al., "The Tar Sands Invasion," [footnote, pg 40] states that 99% of exported Western Canadian crude goes to the United States. According to the Keystone XL DEIS, in 2008, Canada was the largest exporter of crude oil to the U.S., shipping approximately 1.7 million bpd (70 percent of total production) from western Canada to the U.S. And CAPP (2009) predicted that demand from Canadian refineries would increase by only about 0.076 million bpd by 2015. Therefore, it is expected that Canada will continue to export the bulk of its crude oil production to the U.S. market. DEIS at 1-5. Other customers, Asia for example, are no current or viable substitute for this market since there is insufficient infrastructure to transfer the Canadian crude there and the Asian markets are not	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					developed to receive it [footnote, pg 41]. What the DEIS overlooks is that U.S. oil consumption can be expected to increase simply because adding million of barrels per day of new supplies to the U.S. market will shift the long-term supply curve, even if refineries are at capacity, since this additional source of oil will perpetuate operation of the refineries and the use of oil in the United States as opposed to developing alternative energy sources. The DEIS also overlooks, and should be revised to analyze, the impact of this supply of oil. Even if the supply brought in by the Keystone XL project were not enough to effect price, this increased supply and availability of oil will inhibit or replace development of alternative technologies. In the transportation sector this includes for example natural gas or hydrogen vehicles. In the power generation sector this includes for example wind, solar, nuclear and natural gas. This was explained in an analogous case, Mid-States Coalition for Progress v. Surface Transportation Board, 345 F.3d 520, 549 (8th Cir. 2003), where the court invalidated an FEIS for a rail line transporting coal on the grounds that it failed to explore the indirect effects of the project on the market for alternative sources of energy that had lesser air quality impacts.	
1429	87	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Although Mid-States involved a coal train, the same principles apply here. We also refer you to and incorporate by reference: "How the Oil Sands Got to The Great Lakes Basin: Pipelines, Refineries and Emissions to Air and Water," (University of Toronto 2008) [footnote, pg 41]. The report discusses how "continued reliance on oil might inhibit the development of alternative energy sources such as wind or solar power [footnote, pg 41]. Also, that report refers to a 2008 report from the United States Conference of Mayors, which discusses how "continued . . . production and purchase of these higher-carbon, unconventional or synthetic fuels slows the United States' transition to clean, renewable energy sources [footnote, pg 41]. Thus, the importation of tar sands affects the energy market and inhibits the development of alternative sources of energy. The perpetuation of oil consumption that is caused or contributed to by tar sands displaces development of alternative sources of energy. Thus the relevant comparison of environmental impacts is not the combustion of fuels derived from heavy synthetic crude compared to those derived from conventional crude oil. Instead, the impacts of combustion and use of heavy synthetic fuels should be compared to other reasonable alternatives such increased use of alternative fuels and improving energy efficiency and thus reducing the demand for oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Section 1.4.2 of the EIS, PADD III refineries currently have a need for heavy crude oil to replace dwindling supplies from Mexico and Venezuela. The Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS.
1429	88	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	As discussed in greater detail below, the global warming impacts of tar sands oil extraction are felt not only in Canada but also in the United States, particularly in northern Alaska, where temperatures have increased at almost twice the global average rate [footnote, pg 42]. These impacts are the reasonably foreseeable effects of increasing tar sands production and transport capacity and should be included in the analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed project.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	89	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Open pit mines and intensive drilling are turning the boreal forest into a wasteland. the tar sands are a geologic formation that lie beneath approximately 149,000 square kilometers of Alberta's northeastern boreal forest. The Boreal is home to many species sensitive to industrial development, such as caribou and lynx. Many of these species migrate across the US/Canadian border. But open pit mining turns this valuable ancient forest into a wasteland, destroying acres of forest and polluting waters. Some 32 million acres of ecosystem are being destroyed in Canada [footnote, pg 43]. Drilling in the tar sands requires such a complex network of wells, roads, and pipes in areas where drilling is taking place, that every part of the forest will be within a few hundred yards of an industrial intrusion. Although the companies in the tar sands assert that the land is reclaimed after mining, there has not yet been any mine fully reclaimed [footnote, pg 43]. Forest, peatlands, and wetlands ecosystems are highly complex, and it is unlikely they will regenerate in areas filled with mine waste [footnote, pg 43]. Peat bogs are the single best carbon sink of any habitat in terms of tons of carbon captured and stored. Their destruction in this process adds to the negative global warming impacts as stored greenhouse gases are released and capture capacity is lost [footnote, pg 43].	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1429	90	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Toxic waste and large-scale water withdrawals threaten delicate wetlands and river ecosystems. Both mining and drilling operations in the tar sands have severe impacts on water supply and quality in Alberta. To extract the tar sands the soil is strip-mined and subjected to high temperature steam to separate the oil from the sand producing a heavy, dirty crude. If the sands lie too deep beneath the surface for strip mining (generally over 100 meters), in situ extraction is used by heating the tar sands to the bitumen can flow to a well and be pumped to the surface [footnote, pg 43].	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1429	91	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The tar sands region is rich in wetlands in the form of bogs, fens, shallow ponds, shoreline marshes, and river delta systems, such as the Peace-Athabasca Delta just downstream from the tar sands (to the north). The Alberta Chamber of Resources has identified water use as one of the top-four key challenges for mining operations [footnote, pg 43]. Mining operations require dredging wetlands and taking large amounts of water from the rivers. The ecological integrity of any aquatic ecosystems requires that adequate flows and seasonal variations in flow be maintained. Fish populations such as walleye, goldeye, and long-nose sucker are vulnerable, particularly when water withdrawals reduce winter habitat in the Athabasca River. 105 But water allocations for existing, approved, and planned tar sands mining operations are expected to quadruple over allocations for existing projects in 2004 [footnote, pg 44].	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1429	92	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In-situ operations that take water from underground aquifers can also harm the area's water supply. The hydrology in this region is a complex network of underground freshwater and saline aquifers, ground waters, and wetlands. The links among these systems are not yet fully understood, nor are the	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					impacts of the water withdrawals on surface land and waters [footnote, pg 44]. One specific concern is that taking water out of underground aquifers could cause surface water tables to sink - for example, causing a loss of wetlands [footnote, pg 44]. Tar sands mines also require extensive human-made wastewater reservoirs or "tailings ponds" that pose another potential threat to wildlife and water. Collectively, these pools of waste cover almost 20 square miles, and are so vast that they can be seen from space [footnote, pg 44]. The high concentrations of pollutants such as naphthenic acids in tar sands tailings ponds are acutely toxic to aquatic life [footnote, pg 44]. To chase off migratory birds, propane cannons go off at random intervals and scarecrows stand guard on floating barrels. Many of the tailings ponds are next to water bodies such as the Athabasca River, and there are concerns about potential leakage from existing tailings ponds and from future "remediated" or buried tailings. Alberta Environment does not regulate naphthenic acids, and future management of these pollutants is fraught with uncertainty [footnote, pg 44]. The deadly nature of these tailings ponds was demonstrated in May 2008 when over 1,600 migrating ducks died after landing in a tar sands tailings pond [footnote, pg 44].	
1429	93	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The analysis set forth in the DEIS concerning cumulative impacts associated with petroleum refining is insufficient in four major respects. First, it impermissibly relies on the Clean Air Act ("CAN") and Clean Water Act ("CWA") permitting process at individual refineries to address environmental issues associated with the processing of product delivered via the Project rather than presenting independent analysis, which is both required by law and central to the purpose of NEPA environmental review. As a result, it neglects to address a number of critical areas of potential environmental impact associated with refineries.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1429	94	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Second, the draft EIS fails to adequately analyze a variety of possible supply and demand scenarios for clean energy and different grades of crude oil. Instead of making an earnest effort to analyze what oil the bitumen from the Keystone XL pipeline would be displacing, how much of it would be additional, and what alternatives there are to the project, the draft EIS makes contradictory, unsupported assumptions in what appears to be an attempt to further the project.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. The EIS relies partially on a study commissioned by the Department of Energy and prepared by EnSys (2010). The EnSys analysis includes a low-demand outlook for US petroleum product demand that is based on a February/March 2010 study by EPA which examined "more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled." As stated in the EnSys report "Projections were used from the EPA Scenario A leading to reductions to US petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." The low-demand scenario in the EnSys report was developed in close consultation with DOE, EPA, and DOS. A conclusion of the EnSys report is "[i]f KXL were not built, the scenario analyses show there is a demand for alternative projects to be implemented that would lead, over time, to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						crude flows from WCSB to PADD2 and thence from PADD2 to the PADD3 Gulf Coast broadly similar to those that would be provided by KXL." This conclusion suggests that with or without KXL, WCSB crude oil would reach Gulf Coast refineries to replace heavy crude oil from current sources that are either diminishing or subject to political uncertainty.
1429	95	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Third, the analysis assumes without basis a wide distribution of the product delivered by the Project to refineries throughout PADD II and PADD III, and based on this assumption declines to provide any analysis of region-specific impacts on air quality. In fact, however, it is possible to predict the destination of a substantial amount of the Keystone XL crude with more specificity, based upon publicly available information concerning market factors and physical constraints, such that air quality impacts in these destination communities can and should be assessed with specificity as well.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1429	96	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Finally, the draft EIS fails to comply with the Department's obligation to assess the impacts of the action on minority and low-income communities, many of which are already heavily impacted by high levels of pollution and will be harmed further by the pollution likely to stem from refining the project crude.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
1429	97	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS refinery impacts analysis is grounded in assertions that any air quality impacts associated with refining of product delivered via the Project will be addressed in CAA permitting of the refineries. Specifically, the DEIS states as follows: The existing refineries processing heavy crude oil in PADD II and PADD III are designed and permitted to refine heavy crude oil and the processing of heavy crude oil transported via the proposed Project is not expected to influence the exceedance of any permitted thresholds. EPA is the federal agency with the authority to implement and enforce requirement [sic] of the Clean Air Act. State agencies with approved State Implementation Plans (SIPs), including Texas and Louisiana, have been delegated authority by the EPA to administer an air quality permitting program. The permitting process is designed to avoid significant cumulative impacts to regional air quality associated with emissions. DEIS at 3.14-33	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1429	99	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	These statements contravene NEPA's requirement that the EIS evaluate the reasonably foreseeable cumulative impacts of the Project. Cumulative impacts are "the impact[s] on the environment which result[] from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or nonFederal) or person undertakes such other actions." 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7. Reliance on EPA's permitting processes as a	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					substitute for independent analysis of environmental impacts under NEPA is therefore entirely inappropriate. It is settled law that NEPA requires a separate "hard look" at a project's cumulative impacts, and that assuming that these cumulative impacts will not exist because such permitting processes exist is no substitute for the appropriate analysis. See, e.g., <i>Wyo. Outdoor Council v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs</i> , 351 F.Supp.2d 1232, 1243 (O.Wyo.2005) (noting that "by their very nature" cumulative impacts cannot be adequately assessed via such segmented permitting processes and holding that reliance on such permitting is unacceptable under NEPA). The purpose at the heart of NEPA - and in particular its cumulative impact analysis requirements - is to provide the type of comprehensive environmental analysis that may otherwise be missed in piecemeal permit-by-permit analysis of individual facilities, media, and construction activities. Here, inappropriate reliance in the DEIS on CAA and CWA permitting requirements for refineries results in significant deficiencies in the analysis. Regarding the change in emissions of criteria pollutants associated with proposed refinery expansions in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, the DEIS states: As a result of improvements in control technologies and the use of offsets, these refinery upgrades and expansions generally resulted in an overall increase in carbon monoxide, and a decrease in emissions of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxides. DEIS at 3.14-34.	
1429	100	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The assumption in the DEIS is that "any refinery expansions or upgrades at refineries that would receive crude oil from the Project would likely be required to adhere to the same or comparable regulatory standards." DEIS at 3.14-34. However, the emissions decreases that the DEIS claims have occurred, and tend to occur, during the permitting process for refineries increasing their capacity of heavy crude oil processing are often from unrelated improvements, and do not imply that the actual emissions impacts of the project will be low. The emissions estimates produced in netting analysis pursuant to CAA prevention of significant deterioration ("PSO") and nonattainment new source review ("NNSR") requirements are not simple estimates of increases associated with a particular permitted activity. Rather, they are the sum of raw emissions increase estimates - which are often very significant for expansions to allow processing of tar sands crude - and any other legally creditable emissions increases and decreases at the facility within a multi-year "contemporaneous" time frame. See 40 C.F.R. 52.21; 40 C.F.R. 51.166(b).	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1429	101	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Thus, in many cases, the actual emissions increase associated with processing crude delivered via the Project will be entirely offset in the permitting process by past unassociated emissions decreases. In such case, the net emissions derived from the permitting process will not reflect the full projected actual increase associated with an expansion project. Indeed, in one major recent expansion project, at BP's Whiting refinery in northwest Indiana, hundreds of tons of increases in sulfur dioxide (SO2) were offset by emissions reductions taken many years ago at the facility, such that they	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					were not reflected in the final netting numbers used to determine the need for more stringent emission controls. It is the purpose of NEPA analysis to see past such limitations of permitting analysis and to look more comprehensively at the real impacts of a project.	properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1429	102	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	With respect to water emissions the DEIS analysis is extraordinarily thin and falls far short of what is required and appropriate under NEPA. The DEIS does no more than recite. In cursory fashion a few of the technical upgrades that have sometimes been associated with refinery expansion projects to reduce associated wastewater and stormwater emissions. This "analysis" fails to acknowledge or address the fact that, in several instances (e.g., the BP Whiting refinery expansion and the ConocoPhillips Wood River refinery expansion), significant increases in discharges to clean water bodies as a result of tar sands refinery expansions have been allowed under CWA anti-degradation regulations based upon a purported showing that the increase is "necessary to accommodate important economic or social development [footnote, pg 47] in BP's water permit. for example, the company attributes increases in ammonia discharges directly to the equality of the Canadian crude, saying that bitumen has 4.5 times the nitrogen of conventional crude. Because of this, they say, they will have an increase of more than 2,000lbs of ammonia in their process wastewater [footnote, pg 47]. In this case, the permit would have allowed the facility to emit a higher level of pollution. The DEIS should not assume that permits will not allow facilities to emit additional pollution and must do the analysis for such a situation. In any event, for purposes of NEPA review, any increased discharge to water must be considered as part of cumulative impacts analysis regardless of whether state regulators have determined in the permitting context that the increase is "necessary."	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions or discharges in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1429	103	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Moreover, the DEIS merely recites possible ranges of pollutants, without examining the possible environmental effects of these pollutants. The DEIS reiterates the conclusory assertion that "required air permitting ... would avoid significant cumulative impacts to air quality," and uses this as justification to completely neglect to quantify the possible impacts that increased pollution would have upon the environment and human health. DEIS at 3.14-36. Such a cursory treatment of pollution increases from the refining of heavy crude oil does not satisfy the agency's obligations under NEPA to take a "hard look" at the cumulative effects of the Project. <i>Kleppe v. Sierra Club</i> , 427 U.S. 390,410 n.21 (1976).	Section 3.14.3.14 assesses cumulative impacts and at no point indicates they do not exist. Section 3.14.3.14 states, "While the refineries that could receive crude oil are not part of the Project, refinery operations could potentially result in cumulative impacts to air quality in the general Project area or beyond if changes in the type or quantity of emissions occurred in the future." In addition, Section 3.14.3.14 reiterates that state permitting processes for existing, upgraded or new refining facilities are designed to avoid significant cumulative impacts to regional air quality associated with emissions. However, as described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1429	104	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	b. Lack of analysis of different clean energy and oil supply and	A conclusion of the EnSys (2010) report is "[i]f KXL were not

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					demand scenarios In several places, the DEIS asserts that the crude supplied by the Project will not likely increase overall refining of heavy crude, because the Project crude will simply be replacing existing heavy crude supplies. Specifically, it states: Since light crude supplies are decreasing, refinery upgrades and expansions that allow for the refining of heavy crude oil, especially along the Gulf Coast, are occurring and would continue to occur whether or not the Project is constructed. DEIS at 3.14-35. This statement makes multiple unsupported assumptions. First, it assumes that the increased supply of heavy crude caused by the project will have no effect on refinery behavior. This assumption is entirely unrealistic and such assumptions have been held to be unacceptable by courts. In Mid-States Coalition for Progress v. Surface Transportation Board, 345 P.3d 520, 549 (8th Cir. 2003), for example, the court rejected an agency's contention that it need not examine how a rail line which would increase the availability of coal would affect the long-term demand for coal by utility companies versus other cleaner fuel sources. The situation here is closely analogous. The Department must seriously examine the extent to which the increased availability of bitumen will lead, over time, to an increased demand for bitumen vis-a-vis cleaner crude sources and alternative energy.	built, the scenario analyses show there is a demand for alternative projects to be implemented that would lead, over time, to crude flows from WCSB to PADD2 and thence from PADD2 to the PADD3 Gulf Coast broadly similar to those that would be provided by KXL." This conclusion suggests that with or without KXL, WCSB crude oil would reach Gulf Coast refineries to replace heavy crude oil from current sources that are either diminishing or subject to political uncertainty. As noted in EnSys (2011), there are may different potential options for transporting WCSB crude to the Gulf Coast refineries in response to market demand there if the proposed Project is not permitted. Additionally, as discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, the composition of WCSB heavy crude oils is similar to the composition of heavy crude oils currently within the crude oil slates of Gulf Coast refineries. Finally, as in shown in Table 3.14.3-5 in the EIS and as discussed in the text of Section 3.14.3, refinery crude slate quality (as indicated by API gravity and sulfur content) is not highly sensitive to the percentage of WCSB crude oil in the crude slate mix. Therefore, it is unlikely that there would be any significant change in refinery emissions should the proposed Project be implemented.
1429	105	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Instead of making these unsupported, contradictory assumptions as it does in the draft EIS, the State Department should conduct and present the results of a study about what types of oil the bitumen from the Keystone XL pipeline would be displacing, how much of it would be additional, (i.e. additional supply leading to increased refining, which would not occur in the absence of the project) and what alternatives there are to the project. The study should then look to the additional pollution that will be caused by displacement of alternative energy and cleaner crudes and by additional bitumen refining. [footnote, pg 48] This assessment should be conducted refinery by refinery. As discussed below, it is possible to narrow down the refineries that may receive Keystone XL blended bitumen significantly more than the draft EIS does.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, Section 1.4.2 of the EIS is an independently conducted, unbiased discussion of supply and demand and explains that crude oil transported by the Project would primarily replace (not displace) declining supplies of Mexican and Venezuelan crude oil. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses issues related to refinery emissions, including refining if the PADD III refineries expand their current output of refined product. Further, over 100,000 bpd of oil-sands derived Canadian crude oil is currently being refined in PADD III refineries.
1429	106	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	It is possible that that this analysis will yield accurate and definitive numbers concerning the destination of the Project crude and the anticipated additional processing of bitumen (as opposed to replacement of current processing) that will occur as a result. To the extent that it is possible to make that determination, then it is essential that DOS do so, rather than relying on cursorily stated and entirely unsupported assumptions regarding this highly technical and complex matter.	The information on need for the proposed Project is neither cursory nor based on unsupported assumptions. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, Section 1.4.2 of the EIS is an independently prepared, unbiased assessment of supply and demand, and is based on the projections of government agencies with the responsibility for conducting assessments of supply and demand, as well as the assessments of other experts in supply and demand analyses, and the findings of independent studies commissioned by the Department of Energy (EnSys 2010 and 2011).
1429	107	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	We also recognize the possibility that, given the highly complex and difficult nature of such an estimate (which may	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					depend upon knowledge of specific equipment at each affected refinery [footnote, pg 49], it will not be possible for DOS to make a precise refinery-by-refinery estimate. In such a case, however, DOS must fulfill its duty to provide the information that is available and to make a credible estimate based on generally accepted methods. [footnote, pg 49] It is appropriate that, to the extent a more complete analysis cannot be done, DOS has attempted to craft an analysis which would provide some information to the public by estimating an upper bound on additional air pollution that might be created by refining of the project crude. However, due to the flawed netting analysis and the lack of any analysis concerning increases in water pollutants, the analysis has failed in its task. Further, the analysis makes no attempt to narrow down the location or the actual impacts of these emissions on public health or the environment.	would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1429	108	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS disregards the very real possibility that, in the absence of the Project, cleaner energy sources might replace the dirty crude being refined by many of the refineries in question. Instead, it proceeds on the premise that oil demand will be high and completely unaffected by oil supply or the availability of alternative energy sources. This possibility that, in the absence of the project, cleaner energy sources may be utilized more fully is also supported by multiple statements, policies, and analyses by the Obama administration. For example, a recent EPA analysis indicates that technologically feasible oil-saving policies in the transportation sector alone could save as much as 6.7 million barrels per day by 2030 [footnote, pg 49]. Given the very real possibility of a transition to a clean energy economy, instead of continuing reliance on oil, the Project must be treated for purposes of cumulative impacts analysis as a cause of both continued processing of crude at current levels, and of refinery expansions that might not otherwise occur.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1429	109	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Thus, the likelihood of the "worst case scenario" upper-bound air emissions analysis presented in the DEIS analysis should be thoroughly analyzed, which is not done in the DEIS. DEIS at 3.14-35 to 36. As discussed above, the upper-bound emissions analysis is inadequate in that the only data provided are total pollution ranges calculated via a flawed "netting" methodology. Additionally, the DEIS fails to consider the location-specific effects of these increases on the human environment.	Section 3.14.3.14 includes an estimation of increased emissions related to the Project based on the available information. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1429	110	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS declines to provide any analysis of refinery impacts in specific regions and locations, asserting flatly that such analysis is not possible given the wide geographic array of possible destinations for the Project crude. The DEIS sets forth only an overall estimate of potential emission increases based on extrapolation from PSDINNSR netting totals in the Motiva and Hyperion refinery permits.	It is unlikely that the proposed Project would impact refinery emissions examined in discrete areas. Refineries identified as candidates to receive heavy crude oil from the proposed Project already have the equipment installed to process such heavy oil and are already processing it in significant quantities. There is no indication that the proposed Project would actually induce those refiners to expand or upgrade. The refineries that have made the capital investments necessary to process

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						heavier crude oils (which can total billions of dollars) have a significant financial incentive to obtain these heavy crude oils. In addition to the fact that heavy crude oils typically sell at lower prices than light crudes, these heavy crude refineries cannot process a lighter crude slate as efficiently. As indicated in comments on the supplemental draft EIS received from IHS CERA, if a refinery configured to process a heavy slate of crude oil were constrained to processing only a light crude oil slate, the volume of gasoline and diesel fuels produced could decrease by 15-20 percent. Not only would the refiner be paying relatively more for that light slate of crude oil, it would be producing less gasoline and diesel from it. This is the primary reason refiners would not typically replace a heavy crude oil slate with 100 percent light crudes. Although the EnSys (2010) report presented results on a PADD-wide basis, the modeling reflects sub-PADD details built into the WORLD model, including different refinery processing capabilities. If there is no projected change in PADD-wide crude slate quality, that indicates that there is no change in relative crude slate-quality within more discrete areas within the PADD.
1429	111	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	As discussed above, this estimate is based on the faulty assumption that net emissions estimates generated in connection with NSR permitting reflect actual project-related emissions increases. DEIS at 3.14-34 to 36. That problem notwithstanding, the emissions numbers presented in the DEIS are quite high. The DEIS concludes that the project could result in the release of an additional: 1,736 tons of nitrogen oxides, 4,500 tons of carbon monoxide, 4,654 tons of sulfur dioxide, 2,353 tons of particulate matter and 1,061 tons of volatile organic compounds per year. DEIS at 3.14-36. The particulate matter estimate is almost 29 times the amount released by a medium-sized refinery, the Valero Houston facility [footnote, pg 50], (See Table 1.)	As discussed in Section 3.14.3 of the EIS, a conservative hypothetical maximum emissions estimate was developed by assuming that the entire crude oil volume transported by the proposed Project would be heavy crude oil, that it would be incremental to the volume of crude oil currently refined in PADD III, and that it would be refined at upgraded refineries. Using the emissions estimates discussed above for the Motiva refinery upgrade and the proposed Hyperion refinery project, this hypothetical maximum emissions estimate was calculated by multiplying the maximum proposed Project throughput (830,000 bpd) by the emission rates per barrel reported for Motiva or Hyperion since these refineries are assumed to be typical for recently upgraded refineries implementing BACT. It should be noted that this proposed maximum throughput is less than the maximum throughput assumed at the time of the draft EIS. Using these assumptions, the hypothetical maximum annual emissions of NOX would range between about 1,514 and 1,604 tons, CO emissions would range between about 3,804 and 4,148 tons; SO2 emissions would range between about 1,791 and 4,290 tons, particulate matter emissions would range between 1,186 and 2,170 tons, and VOC emissions would be about 1,718 tons. However, since the crude oil transported by the proposed Project would be replacing crude oil from other sources, the majority of the emissions generated from refining crude oil transported by the proposed Project would not result in incremental increases to refinery emissions in either PADD II or PADD III. Additionally, it is expected that approximately one-third of the volume transported by the proposed Project would not be heavy crude oil, particularly in light of the proposed Bakken Marketlink and Cushing Marketlink connected actions.
1429	112	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The sulfur dioxide estimate is more than 100 times the total sulfur dioxide emitted at that facility. Even for those pollutants for which the DEIS produces relatively low estimates, Table I	See Response to Comment 111 above.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					still indicates that the project will produce the equivalent of 5.8 times as much volatile organic compounds, 6.3 times as much nitrogen oxides, and 14.7 times as much carbon monoxide as a medium-sized US refinery. Even compared to the largest refinery in the country, the ExxonMobil Baytown facility, [footnote, pg 50] the project would still produce almost three times the sulfur dioxide and about one and a half times the particulate matter of such a facility. When combined with the high probability that the vast majority of project crude will be refined in a very small number of communities, as discussed later in this subsection, the additional pollutant loads on these communities are equivalent to building a number of new medium-sized refineries in these areas.	
1429	113	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Table 1 - DEIS Projected Pollutants Compared to 2008 Emissions of Selected Refineries In the face of the magnitude of these emissions estimates, it is inappropriate and unacceptable that the DEIS makes no effort whatsoever to specify where these fairly massive potential emission increases would take place. Specifically, the DEIS justifies its failure to provide location-specific analysis as follows: It is not possible to predict with certainty how refining the heavy crude oil transported via the proposed Project would impact air quality, or even where those impacts would occur. The potential refinery expansions are in various stages of planning and implementation, and each refinery is unique in regard to the size and type of expansion or upgrade, the type of best available control technology (BACT) that has been or would be implemented, the status of the expansions, the availability of air emissions modeling, and the resulting impact of associated emissions relative to existing conditions. DEIS at 3.14- 33 to 34.	See Response to Comment 110.
1429	114	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In the first instance, these broad assumptions regarding the destination of Project crude reflect a dereliction of DOS's duty to seek out specific information concerning adverse impacts. Where an evaluation of reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts requires information which is unavailable or incomplete, CEQ guidelines require that DOS obtain that information where the "overall costs of obtaining [the information] are not exorbitant [footnote, pg 52] If DOS cannot obtain the information, it is required to include a summary of "existing credible scientific evidence" relevant to those impacts and to evaluate those impacts based on "theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted in the scientific community [footnote, pg 52] DOS could likely obtain much of the information needed to predict where the project crude will be refined. For instance, TransCanada could provide DOS with details of the shipping commitments the company has already signed, which total 380Mb/d (more than half of the initial 700Mb/d Keystone XL pipeline capacity) in order to determine where the crude will be refined [footnote, pg 52].	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1429	115	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	However, even if the department cannot obtain such information, it can certainly summarize credible evidence concerning where the crude is likely to end up. As a factual	See Response to Comment 110.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>matter, DOS's unsupported claims that the project crude could end up at any refinery in PADD II or PADD III are simply inconsistent with market realities. In view of capacity and cost constraints, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of the crude delivered via the Project would go to a limited number of refineries clustered in two specific areas. Analysis by the Canadian National Energy Board (NEB) found the market for the project crude to be limited to only fifteen refineries. (See Table 2.) An independent analysis by Accufacts attached to these comments (the "Accufacts Report") notes that "PADD II refineries are unlikely to refine more than a small fraction of the bitumen transported via the Keystone XL pipeline" because the area is "short on [bitumen] refining and long on pipeline capacity" that can bring bitumen to the area [footnote, pg 52]. The Accufacts Report therefore concludes that the vast majority of project crude will go to PADD III and identifies 22 refineries in the area that have the necessary "process building blocks" to be able to accept bitumen. Accufacts Report at 1, 7. (See Table 2.) The DEIS itself acknowledges that "there are some refineries ... that would be more likely to receive the oil." DEIS at 3.14-32 to 33. Yet despite that acknowledgement, and despite the publicly-available contrary information set forth in the NEB analysis and the Accufacts Report, the DEIS simply recites that there are a total of 85 refineries in PADDs II and III (27 in PADD II and 58 in PADD III) and neglects to engage in any analysis about which of these refineries are likely to process significant amounts of the Keystone XL bitumen (or are even capable of doing so). DEIS at 3 14-33</p>	
1429	116	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>The NEB Analysis and Accufacts Report are consistent in finding that the vast majority of project crude is likely to go to two localities within a small geographical area. The analyses are also wholly incompatible with the Department's contention that it is impossible make any predictions concerning where the crude will end up. Together, they provide a strong indication that the Department has not complied with its duty to provide the relevant evidence that can be obtained and to make use of theoretical approaches or generally accepted methods to evaluate impacts where full information is not available [footnote, pg 54].</p>	See Response to Comment 110 above.
1429	117	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>As discussed above, even the DEIS's flawed estimate of the additional pollution generated by the project indicates that permitting the project would be equivalent to siting a large number of new medium-sized refineries in these areas. Given that there is very little actual ambiguity regarding the refining destination of the crude delivered via the Project, it is imperative that the DEIS provide careful analysis of the impact of increased refining emissions on the affected region. The Houston Texas City and Port Arthur areas are already burdened with a heavy pollutant load, in particular from refinery emissions. It is essential to understand from the DEIS analysis what additional burden would result to the environment and public health from the increased supply of dirty, heavy crude delivered via the pipeline to refineries in these areas.</p>	<p>The comment is in error. See Response to Comment 110 above. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	118	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In addition to the Department's responsibility to analyze the specific local effects of air and water pollution caused by refining tar sands heavy crude, the department is also required, under Executive Order 12898, to address and attempt to minimize disproportionate impacts on minority and low-income populations [footnote, pg 55]. However, the draft EIS makes no effort to assess the environmental justice implications of the substantial increases in pollution likely to occur in communities around refineries.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1429	119	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Using CEQ guidelines [footnote, pg 55] the draft EIS identifies counties along the project corridor in which significant low-income or minority populations exist. draft EIS at 3.10-29 to 36. While all of the effects of the project on the identified counties should be analyzed, the low-income and minority communities in these counties are likely to be especially impacted by additional air and water pollution. This is particularly the case in light of the evidence presented in Subsection C that the refinery-related impacts are likely to be concentrated in a few specific localities, in which such communities can be identified.	See Response to Comment 110 above. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1429	120	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	...two of the counties identified by the draft EIS as containing minority and low income populations (Harris County, TX and Jefferson County, TX) are home to all of the refineries estimated to take crude in the Houston and Port Arthur areas. (The Texas City refineries are in Galveston County, which is not analyzed in the draft EIS, as discussed below.) These two communities are already heavily impacted by air and water pollution. Port Arthur, located in Jefferson County, Texas, was chosen by the EPA in November of last year as one of ten communities across the country in which the Agency is beginning a pilot program on environmental justice in order to address pronounced "environmental and human health challenges [footnote, pg 56]. Moreover, Jefferson County is designated as being in nonattainment with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) [footnote, pg 56].	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1429	121	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The absence of analysis in the draft EIS on increased local air and water pollution from refineries also results in a failure to even assess the possible environmental impacts on minority and low-income populations that are outside the project corridor, but likely to be affected by Keystone XL. For instance, according to the NEB and Accufacts studies discussed in subsection C above there is likely to be significant refining of project crude in Galveston County, where the Texas City refineries are located. In addition, the studies identify a discrete number of other refineries located elsewhere which may refine project crude. (See Table 4.) The draft EIS should determine whether these counties contain significant low-income or minority populations under the CEQ guidelines and then go on to assess the possible impacts on these communities that might stem from additional refining of heavy crude.	See Response to Comment 110 above. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1429	122	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Table 4- Counties-Parishes not Analyzed for Environmental Justice Impacts but Contain a Refinery Identified as Likely to Accept Project Crude - The draft EIS currently provides an	See Response to Comment 110 above. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					under-inclusive list of counties with low-income and minority populations. It makes no effort to determine what effects the project will actually have on these communities or to document the existing problems in these areas that might be exacerbated by the project. The draft EIS must do more if the Department is to take seriously its responsibility to "make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing ... disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its activities on minority ... and low-income populations [footnote, pg 57].	independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1429	124	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	As described above, extraction and refining of tar sands oil is extremely energy and greenhouse gas intensive. A life-cycle analysis of the GHG emission of tar sands oil shows significantly increased carbon dioxide emissions over conventional oil [footnote, pg 58]. A report by the Polaris Institute states that production of tar sands oil currently releases about three times more greenhouse gas emissions than pumping conventional oil producing about 85.5 kg of carbon dioxide per barrel of tar sands oil [footnote, pg 58]. The increase comes primarily from the fuel needed for the extraction of the tar sands (in most cases significant amounts of natural gas) and in the fugitive emissions from the overall process. The exploitation of this resource is resulting in Canada's violation of its Kyoto Protocol obligations and driving the outsourcing the refining part of the equation to the US, which is not a signatory party to the Kyoto treaty. !d.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
1429	125	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	While exploitation of the tar sands will generate up to one-third more greenhouse gas pollution than conventional oil, the mining of the tar sands compounds the global warming effect because it destroys hundreds, potentially thousands, of square miles of some of the best natural carbon sequestration on the planet. The tar sands are located in the boreal regions of northern Alberta, an area covered with forest and peatbogs. Removal of the trees and stripping away the bog removes the ecosystem's ability to store that carbon, but also ends up releasing previously stored carbon when the bogs dry out. !d. On average, 516 tons of carbon are stored per acre of peatland, by far the largest level of carbon sequestration of any organic system. Multiplying the 516 tons per acre by the number of acres destroyed in tar sands extraction adds up very quickly, compounding the extremely negative carbon equation of tar sands exploitation [footnote, pg 59].	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
1429	126	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	To get a true sense of the life cycle GHG emissions attributable to tar sands oil, the GHG emissions generated during extraction and upgrading must be added to the emissions generated by refining the tar sands crude into final petroleum products and to the emissions associated with combustion or the final end use of those fuels.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
1429	127	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Dr. Sahu's reasoning can be applied to calculate the GHG emissions associated with the Keystone XL pipeline, as the projects are substantially similar. The only significant differences between the two pipelines are their routes and ultimate capacity. Because both pipelines will transport the same type of heavy crude from Alberta to U.S. refineries, we	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					can assume that approximately 200 kg equivalent CO2 is emitted for every cubic meter of Keystone XL crude refined, and the life cycle figure per cubic meter is just over 3500 kg CO2 equivalent. The Keystone XL pipeline will have an ultimate capacity of 900,000 barrels of crude per day. Therefore, the refining of Keystone XL crude alone would emit 21.11 million kg of CO2 equivalent per day, or over 8.4 million tons per year. The life-cycle CO2 equivalent emitted by Keystone XL would be approximately 369.6 million kg per day, or approximately 149 million tons per year [footnote, pg 60]. Over the pipeline's expected lifetime of 50 years or more, the project can be expected to contribute at least 7.4 billion tons of CO2 equivalent to the earth's atmosphere.	
1429	128	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	By any standards, 149 million tons per year is a significant figure. A large coal-fired power plant may generate 5 to 10 million tons of CO2 equivalent per year and the entire state of Montana is projected to emit 38.5 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent in 2010 [footnote, pg 60]. Because these emissions will have severe impacts on the health, welfare, economy, and environment of the region, the nation, and the planet as a whole, the State Department should conclude that the Keystone XL project has severe unmitigated adverse environmental impacts and reject the application for a Presidential Permit.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1429	129	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	By contrast, the DEIS concludes that "refining the crude oil transported by the project would result in total emissions in the range of 1.3 to 17.2 million tons of CO2 per year." DEIS at 3.14-41. This range is a drastic underestimation of actual GHG emissions associated with this project. Any subsequent NEPA document must consider the full life-cycle GHG emissions to provide decision makers with a clearer of the true climate change impacts.	Since the time of the draft EIS, DOS has conducted an extensive analysis of potential incremental carbon emissions associated with extraction, transportation, refining and combustion of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As stated in Section 3.14.3 of the EIS, the full range of incremental GHG emissions estimated across the reference crudes and sub-set of studies is 3 to 17 MMTCO2e annually at the near term initial throughput (of 700,000bpd) or 4 to 21 MMTCO2e annually at the potential throughput (of 830,000 bpd). This overall range of 3 to 21 MMTCO2e is equivalent to annual GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels in approximately 588,000 to 4,061,000 passenger vehicles or the CO2 emissions from combusting fuels used to provide the energy consumed by approximately 255,000 to 1,796,000 homes for one year. The differentials presented here are based on life-cycle emission estimates for current or near-term conditions in the world oil market, as can be seen from the reference years used in each report. Over time, however, the GHG emission estimates for fuels derived from both WCSB oil sands crude oils and the reference crude oils are likely to change.
1429	130	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS does not adequately address the Keystone XL project's global warming impacts. The few pages of the DEIS that the State Department devotes to the impacts of greenhouse gas emission fails to comprehensively describe or quantify the indirect emissions of GHGs and does not analyze the local, regional, or global environmental impacts of CO2 emissions from the Keystone XL pipeline and related facilities.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1429	131	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS considers the direct GHGs emitted during the three years of pipeline construction, (235,378 tons of GHG	As stated in Section 3.14.3, Indirect GHG emissions associated with electrical generation for the proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					equivalent), mainly from the combustion of diesel fuel by construction equipment and vehicles. DEIS at 3.14-39. It also estimates the total GHG emissions from the operation of pipeline to be approximately 85 tons of CO2 equivalent per year. This projection fails to consider the GHGs emitted as a result of the necessary electrical generation during construction and operation of the pipeline, which the DEIS notes may be approximately 4.4 million tons per year. There is absolutely no discussion or reasoning to support this estimation, no alternatives proposed that would result in less electricity required, and no mitigation measures proposed.	pump stations are estimated at approximately 2.6 to 4.4 million tons of CO2 per year for a proposed initial capacity of 700,000 bpd and a potential capacity of 830,000 bpd, respectively, as calculated using EPA AP-42 emission factor for large diesel engines and assuming 30 pump stations with 79 to 132 pumps rated at 6,500 hp.
1429	132	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS also applies a number of different methodologies to calculate the GHG emissions from refining the oil transported by the pipeline and concludes that refining the oil transported by Keystone XL would result in total carbon emissions in the range of 1.3 to 17.2 million tons of CO2 per year. DEIS at.14-41. The DEIS only assesses the significance of the GHG emissions associated with operation and construction of the pipeline, concluding that "It is estimated that the amount of GHG emissions from Project construction and operations should not constitute a substantial contribution to the U.S. or global emissions due to the low percentage emission presented above, as compared with national and global emissions." Id. at 3.14-41. This conclusion fails to consider the total life-cycle GHG impacts (including the construction and operation of the pipeline, the extraction, upgrading, processing, and refining of the tar sands crude oil, and the end-use combustion of the refined product) as compared to U.S. and global emissions.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Since the time of the draft EIS, DOS has conducted an extensive analysis of potential incremental carbon emissions associated with extraction, transportation, refining and combustion of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As stated in Section 3.14.3 of the EIS, the full range of incremental GHG emissions estimated across the reference crudes and sub-set of studies is 3 to 17 MMTCO2e annually at the near term initial throughput (of 700,000bpd) or 4 to 21 MMTCO2e annually at the potential throughput (of 830,000 bpd). This overall range of 3 to 21 MMTCO2e is equivalent to annual GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels in approximately 588,000 to 4,061,000 passenger vehicles or the CO2 emissions from combusting fuels used to provide the energy consumed by approximately 255,000 to 1,796,000 homes for one year. The differentials presented here are based on life-cycle emission estimates for current or near-term conditions in the world oil market, as can be seen from the reference years used in each report. Over time, however, the GHG emission estimates for fuels derived from both WCSB oil sands crude oils and the reference crude oils are likely to change.
1429	134	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The analysis of GHG emissions in the DEIS does not account for (1) refinery upgrades and expansions necessary to accommodate the increased volumes delivered by the pipelines; (2) the upstream emissions generated by the increased tar sands development induced by increased US transport and refining capacity; (3) the reasonably foreseeable future expansion of the Keystone XL pipeline capacity from 700,000 to 900,000 barrels per day; (4) the cumulative impacts of refining crude delivered by similar and connected pipeline expansions; or (5) the downstream use of the oil. Because it omits these significant indirect and cumulative sources of greenhouse emissions the State Department's treatment of the global warming impacts is inadequate.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1429	135	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Finally, despite the significant emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from the project, the DEIS fails to assess the impacts of global warming pollution on any environmental receptor such as wildlife, vegetation, water resources, humans, or land. Nor does the DEIS consider the economic impacts of emitting 149 million tons of CO2 equivalent annually. Peer reviewed studies have been performed modeling the economic costs of	In the interest of broadening the GHG impact analysis, EPA recommended in its comments on the supplemental draft EIS that another means or tool be used, such as an estimate of the social cost of carbon (SCC) associated with the potential increases of GHG emissions. To support this recommendation, EPA indicated that this tool is used by federal agencies including EPA in assessing the costs and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					global warming and CO2 emissions [footnote, pg 61]. For example, it has been- estimated that each ton of CO2 emitted causes- approximately \$85 in damage. Id. This indicates that the true cost of the pipeline amounts to approximately 12.6 billion dollars per year, which is a cost that is bourn by society at large. These impacts of the project must be fully analyzed before the EIS is finalized. Center for Biological Diversity v. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 508 F.3d 508, 550 (9th Cir. 2007) ("The impact of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change is precisely the kind of cumulative impacts analysis that NEPA requires agencies to conduct.").	benefits of major rulemakings and in compliance with Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review. However, this Executive Order would not apply to the DOS EIS because the federal action addressed in the EIS is not a rulemaking. The most applicable requirements for preparing EISs are derived from the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act. In those regulations (40 CFR 1502), CEQ states in Section 1502.23 entitled, Cost-benefit analysis, "For purposes of complying with the Act, the weighing of the merits and drawbacks of the various alternatives need not be displayed in a monetary cost-benefit analysis and should not be when there are important qualitative considerations." Consequently, a federal agency has discretion in the analytical approaches, methods, and tools that it employs in an EIS to describe and analyze potential impacts. In addition, as per guidance from CEQ in 40 CFR Section 1502.22, DOS notes that the estimates of the GHG impacts of the proposed Project over its entire lifetime are incomplete and unavailable (as discussed in the previous response). To support this assertion and as discussed in Section 3.14.3.14, three main factors will significantly affect the relative GHG intensity of oil sands crudes relative to reference crudes in the future. First, GHG emissions from extraction will increase in the future for most reference crudes as it will take more energy to extract crude from increasingly depleted oil fields and to explore for further resources. Second, the relative mix of oil sands crudes developed from in situ versus mining extraction methods transported in the proposed Project will change in the future. As discussed in the EIS, in situ extraction—which is generally more energy- and GHG-intensive than mining—will represent a larger share of oil sands production in the future. Third, the GHG intensity of oil sands crudes will change due to extraction and upgrading technology improvements, but there is a high level of uncertainty in the implementation and performance of these technologies. Therefore, the GHG impacts of the proposed Project throughout the lifetime of the Project are highly uncertain and the information needed to develop GHG impacts estimates is incomplete.
1429	136	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS failed utterly to assess the climate forcing effects of significant black carbon emissions associated with the project. A rapidly growing body of scientific literature published since the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change identifies black carbon, a component of fine particulate matter (PM2.5), as a critical climate forcing agent, and suggests that reducing these emissions may be among the most effective near-term strategies for slowing Arctic warming and the melting of sea ice, the Greenland ice sheet, and glaciers and snow pack around the world [footnote, pg 62]. It has been estimated that the "soot effect on snow albedo may be responsible for a quarter of observed global warming [footnote, pg 62].	As noted in Section 3.12, there would be minor emissions of particulates associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1429	137	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will involve multiple, significant sources of black carbon! PM2.5 emissions. Many of	As noted in Section 3.12, there would be minor emissions of particulates associated with construction and operation of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					these sources, particularly those sources related to the extraction of tar sands to supply the pipeline, are not considered in the DEIS. Additionally, even where PM2.5 emissions are, for example from diesel construction equipment, the DEIS fails to assess the significant climate forcing effect of the black carbon fraction of those emissions - the Environmental Protection Agency estimates the black carbon fraction of diesel PM2.5 emissions to be over 60% on average.	proposed Project.
1429	138	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The myriad on and off-road diesel vehicles, generators, construction equipment and earth moving equipment associated with construction of the pipeline and related facilities, tar sands extraction, as well as the oil sands plants in Alberta, are all significant sources of particulate matter, and thus black carbon, emissions. As they are all located above 40 degrees latitude, they are of particular concern as these emissions are the major source of black carbon deposition in the Arctic. (The DEIS mentions only that diesel generators will be installed for backup power at the Superior Terminal without noting either the climate or health impacts of black carbon emissions.) The particulate emissions associated with refining the tar sands oil should also be considered in the context of their global warming impacts.	As noted in Section 3.12, there would be minor emissions of particulates associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1429	139	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	According to a recent article in the Toronto Star [footnote, pg 63] quoting an Environment Canada study obtained under the Access to Information Act, increases in production at Alberta's oil sands plants will result in a net increase in conventional air pollution. The report indicates that particulate matter emissions would increase by more than 60 percent. The DEIS should consider the increased emissions that result from increased tar sands development to supply the Keystone XL and related pipelines in the US.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1429	140	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Another example of inadequate context and information is the lack of analysis of thresholds of climate change, or tipping points. This is an important aspect of the environmental setting in which this proposed project will operate, and is a cumulative impact that must be considered in any subsequent NEPA document. The CEQ regulations require that an agency "evaluate reasonably foreseeable significant environmental effects on the human environment," even where information relevant to making this evaluation is "incomplete or unavailable." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.22. If this is the case, the agency must clearly show that the information is "lacking" by providing what credible scientific information it does have on these reasonably foreseeable impacts and making an effort to analyze these impacts based on this information. What information the agency must provide depends upon the costs of obtaining the information. See id.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1429	141	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS contains no information on tipping points and the dangerous impacts of irreversible climate change. By failing to include this information, one can only conclude that DOS believed the information to be "incomplete or unavailable." As such, the DEIS violates NEPA. It is well accepted that there will be tipping points, and ample evidence demonstrates that	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					unchecked greenhouse gas emissions will also result in irreversible climate change. In fact, various studies have attempted to quantify when such a threshold may be reached. In its report, for example, the IPCC concluded: • Continued greenhouse gas emissions at or above current rates are expected to cause further warming and to induce many changes during the 21st century that will very likely be larger than those of the 20th century. • Anthropogenic warming and sea level rise would continue for centuries due to the time scales associated with climate processes and feedbacks, even if greenhouse gas concentrations were to be stabilized. • With current global climate change mitigation policies and related sustainable development practices, global GHG emissions will continue to grow over the next few decades. • In order to stabilize the concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere, emissions would need to peak and decline thereafter.	consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1429	142	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In sum, by failing to disclose the true nature of climate change, the DEIS is fatally flawed, as DOS is required to "describe the environment of the area to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.15. The establishment of the baseline conditions of the affected environment is a fundamental, practical requirement of the NEPA process. See Half-moon Bay Fisherman's Marketing Ass'n v. Carlucci, 857 F.2d 505,510 (9th Cir. 1988) ("[without establishing ... baseline conditions ... there is simply no way to determine what effect [an action] will have on the environment, and consequently, no way to comply with NEPA."): To comply with NEPA, the DEIS must be revised to include this information and recirculate for public comment.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1429	143	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS fails to adequately consider the downstream impacts of refining the heavy crude oil and using the finished petroleum product (most likely combustion of transportation fuels). In fact, the DEIS is completely silent on the issue of end use combustion of the Project's crude oil supplied by the project. See DEIS at 3.14-1-43. This glaring omission renders the DEIS in violation of NEPA and NEPA regulations. DOS must re-issue a DEIS that fully analyzes the life-cycle GHG emissions from the transported crude oil, including the likely combustion of the refined product by consumers. Assessment of the indirect impacts of increased imports of tar sands oil must include consideration of the air quality and climate change impacts of increased consumption of liquid petroleum-based fuels. In Mid-States Coalition for Progress v. Surface Transp. Board, 345 F.3d 520 (8th Cir. 2003), the Eighth Circuit held that the agency must include analysis of the indirect impacts from increased use of coal in an EIS examining a railroad intended to deliver coal from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming to Midwestern and eastern utilities. The court Comment Acknowledged that the increased coal use was likely and foreseeable and the environmental effects of burning more coal must be included in the EIS. Id. at 549. Similarly here, the Keystone XL pipeline will insert up to 900,000 barrels per day (and combined with other tar sands pipelines currently being built or planned in Minnesota and	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions. As noted inn Consolidated Response GHG-5, the maximum potential capacity of the proposed Project is 830,000 bpd.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					across the Upper Midwest over 2 million barrels per day) into the energy markets for refining into liquid fuels. The State Department must examine the full suite of environmental effects, not just from Keystone XL, but from the similar, and/or connected pipelines, from the resulting increases in tar sands extraction operations, the related refineries, and from the very use of the tar sands-derived fuel in the U.S.	
1429	145	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	345 F.3d at 549. Similarly here, the increased access to crude oil provided by Keystone XL increases the use of oil-based liquid fuels relative to alternative fuel sources. Thus the likely and foreseeable environmental effects of burning more liquid fossil fuels, including the air and water quality impacts and the displacement effects on the development of renewable fuel sources, must be included in the EIS.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1429	146	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The relevant comparison is not the combustion of fuels derived from heavy synthetic crude compared to those derived from conventional crude oil. Instead, the impacts of combustion and use of heavy synthetic fuels should be compared to other reasonable alternatives such increased use of alternative fuels and improving energy efficiency and thus reducing demand for oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources and the effect of such use on the demand for crude oil in PADD III refineries.
1429	147	Hayes		Sierra Club et al	The draft EIS notes that the heavy crude oil supplied by this project will be used in many applications other than transportation fuel, including power generation. draft EIS at 3.14-36. Thus the draft EIS must consider how and to what extent the availability of heavy crude oil will displace each type of alternative and renewable fuel source and initiative, including but not limited to wind, solar, geothermal, nuclear and natural gas power generation; energy efficiency and public transportation initiatives; and electric, hybrid, and biofuel other high efficiency automobiles; and energy efficient heating systems and designs for homes and buildings.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. If approved and implemented, the proposed Project would allow the refineries to continue production at current throughput levels, which would have a minimal effect on alternative fuels and technologies since the refined product is currently needed by consumers.
1429	148	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS does not adequately address the impacts on wetlands and water resources.	Sections 3.3 and Section 3.4 of the EIS address the potential impacts to water resources and wetlands, respectively.
1429	149	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS also makes clear that the project fails to comply with basic requirements of the CWA. As discussed in these comments above, the purpose and need of this project is unlawfully narrow and not substantiated. A proper purpose and need would reveal that a this project is not necessary to meet energy needs. As such, the No-Action Alternative is the practicable alternative with the least damage to the aquatic environment. Thus, the currently proposed impacts to hundreds of rivers and streams and several hundred acres of wetlands should not be permitted under Section 404 and should not be allowed.	As noted in Consolidated Responses P&N-1 and P&N-7, the purpose of the Project stated in the EIS meets NEPA requirements and the need analysis presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS has been determined based on a thorough and independent analysis. Section 4.0 has been updated to provide an expanded analysis of alternatives, including an expansion of the No Action alternative.
1429	150	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	System alternatives would also have less impact on water resources and be practicable. As the draft EIS states: "A system alternative would render construction of the pipeline unnecessary, although some modifications or additions to other existing pipeline systems would be required to increase the current capacity of those systems... [See footnote pg. 70] As stated in these comments above, the draft EIS projected demand well exceeds what EIA has demonstrated future	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					demand to be. Although existing pipelines like the Exxon Mobil Pegasus may not be able to accommodate the 900,000 bpd that the Keystone pipeline can carry, demand does not show such carrying capacity is needed. As such, it is possible use of existing pipelines could meet the need of this project, thus being practicable, and would avoid and minimize impacts to water resources as required by law. Again, this practicable alternative would almost certainly result in far less impact to aquatic resources and should demand that CWA permits not be issued for the impacts associated with the preferred alternative.	
1429	151	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Similarly, the DEIS dismisses use of other planned pipelines (such as the Altex, Chinook Maple Leaf, Trailbreaker, and Enbridge-BP Delivery System pipelines) as alternatives to building the Keystone XL on the basis that "[p]art of the purpose and need of the Project is to provide up to 900,000 bpd of crude oil to PADD III in as short a timeframe as possible... [See footnote pg. 70] Again, the assumptions about the amount of capacity needed are baseless. A proper assessment based on an appropriate purpose and need would likely demonstrate that the project is not needed at all, and that any carrying capacity needed could be accommodated by other proposed pipelines [See footnote pg. 70] with overall minimization of impacts to water resources. This again leads to a conclusion that impacts for this project cannot be permitted under the CWA.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and P&N-7, the purpose of the Project stated in the EIS meets NEPA requirements and the need analysis presented in Section 1.4 of the EIS has been determined based on a thorough and independent analysis. Section 4.0 has been updated to provide an expanded analysis of alternatives, including an expansion of the No Action alternative.
1429	152	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In terms of pipeline placement, while the draft EIS states that decisions regarding placement considered a variety of factors, including environmental concerns and avoidance of large wetland complexes and large waterbodies, it makes no mention of attempting to avoid smaller resources [See footnote pg. 70] As stated in the draft EIS, the vast majority of impacted streams and wetlands are smaller resources (e.g., 350 of 389 stream crossings in MT are to intermittent/ephemeral streams; for SD the number is 331 of 354 crossing; for NE, 127 of 160 crossings; for OK, 273 of 368; for TX, 413 of 633 crossings). There is no indication that the pipeline route was chosen in a manner that would avoid or minimize impacts to these vital resources. Moreover, the draft EIS explicitly states that expediency was an overriding concern in pipeline placement: "Development of alternatives also considered the desire to reduce the line miles of pipeline that would be required to reach the Project terminus... [See footnote pg. 70] A look at a map of the pipeline route shows that the desire to create a direct route was an overriding concern. [See footnote pg. 70] There is no indication in the draft EIS that appropriate consideration was given to modifying the pipeline route to avoid smaller water resources. The excuses given for not choosing routes that would have less impacts to water resources are not tenable and fails to makes those alternatives not "practicable." This shows that, again, the project does not meet basic permitting CWA requirements. It also violates NEPA by not properly examining impacts to smaller water resources - the vast majority of those impacted - and not appropriately comparing the various	As noted by the commenter, the avoidance of major areas of environmental concern was a key consideration in establishing the proposed route. In accomplishing that task, a basic route was established with "connecting" segments between the portions of the route areas that were set to avoid the areas of major environmental concern. Generally there are few options for those segments, and alternative routes typically cross essentially the same streams, wetlands, and other smaller resource areas. Keystone made adjustments to the route to avoid as many of those areas as possible, and may make further minor adjustments during final design, assuming those adjustments are in compliance with all relevant federal, state, and local permit requirements. In addition, the two sentences that followed the text quoted in the comment explain why reducing the line miles of pipe is important: "As a general rule, each mile of the proposed Project would impact approximately 13.3 acres during construction and 6.0 acres during operation (the exact acreage is dependent on such factors as the construction methods, workspaces, and access roads). As a result, there generally are environmental advantages to keeping the length of pipe required to reach the Project destination as low as possible while considering all other issues of concern." The reason for minimizing the length of pipe where appropriate has nothing to do with expediency.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					impacts of alternatives to the preferred alternative.	
1429	153	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The dismissed "Western Alternative," is one such alternative that may be both practicable and less damaging to water resources. The draft EIS admits that "[p]otential positive attributes to this alternative include the avoidance of the Missouri River crossing just to the east of the Fort Peck Reservoir and the avoidance of crossings of reaches of the Niobrara River that have been included with the federal Wild and Scenic River program." [See footnote pg. 71] Not mentioned, but also a potential reduction in impacts to water resources of this more westerly route, is the avoidance of vital and sensitive prairie potholes generally located in the more eastern portions of Montana and South Dakota.	The proposed Missouri River crossing would be accomplished using the horizontal directional drilling method and would not result in a significant impact. The reach of the proposed crossing site of the Niobrara River is not part of the Wild and Scenic River program. As noted in the EIS, the proposed route does not cross prairie potholes.
1429	154	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Similarly, the preferred route for the Houston Lateral section (Houston Lateral Alternative A) has significantly more wetland impacts (236.5 acres to 165.5 acres) than the rejected alternative (Houston Lateral Alternative B). While the rejected alternative is longer, has more stream crossings, and may have more difficulty in terms of meeting compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act, there is still an inadequate showing that the route is not practicable and does not have less overall impact on aquatic resources than the alternative route chosen.	The assessment of the Houston Lateral alternatives presented in Section 4.3.6 of the EIS does not state that Alternative HL-B "is not practicable" as suggested by the commenter, and the comparison of the impacts of the two routes was not based only on impacts to aquatic resources. Section 4.3.6 provides a comparison of the two route alternatives that considers the potential impacts of many environmental resources. As stated in that section, Alternative HL-A is a shorter route than Alternative HL-B and would therefore affect fewer total acres than Alternative HL-B. Alternative HL-A would also impact fewer acres of agricultural land and developed land and would cross fewer streams and rivers. The right-of-way of Alternative HL-B would extend across 27 more miles (367 more acres) of land that is within the authority of the Texas Coastal Management Program than that of Alternative HL-A; land within that management program includes valuable natural coastal resources which are to be preserved, protected, developed, and where possible, restored or enhanced through a comprehensive management program. Although Alternative HL-A would cross more wetlands than Alternative HL-B, the overall comparison of the impacts of the two routes indicated that Alternative HL-B does not offer an environmental advantage over the applicant's proposed route (Alternative HL-A) and was therefore eliminated from further analysis.
1429	155	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Likewise, crossing methods do not appropriately seek to avoid and minimize impacts to water resources in violation of the CWA. Rather than ensuring the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative is used, convenience seems to be the overriding concern in regards to which crossing methods are used. This fails to comply with the law. For instance, the DEIS states that "approximately 621 intermittent waterbodies would be crossed by the proposed Project (Appendix E). In the event that these intermittent waterbodies are dry or stagnant at the time of crossing, conventional upland cross-country construction techniques would be used. The pipeline would be installed with the open-cut wet crossing method if water is flowing at the time of installation. The specific method used for each crossing would be based on site-specific analyses of conditions at the time of installation so that the method selected would result in lower levels of	As a part of the CWA Section 404 permitting process for the proposed Project, Keystone would be subject to USACE review and approval of the most appropriate crossing method for watercourses. Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					environmental impact.”	
1429	156	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Similarly, crossing methods for many streams seem to be improperly allowed to occur at the whim of land owners and managers, again in violation of the CWA. “The actual crossing method employed at an individual perennial stream would depend on permit conditions from USACE and other relevant regulatory agencies, as well as additional conditions that may be imposed by landowners or land managers at crossing locations.” The DEIS also does not address the fact that the Corps of Engineers may decline to find jurisdiction over certain stream crossings (see below), meaning that for some streams no CWA permit conditions may apply. Thus, this analysis falls short under NEPA as well, as it fails to adequately assess possible impacts from stream crossings. To comply with NEPA, the DEIS must analyze the possible impacts from the Corps not asserting jurisdiction over certain water resources.	<p>All stream crossing methods used must meet the requirements of federal and state permits obtained for those crossings. If landowners have specific requests in addition to those requirements that are consistent with environmental permits and regulations, Keystone would consider accommodating the landowner.</p> <p>Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.</p>
1429	157	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The analysis of wetlands crossings also demonstrates a failure to comply with the CWA, as the timing of the crossings are more concerned with convenience than reducing impacts. The DEIS states that, “Pipeline construction across wetlands would be similar to typical conventional upland cross-country construction procedures, with modifications to reduce the potential for affects to wetland hydrology and soil structure. The wetland crossing methods used would depend largely on the stability of the soils at the location at time of construction.” [See footnote pg. 72] As with streams, there is no attempt to ensure crossings are timed during periods of lower water or other times to ensure an avoidance or minimization of impacts.	All wetlands and stream crossings will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone’s Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in compliance with the Clean Water Act. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the USACE Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. DOS revised the quoted sentence in the EIS to the following: “Pipeline construction across wetlands would use construction techniques designed to retain the hydrological, soil structure, and vegetation characteristics of wetlands. The specific construction method used for each wetland crossing would depend largely on the stability of the soils at the location at the time of construction.” While some wetland crossings may be completed when the wetland is “dry”. Most wetlands would be expected to retain some water during most months of the year. Restricting construction across individual wetlands to only periods when the individual wetland is dry or at minimum water levels would not be practicable because the “wetness” of an individual wetland will depend on a combination of factors that are not necessarily predictable including local and regional precipitation patterns and season changes. Wetland crossings are designed to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						retain the hydrological, soil structure, and vegetation characteristics of wetlands and are specific to the amount of water within the wetland during construction. Wetland crossing methods are designed to minimize the total length of time the wetland is disturbed prior to restoration.
1429	158	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	With no accurate accounting for when crossings will occur, the DEIS does not adequately assess the impacts to wetlands from the project. To be protective of wetlands, DOS should require that dry crossings should occur unless TransCanada can demonstrate that such crossings are impracticable or not possible.	Construction mitigation for wetland crossings are described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS). While some wetland crossings may be completed when the wetland is "dry". Most wetlands would be expected to retain some water during most months of the year. Restricting construction across individual wetlands to only periods when the individual wetland is dry would not be practicable because the "wetness" of an individual wetland will depend on a combination of factors that are not necessarily predictable including local and regional precipitation patterns and season changes. Wetland crossings are designed to retain the hydrological, soil structure, and vegetation characteristics of wetlands and are specific to the amount of water within the wetland during construction. Wetland crossing methods are designed to minimize the total length of time the wetland is disturbed prior to restoration.
1429	159	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	There are a total of 341 perennial waterbodies and 621 intermittent waterbodies. Aside from the 38 that will be crossed by the HDD method, there is no requirement that less damaging alternatives to open-cut will be used and only a statement that dam-and-pump and flume crossings will be used "where technically feasible" or "where practicable" on unspecified "environmentally sensitive waterbodies." Dam-and-pump and flume crossings are standard techniques in the pipeline industry for achieving a dry crossing and are therefore practicable. DOS should examine the impacts of not using the least damaging practicable crossing methods.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses stream crossings, including permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review.
1429	160	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In violation of NEPA the DEIS also does not demonstrate that stream banks will be properly restored and does not adequately analyze the impacts of failing to restore such banks. The DEIS states that "after pipeline installation, stream banks would be restored to preconstruction contours or to a stable configuration" Stable configuration could mean the use of "rock riprap, gabion baskets (rock enclosed in wire bins), log walls, geo-grids, willow cuttings, or alternative wood-based structured where required by regulatory authorities." Stabilization methods like riprap, log walls and other methods, can often have severe deleterious impacts on streams. They can alter or negatively impact important functions such as stream evolution processes, riparian succession, sedimentation processes, habitat, and biological community interactions, with resulting adverse impacts to aquatic wildlife.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts. Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to stream banks and private land is addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					This means that once functional banks could be made stable, but have important functions permanently degraded. These impacts are not assessed by the DEIS.	
1429	161	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS further notes several impacts to water resources that could potentially be severe, but fails to quantify or describe them in a manner that provides meaningful information regarding the severity of the impacts. This violates NEPA. For instance, the DEIS states that the project will result in "temporary increase in turbidity and changes in wetland hydrology and water quality." However, how long is temporary? And when will the impacts occur? During times when, for instance, certain aquatic life may be breeding or foraging and could be dramatically impacted by turbidity? And will the turbidity and sedimentation cause long-term problems such as destruction or degradation or fish or amphibian breeding habitat? The DEIS leaves these important issues unaddressed.	As noted in Section 3.0, "Temporary impacts would generally occur during construction, with the resources returning to pre-construction conditions almost immediately afterward." Section 3.7 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to fisheries resources due to construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1429	162	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS violates NEPA by failing to take into account the impacts of climate change on water resources. Science is clear that climate change will greatly impact water quality. It will both increase pollutant loading to waters and make existing pollution problems more acute. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has acknowledged that climate change will cause several alarming threats to water quality such as warming water temperatures that change contaminant concentrations in water and alter aquatic system uses, new patterns of rainfall and snowfall that alter water supply for drinking and other uses including use by wildlife and lead to changes in pollution levels in aquatic systems, and more intense storms that threaten water infrastructure and increase polluted stormwater runoff. [See footnote pg. 74] Specifically, EPA has concluded that "[t]he number of waters recognized as 'impaired' is likely to increase, even if pollution levels are stable." [See footnote pg. 74] This is largely because warmer temperatures will lead to warmer water, which holds less oxygen, and can foster harmful algal blooms and increase the toxicity of some pollutants. [See footnote pg. 74] Similarly, EPA has found that more extreme water-related events, such as increased and more intense storms, will have negative water quality impacts by causing more intense flooding and other events that result in high flows, increased sediment and erosion, and a resulting increase in nutrients, pathogens, and toxins entering waterbodies. [See footnote pg. 74] Temperature increases will also change aquatic biology, disrupting aquatic system health and often resulting in the establishment of invasive and non-indigenous species in certain waters at the expense of native species.200 As EPA has determined, this alone may "result in significant deterioration of aquatic ecosystem health in some areas." [See footnote pg. 74] Additionally, climate change will change flow rates in streams and lakes, change the size of streams and wetlands, and result in other disruptions relating to the flow, quantity, and presence of water in many of our waters. [See footnote pg. 74]	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	163	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Keystone XL project will have multiple impacts to hundreds of waterbodies, including certain waterbodies, like intermittent streams, prairie pothole wetlands and Rainwater Basin wetlands that are serious risk of impacts from climate change. Many of the direct and indirect impacts will occur over time. Additionally, many of the waterbodies impacted are already impaired for the very type of pollutants (e.g., TSS and nutrients) that will increase in actual amount and/or polluting effect as a result of climate change. [See footnote pg. 74] In violation of NEPA, the DEIS simply fails to analyze how impacts from the project will be compounded by climate change. This failure means that many potential harms have not been given a hard look.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS, including potential impacts to waterbodies and wetlands. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
1429	164	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The potential impacts not examined by the DEIS are numerous. For instance, the pipeline will cause changes in alteration of freeze-thaw timing due to increased water temperatures associated with heat input from the pipeline. [See footnote pg. 74] Freeze and thawing cycles will also be impacted by climate change. Yet, the DEIS does not analyze these freeze-thaw timing changes and consequent impacts in light of that fact that they will compounded over time by climate change. This failure overlooks some potentially enormous impacts. For instance, it is clear that climate change will facilitate the establishment of invasive species (see below), which can be extremely opportunistic. By clearing ROWs for the pipeline and accompanying infrastructure, opportunities may be presented for invasives to be introduced from both construction and operation activities. Warmer soil temperatures from the pipeline plus warming weather could make conditions extremely favorable for certain invasive species to establish themselves and out-compete or infect native species.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response NOX-1 addresses issues related to noxious weeds.
1429	165	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Furthermore, impacts to some wetlands that will be cleared of vegetation, partially or completely, such as forested and scrub/shrub wetlands will regenerate slowly. Due to climate change, forested or scrub/shrub areas may regenerate in a manner that favors growth of very different species than previously existed in these areas, potential dramatically altering the resource once it is restored. The DEIS completely fails to account for the long-term regeneration and restoration of these resources in light of climate change.	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response SOI-2 addresses concerns regarding topsoil, backfill, and restoration. Consolidated Response WAT-2 addresses concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands.
1429	166	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS additionally states that there will be permanent alteration in water-holding capacity due to alteration or breaching of water-retaining substrates in the prairie pothole and Rainwater Basin regions as a result of the project, but does not discuss impacts that may arise from such alterations in light of climate change, which will also affect water levels in these resources. [See footnote pg. 75] Changes in water holding capacity can severely impact the function of waters such as depressional wetlands like prairie potholes or Rainwater Basin wetlands. The amount of water in such wetlands, the length of time water stays in these resources, and the depth of water dramatically impact the resources use by wildlife. Wildlife, such as waterfowl, depend on potholes	As stated in Section 3.4 of the EIS all prairie pothole wetlands would be avoided by the proposed Steele City Segment of the pipeline. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response WAT-2 addresses concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and other depressional wetlands to have water at certain times for breeding, foraging and migratory fly over. [See footnote pg. 75] "The Prairie Pothole Region is the most productive habitat for breeding ducks in the world. It produces 50--80% of the continent's ducks, even though it represents only 10% of the continent's total wetland area." [See footnote pg. 75] Too much, or too little, water can greatly impact the use of these resources to waterfowl and other wildlife. Climate change promises to dramatically impact water level in depressional wetlands in the Great Plains. Some shallow, temporary wetlands may simply dry up. Deeper, more permanent wetlands may become shallow, temporary wetlands due to climate change. [See footnote pg. 75]The DEIS fails to analyze how permanent alterations in water holding capacity of depressional wetlands when compounded by water level changes brought about by climate change will impact these resources and associated wildlife This violates NEPA.	
1429	167	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS also fails to properly analyze impacts to floodplains. It states that, "Floodplain terraces and low floodplains are found along the project route. Two pump stations and 10 MLVs would be in the 100-year floodplain as currently proposed, but the effect of those facilities on floodplain function is expected to be minor." As we have seen across the country, flooding within the 100-year floodplains have become more significant and more frequent. Also, flooding within the 100-year floodplain has also become more frequent and severe. The DEIS limits its analysis of floodplain impacts to current 100-year floodplains identified by Federal Emergency Management Agencies mapping. FEMA's mapping has been alleged to be unreliable and inaccurate by members of Congress, and an investigation by the General Accounting Office is underway. Moreover, the mapping does not reflect changes in floodplains due to climate change, which almost certainly will expand the number of areas that see frequent flood events. As such, the DEIS analysis of floodplain impacts fails to consider the likely changes in flood patterns and in the present and future extent of floodplains themselves.	FEMA is the current agency with floodplain regulatory oversight. FEMA mapping is the best available information, at the time of design and construction. Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses potential geologic hazards including floodplain crossings.
1429	168	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS also makes other assumptions regarding flooding that simply will not hold up over time. For instance, the DEIS states that "The pipeline would be constructed under river channels with potential for lateral scour." However, there is no indication that this includes river channels that currently may not be at risk for lateral scour, but will likely be at-risk for lateral scour as a result of increased flood events due to climate change.	Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS describes the waterbody crossing methods that would be used for the proposed Project. Channel crossings would require a Section 404 permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Specifications for addressing scour for the crossings would be included in the USACE permits. Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses potential geologic hazards including floodplain crossings.
1429	169	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The project will additionally have profound impacts to groundwater resources. The DEIS states that, "Potential impacts to groundwater during construction activities of the Project and its connected actions include: Groundwater quality degradation during or after construction resulting from disposal of materials and equipment; Temporary increases in local groundwater levels due to infiltration of hydrostatic testing waters." As with surface waters, changes in	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					precipitation and snowmelt will impacts groundwater quality as well as recharge rates. Mitigation measures to compensate for these impacts described in the DEIS do not take climate change impacts into account. As such, the DEIS fails to adequately analyze and account for the likely impacts to groundwater resources that will be caused by the project.	
1429	170	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The DEIS does not consider potential effects of project on mercury levels in waters and acid rain in violation of NEPA.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, and P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions or discharges in Gulf Coast refineries.
1429	171	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The project will result in increased refining of heavy crude oil. Increased refining will cause more mercury and suspended solids being released into the waters through air deposition, as well as increased acid rain. Mercury and acid rain pose known threats to aquatic species and water quality, including to aquatic wildlife that is already struggling due to habitat change being caused by climate change, massive disruptions of the food web from invasive species, and the ongoing persistent effects and bio-accumulation of toxins such as mercury and PCBs.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1429	172	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Mercury is of chief concern. Mercury is a trace component of all fossil fuels, including natural gas, gas condensates, crude oil, coal, tar sands, and other bitumens. The use of fossil hydrocarbons as fuels provides the main opportunity for releasing emissions of the mercury they contain into the atmospheric environment, but other avenues also exist in production, transportation, and processing systems. These other avenues may cause mercury to be released directly to air, water, or solid waste streams. [See footnote pg. 77] Once in the environment, mercury bioaccumulates in the food chain and can poison particularly species at the top of the food chain like large fish, birds, and people. Mercury is a particular health concern with younger children and women. [See footnote pg. 77] In violation of the NEPA, the DEIS fails to adequately examine the impacts of mercury and acid rain.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1429	173	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Mitigation measures are inadequate violating both NEPA and the CWA. Several of the listed mitigation measures fail to explain how they will appropriately mitigate impacts or whether practicable alternatives exist that would result in less impacts to aquatic resources. This violates NEPA by failing to properly account for the project's impacts and shows that the project will not meet CWA permitting requirements. For example, the DEIS states that the use of herbicides or pesticides will be prohibited within 100 feet of any wetland, unless allowed by the appropriate land management or state agency. Foremost, this requirement is not even mitigation: it allows herbicide and pesticide use where it currently would be allowed and appears to add no additional requirement. Beyond that, there is no explanation as to whether 100 feet will properly reduce impacts or how that number was chosen. It appears to be a completely arbitrary number. This similarly applies to a variety of other non-mandatory mitigation measures that use 100 feet	Keystone has followed the typical Federal Energy Regulatory Commission guidelines for planned construction activities, including the buffer zones described in the EIS and in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Remediation Plan. As stated in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification in accordance with state regulations. The USACE and the state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					as the suggested distance for activities (e.g., "Avoid parking equipment maintenance and repairs in upland locations at least 100 feet from waterbodies and wetlands, if possible;" "Perform all equipment maintenance and repairs in upland locations at least 100 feet from waterbodies and wetlands, if possible;" Hydrostatic test manifolds would be located more than 100 feet away from wetlands and riparian areas to the maximum extent possible) Similarly, there is no explanation as to why the 85-foot wide corridor construction zone mitigation measure is either protective or the least damaging width practicable. Nor is there any guidance about what sort of "soil conditions" would permit TransCanada to ignore this width requirement and impact a wider corridor. This makes it impossible assess whether these protective measures will actually be used, and, if so, to what extent and to what effect.	
1429	174	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In violation of NEPA, the DEIS does not properly account for the fact that many impacted wetlands and water bodies are not being regulated under CWA by the Corps and therefore may not receive mitigation for impacts	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1429	175	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS relies on CWA protections to conclude that mitigation measures will protect waters from the impacts of the pipeline. However, due to two Supreme Court decisions, Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 531 U.S. 159 (2001) and Rapanos v. United States, 547 U.S. 715 (2006) and subsequent Corps and EPA guidance documents interpreting those decisions, the status of CWA protections for many important waters that will be impacted by the project, such as intermittent streams and so-called "isolated" wetlands, is in doubt.	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1429	176	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The overwhelming majority of streams impacted are intermittent or ephemeral (350 in MT; 331 in SD; 127 in NE; 273 in OK; 415 in TX). In terms of the wetlands, the pipeline crosses the interior of the country, where a great number of depressional, geographically isolated wetlands exist. While the DEIS never quantifies the number of "isolated" waters that will be impacted, the DEIS acknowledges that "[w]etlands throughout Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas include isolated depressional wetlands, glaciated kettlehole wetlands, and sinkhole wetlands, as well as isolated floodplain wetlands such as oxbows." Due to a 2003 guidance document interpreting the SWANCC decision, the Corps is not protecting geographically isolated wetlands such as prairie potholes under the CWA meaning that developers have been free to impact and destroy these	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					valuable resources without any federal safeguards under the CWA.	
1429	177	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS never examines the extent to which jurisdictional uncertainty and Corps implementation of the SWANCC and Rapanos decisions affects its conclusions regarding impacts to water resources. While acknowledging that "[w]etland impacts that affect non-jurisdictional wetlands under Section 404 would not require mitigation," the DEIS never even roughly quantifies these impacts and does not discuss possible impacts to streams due to possible questions of CWA jurisdiction. Instead, the DEIS relies heavily on the existence of CWA protections to conclude impacts will be accounted for when this may not be the case. For instance, the DEIS states that [w]here the HDD method is not used for major waterbody crossings or for waterbody crossings where important fisheries resources could be impacted, Keystone would develop a site-specific plan addressing proposed additional construction and mitigation procedures. Prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) through the USACE and Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. If required, Keystone would work with the applicable permitting agency to develop specific crossing and sediment handling procedures for contaminated or impaired waters. Keystone would develop specific construction and crossing methods for sensitive/protected waterbodies in conjunction with USACE and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) consultation. Keystone would develop a frac-out plan in consultation with the regulatory agencies for HDD crossings." The DEIS fails to mention the possibility that in many instances both Section 404 and 401 safeguards would not be invoked.	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1429	178	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Case law has called into question jurisdiction for even perennial streams. This fact is not acknowledged or accounted for by the DEIS. For the hundreds of intermittent and ephemeral streams the Corps may determine are not jurisdictional, similar protections may also not be applied. Yet, the DEIS seems oblivious to this risk, stating that, "Prior to any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would obtain a permit under Section 404 [of the CWA] through the USACE and Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations.," DOS is in no position to require such permits to be issued and it is ultimate the Corps and EPA, or a court, that will determine whether or not certain crossings require permits. While commenters believe such waters deem protection, DOS is in no position to assume that stream crossing will necessarily be subject to CWA protections. To comply with NEPA, the DEIS must take this serious risk to waters into account, and cannot rely on assumptions about CWA protections ameliorating water impacts without assessing the extent to which those protections are assured.	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1429	179	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The DEIS violates NEPA by failing to assess impacts to wetlands and water resources from pump stations, mainline valves, roads and other associated developments.	Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of the EIS address the impacts of pump stations, valve stations, roads, and other ancillary facilities to wetlands and water resources.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	180	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The project will impact, in addition to the pipeline route, wetlands and water resources associated with 30 new pump stations, 74 intermediate mainline valves of which 24 are check valves located downstream of major river crossings, approximately 50 new access roads and approximately 400 temporary access roads. However, the DEIS did not assess the associated developments: "The Project would disturb a total of 554 acres of wetlands (not including pipe storage yards, rail sidings, contractor's yards, access roads, or construction camps)", These impacts could potentially be enormous, as roads, storage yards and similar developments can disturb or destroy water resources by directly impacting them by crossing through them, or by causing stormwater discharges, erosion, changes in water temperature by removing shading vegetation, and other similar impacts.	Estimated impacts from ancillary facilities outside of the 110-foot ROW were added to the wetland analysis. Most ancillary facilities are sited outside of wetlands and away from streams and total impacts to wetlands from these facilities are estimated at less than 30 acres or temporary impact during construction and about 11 acres of permanent impact during operations (see added Tables 3.4.3-3 and 3.4.3-4.) Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Consolidated Response WAT-2 addresses concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands.
1429	181	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The impacts from associated developments are not quantified or analyzed in a manner that could be characterized as a "hard look." The DEIS hints at the scale of the potential impacts it fails to examine. The impacts of building 40 pipe storage yards, 19 contractor yards, 400 temporary access roads, and 50 permanent roads on wetlands, streams, rivers and other waters are not analyzed. This is a blatant oversight in violation of NEPA.	Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of the EIS address the impacts of pump stations, valve stations, roads, and other ancillary facilities to wetlands and water resources.
1429	182	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS hints at the scale of the potential impacts it fails to examine, acknowledging that "extra workspace areas away from the construction ROW would be required during construction of the Project for use as pipe storage sites, railroad sidings and contractor yards, Pipe storage sites would be required at 30-mile to 80-mile intervals and contractor yards would be required at approximately 60-mile intervals. It is estimated that 40 pipe storage yards and 19 contractor yards would be required for the proposed Project." Additionally, extension road construction would large in scale as well: "Construction of some temporary roads would be required in addition to upgrading of existing roads. Approximately 400 temporary access roads are needed to provide adequate access to the construction sites. Private roads and any new temporary access roads would be used and maintained only with permission of the landowner or land management agency. Some short, permanent access roads from public roads to the proposed tank farm, pump stations, delivery facilities, and intermediate MLVs would also be necessary. Approximately 50 permanent access roads would be needed. Prior to construction, the location of new permanent access roads would be finalized." These roads must be relatively wide, as "access road temporary and permanent disturbance estimates are based on 30-foot roadway width required to accommodate oversized vehicles. All non-public roads are conservatively estimated to require upgrades and maintenance during construction." However, the impacts of building 40 pipe storage yards, 19 contractor yards, 400 temporary access roads, and 50 permanent roads on wetlands, streams, rivers and other waters are not analyzed. This is a blatant oversight in violation of NEPA.	Consolidated Response WAT-3 and Section 3.3.2 of the EIS address concerns regarding potential impacts to wetlands and waterbodies due to construction of ancillary facilities.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	183	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS violates NEPA by failing to adequately analyze the impacts of refineries. The DEIS summarily dismisses potential impacts of refinery expansion to water quality by asserting that new refineries or other existing refineries that propose upgrades would be required to satisfy NPDES discharge requirements and thus would avoid significant impacts to water quality. This is an inadequate analysis of the potential impacts to water quality and aquatic ecosystems. Increased transportation of crude oil from Canadian tar sands for refining in the United States can be expected to increase water pollution from US refineries. An agency cannot ignore the environmental impacts of a project on the expectation that other federal agencies will address them. Additionally, the DEIS again does not account for what types of waters are being discharged into and whether these waters will continue to be protected by federal and state agencies responsible for implementing the NPDES program. As a result of the SWANCC and Rapanos decisions, certain major polluting facilities have made arguments they no longer need NPDES permits for their discharges. This oversight violates NEPA.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions or discharges in Gulf Coast refineries.
1429	184	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The DEIS provides inadequate analysis of releases of drilling fluid and drilling fluid additives in violation of NEPA. Drilling fluid, consisting primarily of bentonite, is used with the HDD and guided bore crossing technique. Additives are often used to improve the likelihood of a successful bore (obtaining a better seal, and avoiding some frac-outs), but they can have other effects as well. In other words, additives should be regarded as part of the mitigation approach and carefully examined. The DEIS states that mitigating measures may be needed in the instances of a fracout when HDD is used, but does not discuss additives and their possible impacts. This topic is important and is not adequately addressed in the DEIS.	Consolidated Response WAT-4 addresses concerns regarding the potential for the release of drilling fluids during horizontal directional drilling.
1429	185	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	Analyses of releases of drilling fluid and drilling fluid should have been more thoroughly covered as previous completed projects, such as the MinnCan project, saw large releases of drilling mud that impacted several streams. The DEIS fails to describe additives to drilling mud or their possible impacts. The large amounts of drilling mud released on the MinnCan project likely meant that concentrations in the water column were high. Drilling fluids may enter wetlands as well. Large amounts of fluids entered the surface and subsurface of wetlands on the MinnCan project, including, for example, releases into the Hay Creek wetland which caused a dome to develop within the wetlands. This is essentially fill into the wetland of bentonite and additives, which could cause long term impacts and chemical changes in wetland soils, and permanent destructive changes to native plant communities in those wetlands. To comply with NEPA, a thorough analysis of the risks and possible impacts associated with drilling fluid needs to occur.	Consolidated Response WAT-4 addresses concerns regarding the potential for the release of drilling fluids during horizontal directional drilling.
1429	186	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The pipeline will cross and will disturb a number of outstanding resource value rivers, streams and wetlands. To comply with NEPA, a thorough analysis of the risks and	Consolidated Response WAT-4 addresses concerns regarding the potential for the release of drilling fluids during horizontal directional drilling.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					possible impacts associated with drilling fluid needs to occur.	
1429	187	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS provides inadequate analysis of impacts to groundwater and surface water from an oil spill or leak in violation of NEPA. The Keystone XL pipeline will pass through areas where groundwater is close to the surface and where rural populations rely entirely on groundwater for domestic and agricultural water supply. [See footnote pg. 83] Some of the major aquifers that the Keystone XL pipeline will pass over include the Northern Great Plains Aquifer System; the troubled Ogallala Aquifer which extends throughout a significant portion of the Great Plains and is a critical source of water supply for that area; the Trinity Aquifer; Texas Coastal Uplands Aquifer; and Texas Coastal Lowlands Aquifer. [See footnote pg. 83] Many of these aquifers are close to surface or are overlain by karst formations or soils permeable to oil.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1429	188	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Among the many substances in crude-oil are chemicals such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene and other lightweight chemical compounds. These compounds are more water soluble and can disperse further and more rapidly in both surface and ground waters than other crude oil substances. The record for pipeline safety is troubling. The DEIS shows that on average, there have been 5 "serious" spills nationwide from hazardous liquid pipeline systems, [See footnote pg. 83] The number of "significant" spills is even greater at 143 per year over the last 20 years, with a gross loss of 137,821 barrels spilled and less than half that amount being "recovered." [See footnote pg. 83] The causes of these spills are myriad: corrosion, human error, excavation damage natural force damage and other causes. [See footnote pg. 83] Given that the DEIS projects that between .81 and 3.86 spills or leaks spilling between 18,000 and 60,000 gallons per year are likely to occur, [See footnote pg. 83] these compounds pose a serious threat to water quality. A significant spill could migrate into the groundwater and impact drinking water and irrigation water supplies. [See footnote pg. 83] Moreover, the DEIS's conclusion that "large to very large spills would be unlikely to occur" needs to be re-evaluated in light of the painful on-going lesson in the Gulf of Mexico where promises about the safety of oil technology have rung tragically hollow.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Impacts to water quality from an oil spill are addressed in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 of the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project and addresses concerns about corrosion rate comparisons between the Alberta transmission pipeline system and the U.S. transmission pipeline system. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1429	189	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS acknowledges that impacts to waters - both surface and ground - from spills may occur. The DEIS states that "[a] large spill could affect drinking water sources .and irrigation water supplies." [See footnote pg. 83] The DEIS also concedes that "[s]ubstantial spills of refined products, especially diesel and substantial to very large spills of crude oil may reach groundwater where the overly in soils are porous and not water saturated, and the water table is relatively near the surface." [See footnote pg. 83]In a curt analysis, the DEIS on the one hand concludes that "it is not anticipated that groundwater quality would be affected by disposal activities, spills or leaks during construction activities," but on the other hand concedes that "shallow or near-surface aquifers are ... present beneath the proposed [pipeline] route." [See footnote pg. 83] Similarly, the DEIS	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					notes that "[r]outine operation and maintenance is not expected to affect groundwater resources; however, if a crude oil release occurred, crude oil could migrate into subsurface aquifers and into areas where these aquifers are used for water supplies." [See footnote pg. 84] Despite these brushed aside major risks, the DOS's conclusion that there is little cause for worry is based on its belief that "Keystone's ERP" would handle any potential event. [See footnote pg. 84]	
1429	190	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	This faith is misplaced and overlays a failure to adequately detail which aquifers and surface water areas are at risk. A spill over just one of the resources placed at risk - for instance, the Ogallala Aquifer - could prove catastrophic. The proposed pipeline would bring crude through fragile Sandhills over the Ogallala Aquifer. The soil in this area is extremely porous and any leaks would be quickly absorbed like a sponge, contaminating the drinking water and agricultural irrigation waters potentially as widely as from South Dakota to Texas. The aquifer is already imperiled by being overused and many researchers are concerned it will dry up in coming decades, threatening drinking supplies for many states [See footnote pg. 84]. The toxics spilling from a tar sands pipeline could be devastating. The DEIS also does not analyze how geology, vegetation, soil composition and land use could impact how oil would be dispersed into and through surface or groundwater or identify areas with characteristics that put them at greater risk. Again, given the likelihood of a significant oil spill, this treatment of the potentially catastrophic impacts of the pipeline on water resources is inadequate.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1429	191	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	[T]he DEIS does not investigate or explain the placement of shut-off valves or other possible mechanisms that could be used to avoid harmful consequences to sensitive natural resources. The pipelines cross numerous sensitive streams and wetlands. Yet, shut-off valves will only be placed on large perennial streams with no explanation as to why other significant streams and wetlands will not have shut-off valves, given both the value of these resources and the fact that an intermittent stream during times of flow has as much potential to rapidly carry spilled oil downstream as does a perennial stream. The DEIS should explore and explain the availability or shut-off valves or other mechanisms to protect sensitive resources from the effects of spills and leaks.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. Those regulations include requirements for the placement of valves. In addition, as noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1 and Section 3.13.1, Keystone has agreed to incorporate 57 Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) into the proposed Project as requested by PHMSA, including special requirements for valve placement. Special Condition 22 stipulates the requirements for valve locations and the maximum distance between valves. Additional potential mitigation measures are also described in Consolidated Response SAF-1.
1429	192	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS fails to adequately analyze wildlife impacts from pipeline construction and operation. Impacts to wildlife are not properly analyzed under NEPA, and DOS also appears to be in violation of the Endangered Species Act for not properly consulting on the impacts of the pipeline to threatened and endangered species. The project will result in immense impacts along the project route due largely to habitat loss, modification, and fragmentation. Construction of the proposed Project would result in loss and alteration of about 22,493 acres of wildlife habitat, including 11,533 acres of grasslands and rangelands, 2,523 acres of forested habitat, and 554 acres of wetland habitats (including 271 acres of forested wetlands)." [See footnote pg. 85] This loss and fragmentation	The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. The EIS describes and discloses the mechanisms for potential Project-related construction and operation impacts to wildlife and their habitats. Impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats including loss and alteration are addressed in Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS. Section 7 consultations have been completed. DOS considers the EIS, including assessments of potential impacts to wildlife, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					has the potential to be especially harmful in areas, such as forests and shrub-land that will recover over a longer period time.	
1429	193	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The impacts of habitat fragmentation are documented and well-known. Studies have shown that the fragmentation of a species' habitat can threaten that species survival for a variety of reasons. These include: reduction of total habitat area; vulnerability during dispersal to other patches of habitat (increased risk of predation to species during movement); isolation of a species population; edge effects (e.g., more "edge" habitat that changes the type and distribution of species); changes in microclimate (e.g., forested areas tend to be shadier, more humid and less windy, but more edge can alter these micro climates). [See footnote pg. 85] The DEIS acknowledges these impacts of habitat fragmentation, stating that predator movement will be facilitated by the existence of a right of way (right-of-way) for the pipeline; predator opportunities will be increased by fragmentation as more "edge" habitat is created for predation and parasitism (like cowbird nesting invasions); and fragmentation will impact movement of amphibians, reptiles, small mammals and some bird species, but fails to properly analyze their impacts on species. [See footnote pg. 85]	Habitat fragmentation issues are addressed in Section 3.6.2 of the EIS. DOS considers the EIS, including assessments of potential impacts to wildlife, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Section 3.14 of the EIS was revised to include information on projected climate change in relation to Project-related impacts and mitigations. Consolidated Response ENV-6 also addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
1429	194	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Primarily, a glaring omission in DOS's analysis is that none of these wildlife impacts are assessed in terms of how they will be amplified by climate change. Adaptation to climate change will be key to the survival of species and ecosystems. Adaption will require migration of species and habitat areas. However, land use changes, such as fragmentation, will place additional hurdles to such migration, making a dire situation even bleaker. [See footnote pg. 86] Studies have concluded that, "Genetic constraints upon adaptation, together with land cover changes that impede gene flow, are likely to reduce the rate of adaptation well below the unusually rapid pace of expected future climate change." [See footnote pg. 86].	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
1429	195	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Much of the habitat fragmentation associated with the project and associated or similar projects will remain permanent, creating potentially permanent barriers to some species' migration and/or making such migration more difficult by, for instance, introducing areas where predation is likely to occur. In violation of NEPA, the DEIS does not examine the impacts of this habitat fragmentation, destruction and disturbance in the context of future species movement driven by the need to adapt to climate change. It must do so.	Project-related impacts to important wildlife habitats identified through scoping and consultation with federal and state agencies would be minimized to the extent practicable. Potential impacts are addressed in Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS. Section 3.14 of the EIS includes information on projected climate change in relation to Project-related impacts and mitigations. Consolidated Response ENV-6 also addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project
1429	196	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS further fails to analyze the impacts to wildlife in terms of effects on water supply from the project compounded by climate change. For instance, the DEIS does not analyze the affect that changes in wetlands water levels caused by the project will have on waterfowl and other migratory bird breeding in light of the fact that climate change will also modify these water levels. These compounded impacts could potentially eliminate countless acres of prime waterfowl production areas like the Prairie Pothole and Rainwater Basin wetlands. [See footnote pg. 86]	As stated in Section 3.4 of the EIS, all prairie pothole wetlands would be avoided by the proposed Steele City Segment of the pipeline. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	197	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The introduction of invasive species is also improperly analyzed. The pipeline ROW will cut through native grassland, shrub, and forest communities and would remove vegetation including sagebrush and native grasses, creating an unvegetated strip over the pipeline trench and adjacent construction areas. Subsequent revegetation may not provide habitat features comparable to pre-project conditions. The DEIS acknowledges that: "After removal of vegetation cover and disturbance to the soil, reestablishment of vegetation communities could be delayed or prevented by infestations of noxious weeds and invasive plants. Vegetation removal and soil disturbance during construction could create optimal conditions for the establishment of many weeds." [See footnote pg. 87]	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Disturbed soils would be revegetated as quickly as possible and equipment would be cleaned after use within infected areas. These are the primary deterrents to establishment and expansion of noxious weeds. In addition, Consolidated Response NOX-1 addresses issues related to noxious weeds.
1429	198	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Because many invasive species are fast-growing, highly opportunistic ecological generalists, land use change and alteration generally favors biological invasion. [See footnote pg. 88] Introduction of non-native aquatic species can compete with native species and transmit diseases. [See footnote pg. 88] As protection against invasives, the DEIS provides that, "During construction, the Contractor shall clean the tracks, tires, and blades of equipment by hand (track shovel) or compressed air to remove excess soil prior to movement of equipment out of weed or soil-borne pest infested areas or utilize cleaning stations to remove vegetative materials using water under high pressure." [See footnote pg. 88] This is insufficient to protect sensitive ecosystems from the spread of invasive species. Small organisms may be hidden in crevices and other dangers, such as disease-spreading parasites, bacteria and viruses, are completely invisible to the naked eye. Additionally, the DEIS only states that such cleaning/decontamination will occur "before entering areas either identified as sensitive habitats or new ROW." [See footnote pg. 88] The DEIS does not explain why such measures would not be used in existing right of ways, construction areas, or other locations where invasives could easily be introduced, become established and negatively impact native species.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Disturbed soils would be revegetated as quickly as possible and equipment would be cleaned after use within infected areas. These are the primary deterrents to establishment and expansion of noxious weeds. In addition, Consolidated Response NOX-1 addresses issues related to noxious weeds.
1429	199	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Plans for preventing the spread of invasive species from hydrostatic testing equipment are also inadequate, and the DEIS fails to account for these shortcomings. Measures apply only in areas "where zebra mussels are known to occur" and the measures only call for a "thorough cleaning" of equipment. [See footnote pg. 88] The project will apparently not take preventive measures to stop invasives spreading where zebra mussels are not present. This is a wholly unacceptable risk that must be examined. Also, as stated above, a "thorough cleaning" may not remove all invasives that could be contained in equipment and subsequently spread to other waterbodies. The utmost precaution should be taken in preventing the spread of invasive species, since they are a pollutant that spreads exponentially over time, and once established, are nearly impossible to eradicate and incredibly costly to manage. Climate change will make it ever the easier for such invasives to spread, and harder to control such	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Disturbed soils would be revegetated as quickly as possible and equipment would be cleaned after use within infected areas; these are the primary deterrents to establishment and expansion of noxious weeds. Small changes in soil temperature would have local, not regional scale impacts and would likely be indistinguishable from exposure to local noxious weed sources. In addition, Consolidated Response NOX-1 addresses issues related to noxious weeds.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					invasives. These impacts are not examined by the DEIS and must be given a hard look.	
1429	200	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS additionally fails to properly detail the impacts to wildlife caused by the construction of the pipeline. Many potentially harmful activities will be associated with the construction of the pipeline. For instance, the DEIS does not address this construction in detail or provide mitigation measures for the construction of some temporary roads that would be required in addition to upgrading of existing roads. Approximately 400 temporary access roads are needed to provide adequate access to the construction sites. [See footnote pg. 89] The DEIS does not address impacts from driving fuel trucks - such as collisions - which would be transported daily by fuel trucks from the yards to the construction area for equipment fueling or the impact of building "temporary bridges (e.g., subsoil fill over culverts, timber mats supported by flumes, railcar flatbeds, flexifloat apparatus)" which "would be installed across all perennial water bodies to allow construction equipment to cross with reduced disturbance. [See footnote pg. 89]	The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Potential construction impacts to wildlife are addressed in Section 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS. Mitigation for construction impacts are also included in these sections. Details on construction methods are provided in Section 2.3 of the EIS and in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS). The EIS includes an assessment of the habitat impacts due to construction of temporary and permanent access. Wildlife mortality due to collisions with vehicles are addressed in Sections 3.6 and 3.8, and potential fuel spills and associated environmental effects are addressed in Section 3.13. Use of temporary bridges is described in Section 3.7 of the EIS. Construction mitigation measures are described within each resource portion of Section 3.0 and in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS). Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to stream banks and private land is addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
1429	201	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	The methods proposed in the DEIS for water body and wetland crossings are unnecessarily destructive in many instances, and these impacts are not properly analyzed or compared to less destructive potential alternatives.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to stream banks and private land is addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
1429	202	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	Approximately 621 intermittent waterbodies would be crossed by the proposed Project. In the event that these intermittent waterbodies are dry or stagnant at the time of crossing, conventional upland cross-country construction techniques would be used. However, the pipeline would be installed with the open-cut wet crossing method if water is flowing at the time of installation. The open-cut wet crossing method is potentially more harmful to wildlife and wildlife habitat than other methods by causing the discharge of suspended solids and other pollutants into waters, many of which are already impaired. There is inadequate explanation as to both the number of waters that might be impacted by this method, or why efforts are not made to ensure crossings at times when a less harmful method can be used.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Keystone would prefer to construct stream crossings during low flow periods, or for intermittent streams, when there is no flow. However, the timing of stream crossing will be determined by the limitations imposed in environmental permits, weather conditions, and other variables. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. USACE and/or the relevant state permitting agencies would determine the stream crossing method for the streams crossed. Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to stream banks and private land is addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
1429	203	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS fails to adequately analyze the Project's indirect and cumulative impacts on wildlife (including transboundary impacts). The EIS must "provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decision-makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. [See footnote pg. 89] In addition to the direct effects of the proposed project, this discussion must include analysis of "indirect effects which ... are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					reasonably foreseeable.” [See footnote pg. 89] An EIS must also consider the cumulative impacts of the proposed federal agency action together with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, including all federal and non-federal activities. [See footnote pg. 90] Courts have routinely held that agencies may not break a project or activity into components in order to avoid the full range of environmental analysis and that cumulative impacts analysis is necessary for all reasonably foreseeable results of the action under consideration, [See footnote pg. 90].	response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 3.14 of the EIS. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS includes discussions of extraterritorial concerns. The assessments in Section 3.14 were conducted following CEQ guidance on cumulative impact analyses. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1429	204	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS must also consider transboundary impacts. In this case, the DEIS must consider the extensive impacts in Canada from the tar sands development spurred by this and similar pipeline projects that provide a market for this dirty fuel. Under NEPA’s obligation to provide “full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts,” the DOS must consider the full extent of reasonably foreseeable direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts both within the United States and in Canada. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) addresses this issue in its Guidance on NEPA Analyses for Transboundary Impacts. [See footnote pg. 90] The CEQ guidance clarifies that “NEPA law directs federal agencies to analyze the effects of proposed actions to the extent they are reasonably foreseeable consequences of the proposed action, regardless of where those impacts might occur.” [See footnote pg. 90] CEQ concludes that “agencies must include analysis of reasonably foreseeable transboundary effects of proposed actions in their analysis of proposed actions in the United States.” [See footnote pg. 90] Thus, the CEQ guidance unambiguously conveys the necessity of considering impacts on the environment within the U.S. and beyond its borders. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia recently cited the CEQ guidance document when it expressly rejected agency arguments that the NEPA “hard look” obligation stops at the border. In <i>Government of the Province of Manitoba v. Salazar</i> , No.02-2057, 2010 U.S. Dist. WL 744713 (D.D.C. June 7, 2010), which concerned a dispute over a federal project designed to withdraw water from Lake Sakakawea and transfer it via pipeline for use in Minot and other areas of North Dakota, the Court ruled that the Bureau of Reclamation must consider “(1) the cumulative impacts of water withdrawal on the water levels of Lake Sakakawea and the Missouri River, and (2) the consequences of biota transfer into the Hudson Bay Basin, including Canada.” <i>Id.</i> at *1 (emphasis added).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 3.14 of the EIS. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS includes discussions of extraterritorial concerns. The assessments in Section 3.14 were conducted following CEQ guidance on cumulative impact analyses.
1429	205	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Keystone XL DEIS fails to properly analyze the reasonably foreseeable consequences of permitting the pipeline in Canada, primarily the impacts associated with tar sands mining including extensive water withdrawals and tailings ponds and the resulting impacts to wildlife. The DEIS	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS addresses cumulative impacts associated with greenhouse

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					must take a “hard look” at these impacts abroad. Given CEQ’s recognition that analysis of trans boundary impacts is a constructive step towards implementation of treaty obligations, DOS should also consider the recent International Court of Justice “ICJ” ruling in a dispute between Argentina v. Uruguay, involving pollution from pulp mills constructed along a shared river. [See footnote pg. 91] In its decision, the ICJ stated that “it may now be considered a requirement under general international law to undertake an environmental impact assessment where there is a risk that the proposed industrial activity may have a significant adverse impact in a transboundary context, in particular, on a shared resource.” Id. at 61. Just as in Argentina v. Uruguay, the instant project involves cooperation between two countries to undertake an industrial activity that impacts shared resources, primarily wildlife including wildlife (migratory birds) protected by a treaty between the United States and Canada. The DOS acknowledges that this Project will have significant impacts on the environment both in the U.S and in Canada. Under CEQ guidance and the clear precedent of the Manitoba decision, the NEPA obligation to take a “hard look” at reasonably foreseeable direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts does not end at the international border.	gases, and Section 3.14.4 addresses extraterritorial concerns.
1429	206	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In addition to transboundary impacts, DOS fails to adequately analyze the impacts of expanded U.S. pipeline carrying capacity and refining of heavy crude from the Canadian tar sands. Moreover, the DEIS does not consider the environmental impacts of tar sands extraction or the indirect end use impacts of increased consumption of tar sands oil. Thus the DEIS fails to satisfy NEPA’s indirect and cumulative analysis requirement.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 3.14 of the EIS. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS includes discussions of extraterritorial concerns. The assessments in Section 3.14 were conducted following CEQ guidance on cumulative impact analyses. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Similarly, use of refined products produced and sold by the Gulf Coast refineries would continue along recent trends assuming the economy is not drastically altered.
1429	207	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	a. The DEIS fails to adequately analyze the indirect and cumulative impacts of refining heavy tar sands crude. The Draft EIS does not adequately consider all of the indirect and cumulative impacts of refinery expansions necessary to refine the increased amount of tar sands oil that will be imported into the United States. [See footnote pg. 91] Although, as described above, commenters believe that there is no evidence of future increases in demand for liquid fossil fuels, the stated purpose and need for the Keystone XL pipelines as set forth in the DBIS relies on the proposition that there is. DOS must either revise their assessment of the need for a new crude oil pipeline or they must fully assess the impacts of	The assessment of need is not based on the premise that there will be need for future increases in demand for heavy oil in U.S. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the pipeline according to the assumptions on which the project is premised. Moreover, permitting investment in this pipeline and the associated infrastructure will lock in dependence on oil at a time when development of alternative sources of energy is a priority for achieving the current administration's energy security and climate change goals. Sunk capital costs make it more difficult to development necessary alternatives to fossil fuels because existing technologies frequently have an economic advantage over new technologies trying to break into the market.	proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries or the composition of products produced and sold by those refineries. Similarly, use of refined products produced and sold by the Gulf Coast refineries would continue along recent trends assuming the economy is not drastically altered. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1429	208	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS fails to adequately analyze the indirect and cumulative impacts of tar sands extraction on Birds and Wildlife. The tar sands are a geologic formation that lie beneath approximately 149,000 square kilometers of Alberta's northeastern boreal forest. The Boreal Forest is a permanent or temporary home to many species sensitive to industrial development, such as caribou, whooping crane, and lynx. Many of these species migrate across the U.S./Canadian border. But open pit mining turns this valuable ancient forest into a wasteland, destroying acres of forest and polluting waters. Drilling in the tar sands requires such a complex network of wells, roads, and pipes in areas where drilling is taking place, that every part of the forest will be within a few hundred yards of an industrial intrusion. Although the companies in the tar sands assert that the land is reclaimed after mining, there has not yet been any mine fully reclaimed. [See footnote pg. 92] Forest, peatlands, and wetlands ecosystems are highly complex, and it is unlikely they will regenerate in areas filled with mine waste. [See footnote pg. 92] Acre for acre, peat bogs are the single best carbon sink of any habitat in terms of tons of carbon captured and stored. [See footnote pg. 92] Their destruction in this process adds to the negative climate change impacts as stored greenhouse gases are released and capture capacity is lost. The indirect impacts to the Boreal Forest that result from this project such as increased tar sands extraction and related activities such as the construction of highly toxic tailings ponds, as well as the cumulative impacts resulting to the Boreal Forest from this and other pipeline projects, tar sands extraction, water withdrawals, tailings ponds, and other activities involved in the construction and operation of both the pipelines and the tar sands extraction, has not be adequately examined by the DEIS.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
1429	209	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS fails to adequately analyze the indirect and cumulative impacts on Birds. i. Toxic waste and large-scale water withdrawals threaten delicate wetlands and river ecosystems. Both mining and drilling operations in the tar sands have severe impacts on water supply and quality in Alberta. To extract the tar sands the soil is strip-mined and subjected to high temperature steam to separate the oil from the sand producing a heavy, dirty crude. If the sands lie too deep beneath the surface for strip mining (generally over 100 meters), in situ extraction is used by heating the tar sands to the bitumen can flow to a well and be pumped to the surface, [See footnote pg. 93]	The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	210	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In-situ operations that take water from underground aquifers can also harm the area's water supply. The hydrology in this region is a complex network of underground freshwater and saline aquifers, ground waters, and wetlands. The links among these systems are not yet fully understood, nor are the impacts of the water withdrawals on surface land and waters. [See footnote pg. 93] One specific concern is that taking water out of underground aquifers could cause surface water tables to sink - for example, causing a loss of wetlands and habitat. [See footnote pg. 93] Current tar sands operations are permitted to remove enough water to meet the needs of a city of 2 million people, and water removal is projected to increase by 50 percent as planned tar sands projects become operational. Changes to Alberta's rivers and underground reservoirs could have profound impacts on the hundreds of thousands of birds that are dependent on the wetland habitats in the tar sands and Peace-Athabasca Delta and other parts of the Mackenzie River watershed. [See footnote pg. 94]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1429	211	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Tar sands mines also require extensive human-made wastewater reservoirs or "tailings ponds" that pose an enormous potential threat to wildlife and water. Collectively, these pools of waste cover approximately 50 square miles - an area twice the size of Manhattan and are so vast that they can be seen from space. [See footnote pg. 94]. These waste holding facilities and their associated dikes are some of the largest human-made structures in the world. The largest tailings ponds measure more than 3 miles across. [See footnote pg. 94] The high concentrations of pollutants in tar sands tailings ponds are acutely toxic. [See footnote pg. 94] The toxicity of the ponds is due to their mixture of bitumen, salts, naphthenicacids, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) together with water, sand, silt, and fine clay. Naphthenic acids, when first released from the mining process, can be acutely toxic, as can PAHs. Both naphthenic acids and PAHs can have sublethal impacts on animals including carcinogenic and mutagenic effects [See footnote pg. 94]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1429	212	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	These ponds represent a serious threat to the hundreds of thousands of waterfowl that migrate through the Athabasca River valley each year. [See footnote pg. 94] Annual bird mortality from landings and drowning in the oily water in current tar sands tailings ponds could range from more than 8,000 birds to well over 100,000. A doubling of tailings ponds-likely with proposed tar sands mining expansions spurred by the Keystone XL pipeline and other U.S. pipelines-would increase projected annual bird deaths to between 17,000 to 300,000 individuals. [See footnote pg. 94] It is difficult to estimate the number of birds that may be killed annually at tar sands tailings ponds, but one recent paper noted that hundreds of birds are typically known to be oiled every year at each of 10 or more tailings ponds in the region. [See footnote pg. 94]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1429	213	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	As some of the largest bodies of water in the area, these tailings ponds represent seemingly attractive short-term	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					resting stops for upward of 400,000 migrant waterfowl heading to the Peace-Athabasca Delta and beyond. Unfortunately, these ponds can serve as death traps for waterfowl and shorebirds, which can become oiled with waste bitumen after landing in a pond. Oiled birds can become weighed down and incapable of flight or can face death from hypothermia after their feathers lose their insulating properties. Heavily oiled birds often sink rapidly, making it difficult to measure the number of birds killed on the tailings ponds. The deadly effects of these tailings ponds are most likely to be seen during early spring, when natural water bodies are still frozen and the tailings ponds are the area's only open water, and during severe weather conditions, when migrating birds are forced out of the sky into any seemingly suitable habitat. To chase off migratory birds, propane cannons go off at random intervals and scarecrows stand guard on floating barrels. However, these measures often do not work, as was sadly evidenced by a spring 2008 incident where approximately 1,600 waterfowl died after landing in these immense, toxic ponds. [See footnote pg. 95] At least 38 species have been documented as casualties on tar sands tailings ponds, including many waterfowl and shorebird species but also birds such as Red-tailed Hawk, Willow Ptarmigan, Evening Grosbeak, and Tree Swallow. [See footnote pg. 95]	information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1429	214	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Additionally, since many of the tailings ponds are next to water bodies such as the Athabasca River, and there are concerns about potential leakage from existing tailings ponds and from future "remediated" or buried tailings. Alberta Environment does not regulate naphthenic acids, and future management of these pollutants is fraught with uncertainty. [See footnote pg. 95]The DEIS fails to examine these indirect and cumulative impacts. It must do so.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section 3.13.4 of the EIS includes discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
1429	215	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Impacts from Tar Sands Extraction. Expansion of tar sands extraction in the Boreal Forest resulting from this project and other tar sands pipeline projects will also have a significant impact on birds, many of which migrate between the U.S. and Canada. Strip mining causes habitat loss. Tailing ponds kill oiled birds (as described above). Drilling fragments habitat. Intensive water withdrawals harm wetlands and water habitats. Bioaccumulation of air and water toxins endanger bird health. And climate change threatens their habitats and food supplies. [See footnote pg. 95] The projected strip mining of 740,000 acres (300,000 hectares) of forests and wetlands in the tar sands will result in the loss of breeding habitat for between 480,000 and 3.6 million adult birds. The corresponding impact on breeding will mean a loss of between 4.8 million and 36 million young birds over a 20-year period, to between 9.6 million and 72 million birds over a 40-year period. [See footnote pg. 95] Tar sands drilling projects are projected to result in the loss of more forest-dependent bird habitat than strip mining and could harm as many as 14.5 million breeding birds from direct habitat loss and as many as 76 million birds from fragmentation and habitat degradation over a 30 to 50 year period. [See footnote pg. 96]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	216	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Among the birds that are threatened by the loss of the Boreal Forest habitat, several are on the Audubon Society Watch List, such as Canada and Bay-breasted Warblers, Olive-sided Flycatcher, and Rusty Blackbird, due to their rapid decline in numbers and loss of habitat. The Whooping Crane - which is listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act - is of particular concern because the only naturally remaining migratory population nests in the Wood Buffalo National Park just north of the tar sands mines. Birds from this population migrate over the Boreal Forest and occasionally stop-over in wetlands. Their breeding success is jeopardized in dry years, and most climate change scenarios predict more dry years within the region where they nest. Further, heavy water withdrawals for the extraction of the tar sands may eventually drain the wetlands on which the Whooping Cranes depend.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Therefore, the proposed Project is not expected to alter the extent of oil sands development in Alberta, Canada near the Wood Buffalo National Park. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS includes information on environmental impacts and regulation of oil sands development in Canada. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1429	217	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Overall, combining the various estimates of the loss of birds from mining and in situ operations, Natural Resources Defense Council (one of the groups commenting) projects a cumulative impact ranging from a low of about 6.4 million birds lost to as high as 166 million forest dependent birds lost over 30 to 50 years. This represents a potential decline of between 10 to 50 percent of forest-dependent breeding birds based only on loss of adult breeding birds. And even beyond the direct habitat effects outlined here, there are many other impacts to birds that, while harder to quantify, are known or expected to cause further major negative problems for birds and other wildlife as tar sands development increases. [See footnote pg. 96] These indirect and cumulative impacts must be assessed. They are not.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1429	218	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS fails to adequately analyze the indirect and cumulative impacts to other species. Migratory birds are not the only animals endangered by the expansion of tar sand mining in the Boreal Forest. Woodland Caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus-caribou</i>) and Grizzly Bears, listed as threatened or endangered in both the U.S. and Canada, also rely heavily on the Boreal Forest for their critical habitat. Both species need large expanses of forest, undisturbed by human activity, to effectively maintain their numbers. [See footnote pg. 96] Caribou, which survive winters on lichen in old growth forests, often more than 60 years old, are threatened by the loss of these woods. They also require large amounts of space to avoid predators [See footnote pg. 96] Further, the increase in young forest attracts other prey animals and increases the occurrence of predators, while roads, pipeline right of ways, and increased infrastructure increases the efficiency of predators and access for human hunters. [See footnote pg. 97]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS addresses extraterritorial concerns.
1429	219	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Grizzly Bears (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>) are threatened by loss of habitat, especially for females raising young, which "often inhabit remote areas away from the presence of other bears in order to maximize cub safety and facilitate undisturbed interactions of mothers with their cubs." [See footnote pg. 97] The northwest population is listed as of "special concern" in Alberta by Canada, and the species is listed as "threatened"	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					by the US FWS across virtually all of the lower 48 states. Any further industrialization or human incursion into the Boreal Forest presents significant dangers to these species.	regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1429	220	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	As detailed above, extraction practices in Canada will also have impacts to fish species, with fish populations such as walleye, goldeye, and long-nose sucker are vulnerable, particularly when water withdrawals reduce winter habitat in the Athabasca River. Water allocations for existing, approved, and planned tar sands mining operations are expected to quadruple over allocations for existing projects in 2004. [See footnote pg. 97] These impacts are not considered by the DEIS. They must be.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS addresses extraterritorial concerns.
1429	221	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In addition to species impacted in Canada, increased refining in the Gulf Coast means more mercury and suspended solids being released into the waters as well as increased acid rain. This may further endanger aquatic species in the Gulf Coast and other areas that are already struggling in the face of habitat modification due to climate change, massive disruptions of the food web from invasive species, and the ongoing persistent effects and bio-accumulation of toxins such as mercury and PCBs. Major impacts are likely from tar sands air and water pollution causing the accumulation of toxins in tissues, from acid rain and nitrogen deposition, air pollution and heavy metals. Birds can inhale, ingest, or come into contact with contaminants; these contaminants can build up in the tissues and lead to weakened birds, problems with reproduction, and often to eventual death. Pollution can also lead to changes in habitat and food which will indirectly harm the health of birds. And these effects are not limited to birds-. Tar sands toxins can affect other wildlife and local human populations as well. [See footnote pg. 97]	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Discharges from refineries would have to be in compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems permits issued to the refineries. Those permits typically limit the amount of mercury and suspended solids in the discharges. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1429	222	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS fails to consider the indirect and cumulative impacts that increased tar sands extraction generated by new pipeline and refining capacity would have on sensitive species in both the US and Canada. This failure should be addressed before the EIS is finalized.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. The volume of refining that occurs in PADD III is controlled by market demands for refined petroleum products produced in PADD III. Further, the proposed Project would not increase total crude oil deliveries to the U.S. in general or PADD III in particular, but would largely replace decreasing heavy crude oil deliveries to PADD III from other existing sources.
1429	223	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	3. Additional Cumulative and Indirect Impacts on Wildlife in Light of Climate Change. This project serves to both be an initial disrupter of grassland/rangeland and scrubland habitat particularly in the northern sections of the project, and to add to already existing fragmentation problems in the Gulf Coast section of the project. [See footnote pg. 98] The DEIS	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					concludes that such disruption causes impacts on species as they adjust to the changes brought about by the project and that "[i]ncreased movement or displacement of species dependent on the disturbed habitats could reduce carrying capacities, reproductive effort, or survival., [See footnote pg. 98] The DEIS notes that "[l]ong-term cumulative impacts on wildlife would occur in areas where habitat is not allowed to return to preconstruction conditions and in areas where long time periods are required for wildlife habitat to become re-established. Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, including habitat restoration, would minimize most long-term cumulative impacts on wildlife., [See footnote pg. 98] Again, when looking at cumulative impacts, the DEIS completely omits any assessment of the impacts of climate change on both the long term impacts to species of cumulative habitat fragmentation coupled with the stresses of climate change, as well as the influence that climate change will have on restoration of forested areas and other habitats that will only "recover" over the long-term.	
1429	224	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS also fails to assess the cumulative impacts the Project and other heavy crude oil pipelines will have on the actual emissions of greenhouse gases. These pipelines encourage the production of this extremely carbon intensive fuel source at the expense of development of cleaner, lower emissions fuel sources. In order to foster informed public participation, a NEPA analysis must contain a "reasonably thorough" discussion that addresses important issues "up front." Nat 'l Parks & Conservation Ass'n v. Bureau of Land Mgmt., 586 F.3d 735, 750. (9th Cir. 2008). Accordingly, an agency's decision is clearly arbitrary and capricious and must be set aside when the agency has "entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem" Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983). In other words, if a land management agency has completely failed to analyze a particular environmental issue, it is entitled to no deference, and its decision must be set aside. Oregon Natural Desert Ass'n v. Bureau of Land Mgmt., 531 F.3d 1114, 1142 (9th Cir. 2008). In Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency, 549 U.S. 497 (2007), the U.S. Supreme Court acknowledged the reality of climate change.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1429	225	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Subsequently, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals addressed the need to assess climate change in Center for Biological Diversity v. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 538 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2008). In Center for Biological Diversity, the Court found that a federal agency had violated NEPA by failing to consider the cumulative impact of carbon dioxide emissions on climate change. More specifically, this Court held that "[t]he impact of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change is precisely the kind of cumulative impacts analysis that NEPA requires agencies to conduct." [See footnote pg. 99] The court in Center for Biological Diversity did not find persuasive the agency's argument that many other factors outside of its control are causing climate change. On the contrary, it stressed the importance of addressing	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions. Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS addresses climate change in relation to cumulative impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					individual incremental actions that foreseeably and collectively contribute to climate change. Late last year, the EPA filed a formal finding that climate change poses serious adverse impacts to public health and the environment. [See footnote pg. 99] There is little question that tar sands development and refinement will emit greenhouse gases and contribute to climate change. Yet, the impacts of climate change on wildlife are ignored by the DEIS.	
1429	226	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS also fails to examine the impacts of the proposed Project on threatened and endangered species in light of climate change. There are many endangered species facing threats from climate change, and this proposed Project exacerbates their plight. [See footnote pg. 99] For instance, melting of the polar ice has led to the listing of the polar bear as threatened, and the elkhorn and staghorn coral specifically discuss the impacts of climate change in their final listings. Other endangered animals being threatened by climate change include the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, the Mexican Spotted Owl, the Bald Eagle, Salmon, and Desert Bighorn Sheep. The DEIS addresses only species that would be directly impacted by the proposed Project, when it should also have taken into consideration species that will lose significant habitat to climate change.	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project, and Section 4.14 of the EIS includes information on the influence of climate-change on potential Project impacts. Section 3.8 of the EIS addresses impacts to threatened and endangered, and sensitive species. Endangered animals and plants discussed in the EIS are those identified during consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal and state resource management agencies.
1429	227	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	A recent Draft NEPA Guidance issued by the Council of Environmental Quality finds that climate change may add stressors upon the environment that need consideration. [See footnote pg. 99] Climate change threatens to push many species to the brink of extinction and will make additional stressors, like the project, upon species more damaging to species' chances of survival. [See footnote pg. 99] The ESA requires that DOS, in consultation with FWS, examine "the direct and indirect effects of an action on the species and critical habitat, together with the effects of other activities that are interrelated or interdependent with that action that will be added to the environmental baseline." [See footnote pg. 100] The "environmental baseline" is "the past and present impacts of all Federal, State, or private actions and other human activities in the action area, the anticipated impacts of all proposed Federal projects in the action area that have already undergone formal or early section 7 consultation, and the impact of State or private actions which are contemporaneous with the consultation in process." [See footnote pg. 100] "Indirect effects" are "those that are caused by the proposed action and are later in time, but still are reasonable foreseeable." [See footnote pg. 100] The disturbance and fragmentation of habitat and the emission of greenhouse gases caused by the project are clearly direct effects that must be considered. These actions also have indirect effects on these species, especially when habitat fragmentation is viewed in light of climate change and how that may impacts species migration, breeding, feeding and other necessities for survival. Yet, the DEIS fails to assess how climate change, in combination with the project, will impact ESA listed species. [See footnote pg. 100] It must do so.	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project. As noted in Section 3.8 of the EIS, DOS formally consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in addressing the potential effects of the proposed Project on threatened or endangered species. The results of that consultation are consistent with the regulatory requirements associated with implementation of the Endangered Species Act and are documented in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1429	228	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Proposed Project Will Result in Violations of the Endangered Species Act and Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The DEIS completely fails to analyze the impacts of the proposed Project to endangered species in Canada, and, as described below, inadequately fails to analyze the impacts to endangered species in the United States. Three species listed as endangered under the ESA in both the U.S. and Canada - the Whooping Crane, the Woodland Caribou, and the Piping Plover - are clearly affected by the proposed pipeline and any DOS approval of a presidential permit allowing for the construction of the proposed pipeline because the pipeline will facilitate development of tar sands in Canada that will adversely impact these species. There is no mention in the DEIS that the required consultation with US FWS has occurred regarding impacts to these species from the development of tar sands, or that such consultation is occurring or will occur. This failure to comply with the ESA and analyze impacts to these species also violates NEPA.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS includes information on endangered species and migratory bird resources shared with Canada, including a discussion of regulation and potential Project impacts. Neither Section 7 of the United State's Endangered Species Act (ESA), nor the Section 7 consultation and analysis process under the ESA's implementing regulations addresses species outside the borders of the United States and nothing in the plain language of Section 7 indicates that it applies to transboundary effects. Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under ESA is discussed in Section 3.8.1 and the consultation history is summarized in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1429	231	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The infrastructure required by tar sands development has the potential to block caribou movement, concentrating populations into smaller, more isolated patches where they become more susceptible to predation and will face significant social and reproductive challenges. As the populations of woodland caribou and other sensitive species decline, species more tolerant to disturbance, such as moose and deer, will increase. [See footnote pg. 103] These changes lead to increases in the number of predators, especially wolves, and a subsequent increase in predation threat to caribou.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1429	232	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Reductions in caribou range are caused not only by the actual loss and fragmentation of habitat but also by caribou avoiding quality habitat because of noise and increased human presence. [See footnote pg. 103] Sensory disturbance has the potential to effect caribou survival and/or reproduction by increasing their rate of movement, decreasing the amount of time spent feeding, and preventing caribou from using high quality forage and cover resources[See footnote pg. 103]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1429	233	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	As stated above, the Canadian Boreal Forest is one of the world's most important breeding areas for migratory birds. The only wild, migratory population of the endangered Whooping Crane nests solely in the Wood Buffalo National Park just north of the largest tar sands deposits. Birds from this population migrate through the tar sands region and are highly dependent on wetland locations as stop over points along their route [See footnote pg. 103] Tar sands mining causes habitat loss, damage to wetlands, and air and water contaminants that pose a serious threat to the whooping crane. [See footnote pg. 103]	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1429	234	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Site preparation for surface mining requires draining all lakes and wetlands, diverting any rivers that flow through the minable area, clearcutting forests, and removing vegetation. [See footnote pg. 103] This results in direct habitat loss and reduces the amount of quality habitat for the whooping crane on its long migration. Although the industry is required to somehow reclaim lands they have altered, it is unlikely that	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					these landscapes will ever be fully restored. [See footnote pg. 104] Peatlands, a type of wetland and favored habitat for the whooping crane, take thousands of years to develop and cannot be recreated. Wetlands surrounding tar sands deposits that are not directly destroyed may dry up as a result of groundwater extraction and consequent lowering of the water table. [See footnote pg. 104] Low flows may prevent recharge and can increase the concentration of pollutants in the water. In the coming decades, almost 10% of the region's wetlands will be destroyed. [See footnote pg. 104]	
1429	235	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In the absence of wetlands, whooping cranes and other migratory birds may be drawn to tailings ponds, massive pools of toxic waste created as a byproduct of mining. As detailed above, tailing ponds provide fatal magnets for birds, including the whooping crane, that use the region. [See footnote pg. 104] Tailings ponds could represent a loss of a significant proportion of the population of species with limited numbers, such as the whooping crane whose safe passage through the tar sands region is the first step to a successful breeding season. [See footnote pg. 104]	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS includes information on endangered species and migratory bird resources shared with Canada.
1429	236	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Toxins that seep into the air and water from tar sands operations may also threaten the whooping crane. Tar sands mining releases contaminants into the air through upgrading and refining processes, emissions from vehicles, and from tailings ponds. Contaminants are released into the water through leakage from tailings ponds and from the release of treated water into the Athabasca River. Many of the toxins released are eventually deposited into aquatic systems through acid rain and runoff.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS includes information on endangered species and migratory bird resources shared with Canada.
1429	237	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The piping plover is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Piping plovers are migratory birds that breed each summer in the Boreal Forests underlying the tar sands. Their nesting territories often include small creeks or wetlands, which will likely be impacted by tar sands development either directly, as a result of draining, or indirectly through lower water tables and the release of contaminants (see above discussion both generally and in terms of the whooping crane). [See footnote pg. 104] As quality habitat declines, the likelihood of plovers landing in tailings ponds increases. Piping plovers are also very sensitive to noise and the presence of humans. Sensory disturbance in the tar sands region has the potential to effect piping plover reproduction. [See footnote pg. 104] Too much disturbance may cause the parent birds to abandon their nest.	Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS includes information on endangered species and migratory bird resources shared with Canada.
1429	238	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The ESA requires that the action agency must consult with and comply with the Opinion of the Secretary of the Interior on fulfilling its section 7(a)(1) and (2) duties on these three species (the woodland caribou, whooping crane, and piping plover). Thus, the DEIS must include information on the impact on the Canadian and U.S. habitats of these three species not only to fulfill the statutory scope of NEPA, but of the ESA as well.	Neither Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), nor the Section 7 consultation and analysis process under the ESA's implementing regulations addresses species outside the borders of the United States. Nothing in the plain language of Section 7 indicates that it applies to transboundary effects. Additional information for potential Project-related effects to shared endangered species has been added to Section 3.14.4 Extraterritorial Concerns.
1429	239	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Inadequate Information Exists to Assess Effects on Species in	Impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats including loss and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>the US. Conclusions made in the DEIS and the Appendix T Draft Biological Assessment that the proposed Project will not affect or will not adversely affect several ESA listed species lack adequate supporting information to conclude that several species will not be adversely affected and that formal consultation under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA is not required. This violates both the ESA, and NEPA. Applicable ESA regulations require that "each Federal agency shall review its actions at the earliest possible time to determine whether any action may affect listed species or critical habitat. If such a determination is made, formal consultation is required, except as noted in paragraph (b) of this section." Formal consultation need not occur "if, as a result of the preparation of a biological assessment ... or as a result of informal consultation with the Service ... the Federal agency determines, with the written concurrence of the Director, that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect any listed species or critical habitat." The DEIS concludes that the proposed Project "may affect," but is "not likely to adversely affect" several ESA listed species: the black-footed ferret, interior least tern, whooping crane, pallid sturgeon, Texas prairie dawn flower, piping plover, Arkansas River shiner, and Western prairie fringed orchid. The DEIS also concludes that several species - such as red-cockaded woodpecker, several sea turtle species, and the Topeka shiner will not be effected by the proposed Project. However, these conclusions appear to be based on little more than the prepared Draft Biological Assessment of Keystone (Appendix T of the DEIS). The DEIS does include documentation of consultation letters or other correspondence from U.S. FWS regarding the consultation process, meeting summaries between U.S. FWS, Keystone and/or the State Department, field surveys regarding the species at issue, or other similar supporting documentation. Without such supporting information, it is impossible to assess whether the conclusions in the DEIS regarding impacts to ESA listed species are correct, whether these species will not be adversely affected the proposed Project, or what the actual impacts of the proposed Project on these species are.</p>	<p>alteration are addressed in Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS. Section 7 consultations have been completed .. DOS considers the EIS, including assessments of potential impacts to wildlife, to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.</p>
1429	240	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	<p>The justification given in Appendix T for not including supporting documentation is that field survey reports "contain specific location information that is confidential." The DEIS fails to provide any reason why the information is deemed to be confidential. Generally, such information is not exempt from disclosure. See, e.g., Nat'l Ass'n of Homebuilders v. Norton, 309 F.3d 26 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (information regarding location of ESA listed cactus ferruginous pygmy owl must be described and neither ESA nor Freedom of Information Act exempts such disclosure where agency raised as defenses for withholding information landowner privacy, that disclosure was not in the best interests of the species, that the information was confidential commercial or financial information, and that the information was exempted under FOIA's deliberative process privilege). In this case, it is difficult to understand how the information in the Appendices to the Draft Biological Assessment could be deemed confidential and withheld. Such</p>	<p>Specific location information for protected animals and plants was included in the survey reports submitted to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for evaluation with the Biological Assessment. These reports were withheld as confidential to protect the listed species. Public release of this information is at the discretion of the USFWS.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					information contains field surveys for several species along various parts of the proposed Project, consultation letters, and other routine information. DOS must provide this information, or adequately explain why it legally cannot be provided.	
1429	241	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Approval of the Project Would Be Arbitrary and Capricious Under the Administrative Procedure Act Because the Project Will Be In Violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The APA governs judicial review of agency action. A court shall "hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law." [See footnote pg. 106] Said another way, an agency action will be set aside if it breaks the law. An agency action that breaks the law, such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act ("MBTA"), is vulnerable to suit seeking to enforce the no-take requirement of the MBTA [See footnote pg. 106]	The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and includes additional information on Canada's Migratory Bird Conservation Act and Consolidated Responses ENV-4 and WIL-2 address concerns regarding oil sands development and migratory birds.
1429	242	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Tar sands production is likely to cause the loss of millions of migratory birds that nest in the forests and wetlands of the region. [See footnote pg. 107] The tar sands deposits lie in the Boreal Plains ecozone. [See footnote pg. 107] This region is an important breeding habitat for 22 to 170 million resident birds and an important flyway for wetland-dependent birds. [See footnote pg. 107] It is also one of the world's most important breeding areas for migratory birds, with 1 to 3 billion individual birds from at least 300 species known to regularly breed there. [See footnote pg. 107] Approximately 30 percent of all shorebirds (7 million) and 30 percent of all land birds (1 to 3 billion) that breed in the United States and Canada do so within the Boreal. [See footnote pg. 107] Approximately 94 percent of individual birds migrate out of the Boreal area after breeding. [See footnote pg. 107]	Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1429	243	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Birds in the United States would be taken as well, in violation of the MBTA. Construction of the pipeline would likely result in both direct mortalities to migratory birds through collision with vehicles, nest disturbances and destruction and other impacts, and indirect fatalities through increases in predation opportunities and habitat disturbance.	Keystone is coordinating with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) has no provision to allow unauthorized take of migratory birds. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) recognizes however, that some birds could be killed during construction and operation of energy infrastructure even if all know reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to protect birds are used. Keystone would work with USFWS to identify and implement effective steps to avoid take of migratory birds and minimize loss, destruction, and degradation of migratory bird habitat. USFWS Office of Law Enforcement focuses its resources on investigating and prosecuting individuals and companies that take migratory birds without identifying and implementing all reasonable, prudent and effective measures to avoid take.
1429	244	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Approval of the Project Would Be Arbitrary and Capricious Under the Administrative Procedure Act Because the Project Will Be In Violation of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. As outlined above, it is a violation of the APA for an agency action to not be in accordance with the law. The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act provides the following: [W]henver the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel	One USFWS listed species, the American burying beetle, was determined to be potentially adversely affected by the proposed Project. As a result, DOS began formal consultation with USFWS to develop conservation measures and compensatory mitigation. During formal consultation three proposed implementing agreements are being developed that would go into effect only if the DOS determines to issue a permit for the proposed Project. These proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					deepened, or the stream or other body of water otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose whatever, including navigation and drainage, by any department or agency of the United States, or by any public or private agency under Federal permit or license, such department or agency first shall consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the particular State wherein the impoundment, diversion, or other control facility is to be constructed, with a view to the conservation of wildlife resources by preventing loss of and damage to such resources as well as providing for the development and improvement thereof in connection with such water-resource development [See footnote pg. 108]	implementing agreement concern: (1) the establishment of an American Burying Beetle Habitat Conservation Trust; (2) the monitoring of American burying beetle mitigation and reclamation of lands affected by the proposed Project; and (3) the establishment of a Reclamation Performance Bond. Based on the formal consultation, USFWS is formulating a Biological Opinion that would be required prior to the issuance of a Record of Decision under NEPA by DOS or any other federal cooperating agency. (see Appendix T and Section 3.8 of the EIS).
1429	245	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The specific reports and recommendations of the Secretary and the state agency on the wildlife aspects of such projects must be made part of the responsible federal agency's report. [See footnote pg. 108] It is intended that the reports and recommendations be based on surveys and investigations to determine possible damage to wildlife resources and measures that should be adopted to prevent that loss or damage. [See footnote pg. 108] Federal agencies must give full consideration to the reports. [See footnote pg. 108] This has not occurred.	Comments and recommendations concerning potential wildlife impacts from construction and operation of the Project submitted by federal and state resource agencies during scoping, through administrative EIS reviews, through reviews of Project-specific survey recommendations and reports, and through reviews of the draft EIS were considered and incorporated into the EIS.
1429	246	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	This pipeline proposes to cross a total of 341 perennial waterbodies and 621 intermittent waterbodies. Although there is a section of the DEIS which accedes that wetlands will be crossed, it does not specify quantity, locations, or the length of pipeline which will invade the wetland area.	Each water and wetland crossed by the Keystone Proposed Project is listed in Appendix E of the EIS. This listing includes the length of each crossing. Section 3.4 summarizes the length and area of wetlands crossed in Tables 3.4.3-1 and 3.4.3-1 of the EIS.
1429	247	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS does not adequately address the destruction of irreplaceable native grassland ecosystems and Impacts on the Sand Hills. Although the DEIS acknowledges that "conservation of native prairie remnants is a high priority throughout the project area" and that the Sand Hills are "one of the few remaining examples of a functioning prairie ecosystem," the Pipeline route will cross over 336 miles of native grasslands that may take a century or more to recover from the excavation. These are irreplaceable resources of national and international value that cannot simply be replanted.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1429	248	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In recent years increasing amounts of scarce remaining native grasslands have been plowed under to meet agricultural needs. The native prairie remnants on the High Plains and Great Plains are biologically unique, contain high biological diversity, and provide critical ecosystem services to the region, including carbon sequestration. Pipeline construction and operation will permanently alter this ecosystem by causing increased soil erosion, introduction and expansion of noxious weed populations, long-term damage to delicate soils, alteration of vegetation due to increased soil temperatures, and a risk of minor to catastrophic spills along the full Pipeline route.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Information on soil temperature effects are presented in Appendix L of the EIS and in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1429	249	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In Section 3.5.2 (under Terrestrial Vegetation), the first sentence is inaccurate with regard to the degree of alteration	Impacts to native grasslands are addressed in Sections 3.5.5 and 3.6.2 of the EIS. Additional discussions on impacts to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					“by agriculture, urban, industrial development. “prairie dogs”. [See footnote pg. 109] It is inaccurate to say that native vegetation communities “throughout” the project area have been so altered. Some of these areas have been altered very little. Their excavation would represent, in some cases, the first alteration by human hands. Section 3.5.2 includes other factual errors. For example, grasses are either bunch grasses or sodforming, not both. [See footnote pg. 109] The discussion of “Traditionally Used Native Plants” at Section 3.5.2.4 requires updating and/or additions to scientific names.	sagebrush habitats specific to Montana are presented in Appendix I of the EIS. Additional information on Keystone’s process for identifying and mitigating impacts to native grasslands are discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-3. Also, The commenter has misread the opening sentence. The sentence lists the anthropogenic (agriculture, urban, and industrial) and natural processes (fire, bison grazing, prairie dogs) through which native vegetation communities are “altered”. There is no degree of anthropogenic alteration stated or implied. Further, the EIS was revised to remove “bunch” and to include “purple (or prairie) coneflower (Echinacea spp.)” All other traditionally used native plants include scientific names.
1429	250	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	It should also be stated regarding the Sand Hills that most of the lakes in this region represent the water table. The risk of aquifer contamination is therefore exceptionally high in this area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1429	251	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS Fails to Consider Fully the Risk of Noxious Weed Introduction. Table 3.5.5-4 (Noxious Weed Sources Occurring Along the Steele City Segment of the Project) underestimates the noxious weed species active in Nebraska. The DEIS does not reflect the fact that noxious weeds ‘Sericea [Chinese] lespedeza’ and Johnsongrass grow in Nebraska. Table 3.5.4-1 (Federal, State, or Local Noxious Weeds Potentially Occurring Along the Project Route) has omissions and should be revised with the assistance of a specialist in affected prairie ecosystems.	Consolidated Response NOX-1 addresses issues related to noxious weeds. Table 3.5.5-4 of the EIS was compiled from weed surveys completed by Keystone across the proposed Project ROW. It is not intended to represent a comprehensive list of weeds in Nebraska. The noxious weeds identified as occurring within counties crossed by the proposed Project are included in Table 3.5.4-1 of the EIS. Neither Sericea [Chinese] lespedeza (Lespedeza cuneata) or Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense) are considered noxious weeds in Nebraska (see http://www.agr.state.ne.us/division/bpi/nwp/nwp1.htm). Keystone has worked with experts in restoration of native prairie habitats as noted in the document entitled Sand Hills Construction/Reclamation Unit included in Appendix H of the EIS.
1429	252	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Section 3.5.5.1 does not address the fact that increasing soil temperature might allow for southern plants to move northward. An additional concern is that the newly created microclimate may allow invasion of new noxious weeds. Research on soil temperatures increases (Appendix L) extensively cites an article, Dunn et al. that is unpublished. Since it has not gone through a scientific peer review process, the Dunn article should neither be used nor cited in the document. Other cited research is primarily related to crops, and the only article on the impact of native grass species involves a natural gas pipeline installed 17 years ago.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects. Keystone acknowledged in Appendix L that the article prepared by Dunn et al. is a pre-published draft. Consolidated Response NOX-1 addresses issues related to noxious weeds.
1429	253	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Further research needs to be done to determine if more relevant and newer peer-reviewed research exists that can provide a stronger basis for decision-making. The small section regarding revegetation monitoring (Appendix L, section v.) discusses a CRP field re-established after a crude oil pipeline was installed, but again the research is not in a peer-reviewed journal and was conducted by a paid environmental service firm. The 20-50% increase in temperature they quote from the Knapp article is not a correct conclusion from the article. It is an overstatement. The Knapp article is attached to these comments as an exhibit.	This report in Appendix L was provided by Keystone, and information specific to modeled pipeline temperatures was used in the EIS. The 20 to 50 percent increase in temperature was not used in the EIS. Additionally, DOS conducted follow on due diligence discussions with a Sand Hills restoration expert (Wedin pers. comm.. 2011).
1429	254	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS Plans Inadequately for Revegetation. At several	The EIS was revised with regard to estimated times for

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					points, the DEIS makes faulty assumptions, proposes insufficient measures, or is unclear about revegetation planning for highly sensitive areas. For example, one growing season of discouraging livestock grazing will be inadequate for establishment. Establishment will likely take five to ten years.	recovery of vegetation. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. The provision for exclusion of grazing would be dependent on the landowner. These concerns are also addressed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ENV-3.
1429	255	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The recommendation by regulatory agencies on prohibiting burning also is not clear. [See footnote pg. 110] The DEIS is unclear on whether local ecotypes will be used for seed mixes in replanting and offers no supporting evidence for the assertion that the reseeding plan will restore the biodiversity that will be destroyed by the construction process. [See footnote pg. 110] Dr. Stubbendieck believes it will not.	Agency recommendations are presented as they were received. Reclamation of Sand Hills vegetation and recommended seed mixes were discussed with regional experts including: Dr. Jerry Volesky, Dr. Dave Wedin, Dr. David Loope, Dr. Alexander Smart, and Dr. Eric Mousel. Native grass species that will be used in the seed mix include those that were recorded during pedestrian surveys of the proposed Project and that have been recommended by the NRCS, university scientists, and the Nebraska Department of Roads. Additional information on Sand Hills construction and reclamation is included in Appendix H of the EIS.
1429	256	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	For the Sand Hills region, certain specifics are lacking or inappropriate to the unique soil conditions. There is little topsoil development in this area, so stockpiling it would be of little value on the uplands. Revegetation methods specific to the Sand Hills are inadequate. Some are untested in the region (such as imprinting the soil). Wind erosion is a major concern that remains unaddressed. Fencing would also be needed to remove animal traffic in these areas.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Additionally, DOS conducted follow on due diligence discussions with a Sand Hills restoration expert (Wedin pers. comm.. 2011).
1429	257	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The sixth bullet point in Section 3.5.5 fails to discuss the impact of increased soil temperatures on the soil microbial community or the impact on native vegetation. Section 3.5.5.1 (General Vegetation Resources paragraph) misrepresents the length of time it will take for vegetation to establish to preconstruction conditions. Studies have shown a much longer reestablishment period, for example, 20-40 years in the short grass prairie, but less time for Sand Hills or tall grass prairies. In Section 3.5.5.1, it is unclear whether the time period for shrub land re-establishment would be if the shrubs were re-introduced or natural colonization was allowed to occur.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1429	258	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Finally, we note that Section 3.8 (Threatened and Endangered Species) omits consideration of the federally endangered Blowout Penstemon (<i>Penstemon haydenii</i>) population in Rock County, Nebraska.	The proposed route would not cross known populations or suitable habitat for the blowout penstemon (<i>Penstemon haydenii</i>) in Rock County, Nebraska and no associated facilities would be constructed in this county. The blowout penstemon was not identified as occurring near the proposed route during Section 7 Endangered Species Act consultations with either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. Further discussion about the blowout penstemon can be found in Section 3.8.1.7 of the EIS.
1429	259	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS does not Adequately Address the Risks and Impacts of Spills and Operational Leaks. The Pipeline raises environmental and public safety issues distinct from those associated with conventional crude oil pipeline systems. The DEIS does not adequately address these unique concerns, including pipeline routing, pipe quality, construction standards, operation and maintenance, and emergency response; We request that DOS condition the grant of the Permit on a requirement that the fifty-one special permit conditions	The proposed Project route is appropriately addressed in Section 2 of the EIS and impacts associated with construction and operation of that route are addressed in Section 3 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses impacts associated with a crude oil spill along the route. Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					imposed on the original Keystone pipeline by PHMSA be imposed on the full length of the Keystone XL project as well. We further request that DOS condition the grant of the Permit on the use of the thicker pipe proposed only for High Consequence Areas on the full length of the Pipeline. Using a design factor and operating stress level of 80 percent of the steel pipe's specified minimum yield strength ("SMYS") in rural areas, in addition to thicker pipe, will provide the maximum level of safety over the lifecycle of this pipeline. The devastating consequences of a pipeline failure to agricultural, wildlife, cultural and other resources along the route should dictate the application of the highest possible standards for the length of the Pipeline.	<p>inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. . In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. DOS, in consultation with PHMSA, has determined that incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.</p> <p>As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project is similar to other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. and transported by other pipeline systems. As a result pipeline routing, pipe quality, construction standards, operation and maintenance, and emergency response for the proposed Project would be similar to those aspects of other crude oil pipelines currently operating in the U.S. In addition, there are many pipelines currently transporting crude oil derived from Canadian oils sands. The environmental reviews of those pipeline systems were no different from environmental reviews conducted for pipelines transporting "conventional" crude oil.</p>
1429	260	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Lastly, as discussed in subsection 6, Operations and Maintenance Items, because of the higher temperature at which this pipeline will operate, internal and external corrosion will be a major risk. Given the advanced state of various corrosion mitigation technologies such as recent developments in fusion bonded epoxy ("FBE") coatings, improvements in cathodic protection design and operation, and requirements for cleaning pigs and corrosion inspection with high resolution smart pigs, we request that DOS expand its conditions for corrosion mitigation to include all of the above.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Corrosion prevention and reduction measures are also described in Section 2.3 of the EIS. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. Those regulations include the requirements mentioned by the commenter (see 49 CFR 195, Subpart H -- Corrosion Control). In addition, PHMSA Special Conditions 9, 34, 37, 39, 49, and 52 address corrosion monitoring, repair, and reporting (see Appendix U). PHMSA Special Condition 15 includes temperature limitations and related requirements for the proposed Project (see Appendix U).
1429	261	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The unique nature of the oil being moved plays an important role in the design, operation, and maintenance of the Keystone XL system as well as the effectiveness of oil spill response, so a brief discussion of several important tar sands oil characteristics is warranted.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1429	262	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Tar sands oil and synthetic crude. The bitumen oil produced from tar sands is not typical crude oil. This oil is very heavy with a gravity that can range from 7 to 13 0 API, which is very close to the gravity of water of 10o API. The bitumen is very thick or viscous at normal temperatures and either must be heated or blended with various lighter oil stocks, such as condensate or gas oil "cutter" stocks, to permit the blended mixture to flow under pipeline design conditions. While not addressed in the DEIS, the published tariffs for the Keystone project (which has the same pipeline origination point, the Hardesty Terminal in Alberta, Canada), places an upper viscosity limit (as a function of varying temperature over the year), and lower gravity quality specifications for any oil entering this pipeline system to assure that the pipeline stays within its designed operating parameters, with warmer months of the year permitting higher viscosity, thicker blends, of bitumen. [See footnote pg. 112]	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. In addition, Section 3.13.5.1 presents information on the requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's tariff that would be imposed on the crude oil that would be transported in the proposed Project as well as the relevant Project-specific Special Conditions developed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and agreed to by Keystone.
1429	264	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Properly specified and manufactured pipe should not permanently yield during an appropriate high pressure hydrotest, even one calling for a minimum pressure test of 100% SMYS required for increasing the design factor to 0.8 (normal maximum design factor is 0.72 calling for a minimum 90% SMYS hydrotest pressure, and results in thicker pipe at the same design pressure). Steel pipe that has yielded to some limited upper value may not be unsafe, but such lower quality pipe segments, if left in the pipeline (obviously for pipe that has not failed during the hydrotest), must be evaluated at their actual realized lower value properties, not the properties ordered or specified for the pipe. It is critical that future anomaly evaluations for these specific lower quality pipe segments utilize the values reflective of the poorer quality of that pipe segment, or the segment should be replaced with solid quality pipe.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. DOS, in consultation with PHMSA, has determined that incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. All issues related to design specifics, testing, and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of PHMSA, as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. As a result, PHMSA would address issues regarding testing and pipe replacement such as those raised by the commenter.
1429	265	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	PHMSA, in granting the special permit for the original Keystone project, exceeded current federal pipeline safety regulations by requiring that "All girth welds must be NDE by radiography or alternative means." [See footnote pg. 114] This special permit requirement for the Keystone Pipeline project exceeds that stated in the Keystone XL draft EIS, "All girth welds must be inspected, repaired, and non-destructively examined in accordance with §§195.228, 195.230 and 195.234." [See footnote pg. 115] Since these draft EIS	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As noted in Section 2.3.2.4 of the EIS, all welds would be inspected using non-destructive radiographic, ultrasonic, or other methods that provide an equivalent or better level of safety as those required in 49 CFR Part 195. All aspects of welding, including reporting, would be conducted in compliance with the requirements of 49 CFR 195.228 and PHMSA Special Conditions 4, 5, 6, 12, 18, and 20 (Appendix U of the EIS).

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					referenced sections of the federal regulations do not require important quality verification via radiological (or ultrasonic) inspection of all liquid pipeline girth welds, it is critical that there be no misunderstanding that all girth welds in the special permit sections must be so inspected. It is also unclear if girth weld non-destructive testing means inspection by radiograph or ultrasonic testing, and if such inspection will also occur in non special permit areas (i.e., HCAs). Many companies and other countries (including Canada) now incorporate this important construction quality inspection on all their transmission pipeline girth welds and require such important records to be maintained for the life of the pipeline. It is also unclear from the draft EIS if all girth weld radiological or ultrasonic inspection records are to be maintained for the life of the pipeline. This should be a simple matter to clarify.	Welds that do not meet established specifications would be repaired or removed and replaced. Once the welds are approved, a protective epoxy coating would be applied to the welded joints to inhibit corrosion.
1429	266	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	For example, federal pipeline safety regulations do not require that all girth welds that join pipeline segments be radiologically or ultrasonically inspected, even segments in HCAs. [See footnote pg. 115] Prudent pipeline operators constructing new pipeline exceed current federal safety minimums, and provide such high tech inspections to assure the quality of all girth welds. Smart pigging currently cannot inspect girth welds to the level of detail or quality as that of radiologically or ultrasonically inspection. Such girth weld radiologically or ultrasonically inspection records should be maintained for the life of the pipeline as is required in many other countries.	As noted in Section 2.3.2.4 of the EIS, all welds would be inspected using non-destructive radiographic, ultrasonic, or other methods that provide an equivalent or better level of safety as those required in 49 CFR Part 195. In addition, Special Condition 55 requires that Keystone maintain all records demonstrating compliance with all Special Conditions for the useful life of the pipeline.
1429	267	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Operation and maintenance items. a. Temperature. Given the amount of energy driving the electric pumps and the viscosity of the oil, the oil temperature in the pipeline will increase and range from approximately 100°F to 140°F, depending on the pipeline's throughput and the season of the year. [See footnote pg. 115] PHMSA has placed a 150°F maximum temperature limit on the Keystone pipeline for various technical reasons, and this restriction should also be placed on the Keystone XL pipeline. [See footnote pg. 115] The increase in temperature as the crude oil flows down the pipeline increases the energy efficiency of the pipeline as the oil thins with higher temperature, making it easier to flow down the pipeline. Temperature increase, however, markedly raises the risks of corrosion attack (both internal and external) to the pipeline. Corrosion will be a bona fide risk of concern for this system, well beyond that for a normal liquid pipeline operating at much lower temperatures. Technology has sufficiently advanced to substantially mitigate various forms of corrosion attack if various corrosion mitigation practices are prudently applied in the operation and maintenance of the pipeline. We highly caution not to overly rely on corrosion inhibitor or corrosion coupons to prevent or control the risk of internal corrosion on this system. Cleaning pigs and prudent runs of high resolution smart pigs provide an important safety net in monitoring various forms of corrosion. It is also important to note that PHMSA has required an import safety net for special permit areas in requiring that general corrosion with predicted metal loss greater than 40% wall thickness be repaired within 180 days. [See footnote pg. 116] Pipe in HCAs only has to be	PHMSA Special Condition 15 includes temperature limitations and related requirements for the proposed Project (see Appendix U). As a result, the temperature of the oil in the pipeline would be similar to that of other crude oil transported in pipelines in the U.S. and does not represent an increase in corrosion potential. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Corrosion prevention and reduction measures are also described in Section 2.3 of the EIS. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. Those regulations include the requirements mentioned by the commenter (see 49 CFR 195, Subpart H -- Corrosion Control). In addition, PHMSA Special Conditions 9, 34, 37, 39, 49, and 52 address corrosion monitoring, repair, and reporting (see Appendix U).

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					repaired within 180 days if general corrosion loss exceeds 50% of nominal wall. [See footnote pg. 116]	
1429	268	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Overpressure protection. Federal pipeline safety regulation concerning maximum operating pressure ("MOP") indicates that "No operator may permit the pressure in a pipeline during surges or other variations from normal operation to exceed 110 percent of the operating pressure limit established ... " [See footnote pg. 116] PHMSA has reinforced this overpressure requirement in the special permit conditions. [See footnote pg. 116] The regulations are moot about how to prevent such overpressure and it is not illegal to exceed 110% MOP provided the pipeline doesn't fail [See footnote pg. 116] Exceeding 110% MOP that results in a release from the pipeline may lead to criminal prosecution in the U.S. Overpressure protection design and effectiveness should be taken very seriously, especially for this liquid pipeline system, given several unique characteristics associated with this pipeline such as bitumen, horsepower, and batching operation. SCADA operation and design can play an important role in preventing overpressure events. SCADA operation and control room intervention, even fast scan SCADA systems, however, should never be relied on to provide failsafe overpressure protection. Given that an overpressure event in excess of 110% MOP could indicate a serious systemic problem, we request a permit condition that all events in excess of 110% MOP be reported to PHMSA within 24 hours of the event, even if there is no release.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Batching of shipments in pipelines is a common practice and not unique to the proposed Project, and there is nothing unique about the horsepower used at the pump stations. Special Conditions 16 and 29 present overpressure conditions.
1429	269	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Backup power requirement for fail safe equipment. From the DEIS there is no backup power to the mainline electric motors and this is not necessarily a problem. There appears to be a backup system of the SCADA operation and certain MLVs. The DEIS is not clear if other safety related equipment, such as critical core communication or tank level monitoring, has an adequate and independent electric power supply that will assure safe pipeline operation is maintained, especially during an upset associated with an electric power loss.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. PHMSA is responsible for review of the safety of the Project. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. Impacts due to a spill are based on spill size and basic location, irrespective of the cause of a spill (see Sections 3.13.4 and 3.13.5. Backup battery power is provided at the pump stations. All mainline valves can be operated remotely, or if there is interference in the remote control system, they activate automatically in response to specific pressure information. The PHMSA Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U) include a requirement for remote backup power for the valves.
1429	270	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	It is also worth noting that because of the ability for PHMSA to impose additional requirements as a result of the special permit request, PHMSA had added requirements on the Keystone pipeline system incorporating additional SCADA requirements related to National Transportation Safety Board ("NTSB") pipeline safety investigations and recommendations that have recently been codified into federal pipeline safety	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					regulations. [See footnote pg. 117] These improvements increase the effectiveness of the SCADA, its presentation and alarm system, and incorporate control room management practices that increase the proficiency and the efficiency of the important control room operators remotely overseeing and operating the pipeline system.	(PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions, including many conditions related to SCADA (see Appendix U of the EIS).
1429	271	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Operation and maintenance manpower. The DEIS indicates that operation and maintenance of the pipeline would typically be accomplished by Keystone personnel and only about twenty U.S. employees will comprise a permanent operational workforce. [See footnote pg. 117] Note that this number does not include Operations Control Center personnel as the control room (and SCADA) for the pipeline operation is in Calgary, Canada. While the DEIS is moot about the number of contract employees that will also assist the pipeline operator in certain operation, maintenance, and oil spill response activities, twenty employees sounds like a very small number to; cover a 24/7 pipeline operation of approximately 1,700 miles of 36-inch pipe, 32 pump stations with multiple pumps (even though electric drivers simplify the pump station complexity), 74 main line valves, a tank farm, metering equipment, cathodic protection systems, and assorted telecommunication and monitoring as well as safety equipment, that have to be periodically inspected, calibrated and tested, as well as cover round the clock 24/7 response to operating needs or demands. In fairness to the operator, this low number may reflect a reliance on contract personnel to perform many less critical operational and maintenance activities associated with maintaining the safety of the pipeline. A more detailed review of the work tasks, work load, and requirements, while under the discretion of the pipeline operator, is warranted to assure adequate coverage of maintenance and operational core activities.	Pipeline maintenance and monitoring would be conducted in compliance with Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulatory requirements and the applicable Special Conditions presented in Appendix U of the EIS. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, PHMSA has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. DOS, in consultation with PHMSA, has determined that incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the required emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1429	272	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Emergency response plan or oil spill response. PHMSA's approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline Emergency Response Plan is a major federal action subject to NEPA. [See footnote pg. 118]	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1429	273	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Since federal law requires only that emergency response plans be approved before operation, without specifying how long before operation approval is required and without prohibiting or specifying any particular review procedures, it is entirely possible for PHMSA to comply with both the requirements of federal pipeline law and NEPA. DOS's failure to include a draft Emergency Response Plan means that Draft EIS provides no opportunity to comment on this critical issue. Instead, the Draft EIS presents merely a general description of federal emergency response planning law, with no details about how the federal government will protect citizen and the environment from the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1429	274	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	PHMSA actions under federal pipeline law are subject to NEPA in part because federal pipeline law preempts state and local pipeline safety requirements, with the result that PHMSA	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					actions are the exclusive form of mitigation for impacts related to oil spills from this pipeline. Absent full review of Emergency Response Plan alternatives related to, for example, amount of spill response equipment, number of spill response personnel, location of spill response personnel and equipment, alternative spill response strategies, time for response, worst-case spill scenarios, and mitigation options, the Draft EIS will not consider meaningful alternatives and mitigation related to the primary risk posed by the pipeline to citizens and the environment, namely oil spills.	
1429	275	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Absent consideration of a Keystone XL Pipeline Emergency Response Plan through this NEPA review, citizens will have no opportunity to comment on the sufficiency of federal actions intended to protect them from oil spills from this pipeline.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1429	276	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Given several references in the DEIS, additional details about emergency response planning are needed because of the unusual properties of blended bitumen and the temperatures at which the pipeline will be operating that can make oil recovery process and equipment needs substantially different than that for more conventional lighter crude oil blends.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S. In addition, the temperature of the oil transported would not be different from that of other heavy crudes transported as noted in Project-specific Special Condition 15 that Keystone has agreed to (see Section 3.13.1.1 and Appendix U of the EIS).
1429	277	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Impacts of Oil Spills and Operational Leaks on Soils and Water Quality. According to section 3.3.1.1 of the Draft EIS, the proposed route for the Keystone Pipeline Project passes directly over a number of shallow aquifers in the eastern Dakotas and Nebraska. Many of these shallow aquifers along the proposed pipeline route are close enough to the surface to be directly replenished by rainfall and hydraulically connected to surface waters. This means that any leak or spill from the pipeline has the potential to contaminate these underlying aquifers, and unlike surface waters, they cannot be directly accessed for the purpose of clean-up and mitigation measures. Many rural residents and rural communities rely on both private and public wells that draw potable water from these shallow aquifers. In addition, rural residents actively engaged in production agriculture are likely to have irrigation systems and livestock that also depend on these shallow aquifers as a primary water source. The Draft EIS does not adequately address the full range of consequences that would result from a catastrophic leak or spill along the pipeline that occurs over an underlying shallow aquifer.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the full range of potential consequences that could result from a catastrophic spill from the proposed Project.
1429	278	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	At section 5.3.1, the Draft EIS concludes that “[m]any of the aquifers present beneath, or in the vicinity of, the proposed route are isolated by the presence of glacial till,” which would offer a measure of protection from contamination. For those near-surface aquifers that do not have this overlying layer of protection, the Draft EIS notes that “measures have been proposed ... to reduce the potential impact of leaks and spills during construction.” (emphasis added) The Draft EIS does not address what measures would be implemented to protect	Section 3.13.6.3 provides an assessment of the potential impacts to surface water and groundwater due to a spill from the proposed Project. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					these aquifers during the operation lifetime of the pipeline. What, for example, would be the proposed mitigation measures if the sole available drinking water supply for several rural municipalities and surrounding farmsteads is contaminated by a spill from the pipeline? What contaminants would be released into the groundwater in the event of such a spill? What would be the likely duration of such contamination? If a spill from the pipeline could permanently contaminate a shallow aquifer that rural residents rely on for their potable water, is it appropriate to route the pipeline over such aquifers, or are there viable alternatives? The Draft EIS does not address these issues, which are vital to the health and livelihood of the rural residents who depend on these aquifers as their sole source of potable water. The final EIS should more thoroughly examine the risk to shallow aquifers posed by the Keystone Pipeline Project.	inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1429	279	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Water is a priceless resource in the region to be traversed by the Pipeline. The DEIS indicates in many segments of the report that the pipeline will not cross any sole-source aquifers. We question the correctness of these statements and request further documentation of affected aquifers. There are many factors that must be considered should a pipeline release affect an aquifer pipeline approval must be conditioned on the exercise of all due precautions.	Consolidated Response AQF-2 addresses pipeline routing through shallow aquifers. In addition, there are no sole source aquifers crossed by the pipeline as designated by EPA Region 6, 7, and 8.
1429	280	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	This is especially important to avoid serious contamination of critical aquifers such as the Ogallala Aquifer that plays a very important water supply role along parts of the Pipeline route. Remediation could include actually digging up soil contaminated with the very thick bitumen blends in the event various other remediation approaches are ineffective.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS, if a spill occurs, the behavior of the released Canadian crude oil would be the same as that of other heavy crude oils. Therefore, the recovery process and the equipment needed would be the same as those applicable to other heavy crude oils.
1429	281	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	There is a specific type of aquifer, called a karst aquifer that usually merits special attention given its unique characteristics. Considerable discussion is presented in the DEIS related to the pipeline and the exposure to subsidence to the pipeline in karsts. While federal pipeline safety regulations require the pipeline operator to consider abnormal	See Consolidated Response AQF-3 for a discussion on the potential for groundwater resources (aquifers) to be impacted by the proposed Project. As described in the EIS, potential karst features are present in the Niobrara Formation in Nebraska. This formation is typically covered by 50 feet of sediment, so impacts to these karst features (if filled with

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					load threats such as that from subsidence, the more critical issue is the threat that the pipeline has to the karst aquifer as a water source. Karst aquifers consist mainly of water flow structures that can cause released oil in such an environment to more rapidly move through the aquifer. The fracture structure of a karst aquifer makes oil removal, especially the heavier oil moved by the pipeline, extremely difficult, if not impossible, to remove. Regarding pipeline routing, special precautions should be exercised in karst aquifers and any aquifers that may have rapid migration phenomena in the event a pipeline oil release can reach such structures, especially if these aquifers are sole sources of water. Pipelines that can affect sole source aquifers, especially karst-like aquifers, are identified as unusually sensitive areas marked for special pipeline integrity management protocols in federal pipeline safety regulation covering HCAs.	water), would be limited. In southeastern Oklahoma and Texas, karst features may be present in flat-lying carbonate rock. However, the proposed Project route does not cross any principal karst aquifers. The nearest principal karst aquifers are the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, located approximately 12 miles to the west and Ozark Plateau Karst Aquifer, located approximately 90 miles to the east in northeastern Oklahoma.
1429	282	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Table 3.1.4-3 in the DEIS lists approximately fifty miles of the pipeline that cross karst aquifers as identified by national scale karst maps. The DEIS goes on to state "Keystone would consult with the respective state geological survey departments to identify the most up-to-date sources of data on karst-related subsidence hazards along the proposed route." DEIS at 3.1-20. We request that such karst aquifers be screened as to their potential to be impacted by an oil spill (leak or rupture) from the pipeline. If such an analysis finds the pipeline to be a serious threat, the pipeline should be routed out of the karst risk area, or effective pipeline mitigation efforts incurred to prevent contamination from the pipeline.	See Consolidated Response AQF-3 for a discussion on the potential for groundwater resources (aquifers) to be impacted by the proposed Project. As described in the EIS, potential karst features are present in the Niobrara Formation in Nebraska. This formation is typically covered by 50 feet of sediment, so impacts to these karst features (if filled with water), would be limited. In southeastern Oklahoma and Texas, karst features may be present in flat-lying carbonate rock. However, the proposed Project route does not cross any principal karst aquifers. The nearest principal karst aquifers are the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, located approximately 12 miles to the west and Ozark Plateau Karst Aquifer, located approximately 90 miles to the east in northeastern Oklahoma.
1429	283	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	These comments are equally true for impacts to soils, whose unique biological significance at many points along the route is discussed in Section IV.B above. We request a separate analysis of risks and impacts to agricultural and native soils, native biota, and productive capacity.	Impacts related to native soils, native biota, and agriculture are addressed in Sections 3.2, 3.5, and 3.9 of the EIS. Productive capacity is not addressed since Keystone would compensate landowners for lost productivity as described in its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B.
1429	284	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	We further request that the permit be conditioned on national best practice requirements for abandonment and mitigation, including bonding, land restoration requirements, provision for damage claims, and reversion on nonuse. We suggest the Iowa pipeline abandonment law as one model. [See footnote pg. 122] Other relevant models include Canadian federal pipeline abandonment regulations, and those in use in Santa Barbara County, California.	Concerns regarding bonding and decommissioning are addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
1429	285	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DEIS does not Adequately Address the Potential Adverse Impacts of the Pipeline on Historic Cultural Resources of Native American Nations along the Route.	Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with Section 106 and NEPA environmental review requirements. Mitigation measures for adversely affected historic and cultural resources have been developed under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) consistent with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA (see Appendix S to the EIS).
1429	286	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Draft EIS identifies at Table 3.11.4-1 a list of Native American nations who have been contacted by the Department of State regarding possible impacts of the proposed pipeline on historic cultural tribal resources,	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pursuant to the requirements of 36 CFR 800.2. According to the EIS, many of these consultations are still "on-going," and some nations and tribes have not formally responded to communications from the Department of State. Although the proposed pipeline route does not currently cross any lands owned by the various Native American nations and tribes consulted with as a part of this process, federal regulations require a process of formal consultation for any properties of "historic significance" to Native American nations and tribes. [See footnote pg. 123] These same regulations further require that the relevant federal agency "must, except where appropriate to protect confidentiality concerns of affected parties, provide the public with information about an undertaking and its effects on historic properties and seek public comment and input." [See footnote pg. 124.] To date, the public has been provided with no information about the potential adverse impacts of the Pipeline on cultural resources of Native American nations and tribes along the proposed pipeline route. Indeed, it would be impossible for the Department of State to have done so, because formal consultations with affected Native American nations and tribes were incomplete at the time the Draft EIS was published. In order for all affected parties, including members of the general public, to adequately comment in this important issue, it is vital that the Department of State complete the required process of consultation with affected Native American nations and tribes prior to publishing a final EIS. It is also vital that the results of these consultations be made available for public comment, as required by federal regulation. Without gathering this information through a rigorous process of formal consultation and subjecting the findings and conclusions to public comment, the impacts of the Pipeline on important Native American cultural resources cannot be properly predicted or adequately mitigated by a final EIS.	Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1429	287	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	V. LEGAL INADEQUACIES IN THE EIS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL PERMIT PROCESS. A. DOS Cannot Act as the Lead Agency in the NEPA Process. DOS cannot and should not act as the lead agency in the NEPA process for the Keystone XL pipeline. The NEPA regulations set forth a list of factors for determining the lead agency on a project involving more than one federal agency. 40 CFR § 1501.5. These include magnitude of agency's involvement, project approval and disapproval authority, expertise concerning the action's environmental effects, duration of agency's involvement, and sequence-of agency's involvement. [d. DOS abused its discretion in assuming the role of lead agency for several reasons, including but not limited to (a) DOS' claimed involvement over the pipeline is limited to border facilities; (b) DOS has little or no expertise concerning the environmental impacts of oil pipelines or tar sands development; and (c) DOS will contend that its NEPA process is legally unreviewable.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1429	288	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	DOS should not be the lead agency because its involvement in the project is minor compared to the involvement of other agencies. DOS acted as the lead agency and conducted an	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					EIS, including mitigation measures and permit conditions, for the entire Alberta Clipper tar sands pipeline. During litigation, however, DOS has claimed that its Presidential Permit regulates only the Alberta Clipper pipeline at the actual border and does not extend beyond the first mainline shutoff valve. [See footnote pg. 124] The extent of DOS' claimed involvement, then, is limited to the international border. [See footnote pg. 124] This is hardly a level of involvement that would warrant DOS acting as the lead agency for a pipeline: that would transport hazardous material across six states. The extent of other agencies' involvement is far greater. [See footnote pg. 124] For example, DOT is tasked with ensuring that the pipeline design, construction, operation, and emergency response plans comply with safety standards and protect the communities and sensitive areas along the entire route of the pipeline. The Army Corp of Engineers issues permits for the thousands of water crossings in each of the states along the length of the pipeline to ensure the protection of the environment and natural resources and local communities. [See footnote pg. 124]	and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	289	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Courts have generally required that the agency with the major responsibility over the action to act as the lead agency. See Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Callaway, 524 F.2d 79, 86 (2d Cir. 1975). In Callaway, the court reviewed the Navy's lead agency determination and held that it was the proper lead agency because it was "active in all aspects of the project" and "was responsible for ... seeing that the work was properly performed." Id. at 86; see also Hanly v. Mitchell, 460 F.2d 640, 645 (2d Cir. 1972). Here, DOS is not active in all aspects of the Keystone XL project, as is DOT and the Army Corp of Engineers. It is not tasked with ensuring that the pipeline is built and operated pursuant to pipeline safety regulations. DOS' only involvement is issuing a permit for the border crossing based on whether the project serves the national interest.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	290	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	DOS also lacks any expertise that would to qualify as the lead agency. DOS is the agency that handles matters of diplomacy, foreign affairs, and foreign policy concerns. It has no expertise or experience with pipeline regulation, evaluating the environmental and social impacts of tar sands infrastructure, or ensuring that plans are in place to prevent oil spills and to respond if an accident were to occur. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (DOT) would be a logical choice for lead agency because it has particular expertise in pipeline design, safety, and regulation.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	291	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Finally, it is improper for DOS to assume the role of lead agency and subsequently contend that its NEPA process is legally unreviewable. DOS has done exactly that with respect to two recent tar sands pipelines that are similar to Keystone XL.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	292	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	DOS took the lead role in the preparation of an EIS for the Keystone I pipeline, which culminated in a Final Environmental	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Impact Statement (FEIS) and the issuance of a ROD and Presidential Permit in February of 2008. When environmental groups challenged DOS's NEPA compliance, DOS took the position that because Executive Order 13337 delegated the President's inherent authority to issue border crossing permits, the DOS NEPA process was an unreviewable Presidential action rather than an agency action. Federal district court judges in Washington, DC and South Dakota agreed with DOS and held that courts could not examine the adequacy of the NEPA process, allowing DOS to avoid accountability. [See footnote pg. 125] DOS took the same position with respect to the Alberta Clipper pipeline in 2009, arguing that the Presidential Permit and accompanying NEPA documents were unreviewable Presidential actions. [See footnote pg. 125]	agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	293	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	DOS is sure to make the same argument, as it has in the three previous tar sands pipeline cases, in an attempt to avoid accountability on the Keystone XL NEPA process. If DOS again prevails on this argument, it would suggest that DOS can completely disregard NEPA laws and regulations, issue a wholly inadequate EIS, and escape any review by the courts.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	294	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	No agency should be permitted to routinely assume the role of lead agency for a narrow class of projects and routinely exempt itself from judicial review, as it would contravene the basic purpose and intent of NEPA-to ensure that agencies consider the environmental impacts of their decision.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	295	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	A NEPA process that is shielded from judicial review, as DOS advocates for in cases of tar sands pipeline permits, would violate the meaning of, and congressional intent behind NEPA. Therefore, DOS should step aside and allow an agency with more involvement and expertise in pipeline issues to assume the role of lead agency.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	296	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	DOS Lacks Authority to Issue Presidential Permits. DOS does not have the constitutional or statutory authority to issue the Keystone XL Presidential Permit. Every action taken by the President or an executive agency must come from some legal source-either a statute or the constitution. No statute authorizes DOS to issue Presidential Permits for oil pipelines, and the U.S. Constitution requires Congress, not the executive branch, to exclusively regulate matters of foreign commerce.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1429	297	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The proposed Keystone XL pipeline is a clear example of foreign commerce that falls under the control of Congress. Courts have interpreted Congress's foreign commerce power very broadly. "The [Supreme] Court has been unwavering in reading Congress' power over foreign commerce broadly." . United States v. Clark, 435 F.3d 1100, 1113 (9th Cir. 2006) (citations omitted) (discussing the "complete power of Congress over foreign commerce" and noting that Congress can regulate services as well as goods, and regulate the "channels of commerce."); see also Gibbons v. Ogden, 22 U.S. 1, 193 (1824) (stating that "it has ... been universally	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					admitted that [the words of the Commerce Clause] comprehend every species of commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."); Bankers Ass'n v. Shultz, 416 U.S. 21, 46 (1974) (stating that Congress' plenary authority over foreign commerce "is not open to dispute"); Buttfeld v. Stranahan, 192 U.S. 470, 492-93 (1904) (describing the "complete power of Congress over foreign commerce"); U.S. v. Bredimus, 352 F.3d 200, 208 (5th Cir. 2003) ("Congress's authority to regulate foreign commerce is even broader than its authority to regulate interstate commerce").	
1429	298	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club, et al	Oil pipelines are matters of foreign commerce, as evidenced by the long history of congressional regulation of oil pipelines. See The Hepburn Act of 1906, Pub.L. No. 59-337, § 1, 34 Stat. 584, 584 (expanding the Interstate Commerce Act to cover interstate oil pipelines; U.S. v. Ohio Oil Co., 234 U.S. 548, 560-561 (1914) (upholding the constitutionality of the Hepburn Act under the interstate commerce clause); Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977, 42 U.S.C.A. § 7111 et seq. (transferring regulatory authority over oil pipelines to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC")). In State v. Brown, a federal court held that the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System was a matter of foreign commerce despite the fact that the pipeline did not cross an international or state border, and noting that "[t]here is no question that [the Export Administration Act of 1979, which regulates the pipeline], operates well within the sphere of the foreign commerce power." State v. Brown, 850 F.Supp. 821 (D. Alaska 1994).	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	299	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Keystone XL pipeline, which will import up to 900,000 barrels a day of tar sands crude oil and transport it across the international border and across six states from Alberta, Canada, to Texas, is a matter of foreign and interstate commerce. Congress is the only entity that can constitutionally issue a permit to import a product such as tar sands into the U.S.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
1429	300	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Congress may delegate its authority to regulate foreign commerce to the President. See Target Sportswear Inc. v. U.S., 875 F. Supp. 835, 838 n.2 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1995) ("Fundamentally, under the U.S. Constitution the authority to regulate foreign commerce and trade with other nations lies exclusively with the Congress ... [but] Congress may delegate such authority to the Executive."). Congress has delegated its permitting authority over many other specific types of cross-border facilities, such as bridges (International Bridge Act, 33 U.S.C. § 535(b) (1972)), natural gas pipelines (Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C.A. § 717 et seq. (1938)), and telegraph cables (Kellogg Act, 47 U.S.C.A. § 34 et seq. (1921)). It has not, however, delegated permitting authority over international oil pipelines to the President, DOS, or any executive agency.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	301	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Absent a delegation of power from Congress, the President cannot regulate commerce. In the seminal case of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579 (1952), the Court held that the Secretary of Commerce's	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					wartime seizure of domestic steel mills under an Executive Order exceeded the President's constitutional power. The court found the seizure unconstitutional because, like in the instant case, there was no express constitutional language granting the power to the President, nor was there a statute authorizing it. Id. at 585-87.	to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	302	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The Keystone XL Presidential Permit, if issued, would also be ultra vires. The Executive's regulation of foreign commerce cannot exceed that which was delegated by Congress. Target Sportswear v. U.S., 875 F.Supp. 835, 841 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1995). Congress has made partial delegations of authority to specific executive agencies, not including the State Department, for very limited aspects of international oil pipeline regulation. For example, Congress delegated limited authority to the Department of Transportation (DOT) in the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, Pub.L. 96-129, 93 Stat. 1003. Congress also specified the Executive's role in the safety of international pipelines in the Pipeline Safety Act of 1992, Pub.L. 102-508, 106 Stat. 3289; Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub.L. 102-486, 49 U.S.C. § 112 et seq.; and the Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement, and Safety Act, Pub.L. 109- 468, 49 U.S.C. §60134 et seq., (2006).	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	303	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	In any of those statutes, Congress could have authorized the State Department to issue permits for international oil pipelines, but it did not. That indicates a congressional intent to reserve authority over both international and domestic oil pipelines. See I.N.S. v. Chadha, 462 U.S. 919, 954 n.16 (1983) (an executive agency "cannot reach beyond the limits of the statute" and is "always subject to check by the terms of the legislation that authorized it; and if that authority is exceeded it is open to judicial review as well as the power of Congress to modify or revoke the authority entirely ... "). Because the State Department's action is beyond those limited grants of authority, its action is unconstitutional and ultra vires. Id; and Guy W. Capps, Inc., 204 F.2d at 658.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	304	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Any constitutional authority that the President may have over this pipeline under his foreign affairs or commander-in-chief powers, which commenters dispute, would be limited to the actual international border crossing and nothing more. This permit would exceed the President authority, as it would regulate 1,379 miles of pipeline and related facilities in six states.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	305	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	The DOS has not Complied with APA Rulemaking. We are also concerned that DOS has not complied with the Administrative Procedure Act's notice and comment requirements before. 5 U.S.C. §553. While Exec. Order No. 13337 contains some guidance on procedures and standards for review, mainly whether the issuance of the permit would "serve the national interest," the Executive Order does not include a complete permit application process, or specify how the DOS is to determine whether or not a pipeline is in the "national interest." The only guidance document regarding the issuance of presidential permits is a "Fact Sheet" entitled "Applying for Presidential Permits for Border Crossing	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Facilities (Canada)" (Fact Sheet) that sets forth more specific parameters with respect to both the contents of permit applications and the application review process. This Fact Sheet is a statement of general applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, and prescribe law and policy and describing the Department's organization, procedure, and practice requirements as they relate to the substantive rights of the applicant and US citizens who may be directly impacted by a grant of the requested permit. Therefore, the Fact Sheet is subject to APA rulemaking requirements in 5 U.S.C. § 553, including the APA's notice and comment requirements.	
1429	306	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	We are also concerned that DOS has not complied with the Administrative Procedure Act's notice and comment requirements before. 5 U.S.C. §553. While Exec. Order No. 13337 contains some guidance on procedures and standards for review, mainly whether the issuance of the permit would "serve the national interest," the Executive Order does not include a complete permit application process, or specify how the DOS is to determine whether or not a pipeline is in the "national interest." The only guidance document regarding the issuance of presidential permits is a "Fact Sheet" entitled "Applying for Presidential Permits for Border Crossing Facilities (Canada)" (Fact Sheet) that sets forth more specific parameters with respect to both the contents of permit applications and the application review process. This Fact Sheet is a statement of general applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, and prescribe law and policy and describing the Department's organization, procedure, and practice requirements as they relate to the substantive rights of the applicant and US citizens who may be directly impacted by a grant of the requested permit. Therefore, the Fact Sheet is subject to APA rulemaking requirements in 5 U.S.C. § 553, including the APA's notice and comment requirements.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1429	307	Hayes	Douglas	Sierra Club et al	Prior to issuing the Fact Sheet, the DOS did not follow the Administrative Procedure Act's (APA) notice and comment requirements for rule making. DOS's failure to comply with these requirements is in violation of law.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
184	1	Hays	Patricia		Please, I beg of you, do not allow an oil pipeline to cross the Ogallala Aquifer. It is an irreplaceable, valuable resource. There are no guarantees that can be made that the aquifer will never be sullied. How would it ever be restored if it were polluted? Please, I implore you, do not promote this project. Haven't we all learned from recent events? When an accident does occur--who among us wants to be the one to have to say, "oh dear, we're so sorry." Please, let us protect this magnificent, natural wonder. It is truly unique and worthy of respect.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
927	1	Headley	Chris		I am absolutely opposed to this pipeline and I do not want it in my state.	Comment acknowledged.
1193	1	Healey, Jr	Ralph		We need the oil the pipeline will transport but the safety aspects of the pipeline need review –	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1193	3	Healey,Jr	Ralph		Need a monitoring system so that if there is a leak we know about it right away and can respond.	Sections 2.4 and 3.13.4.5 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-3 describe the monitoring systems that Keystone would use for the proposed Project.
1193	4	Healey,Jr	Ralph		Need remotely controlled motor operated isolation valves so that sections of the line can be closed off to limit spills. Need to have response teams available 24/7 who can quickly respond to breaks or leaks.	The EIS sections 2.4.2 and 3.13.5.5 describe the remotely controlled valve systems that will stop the flow of oil if a leak is detected. In addition, as noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1 and Section 3.13.1, Keystone has agreed to incorporate 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) into the proposed Project as requested by Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration including special requirements for valve placement and for remotely controlled valves. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
1130	1	Heckman	Terri		To Whom It May Concern: I am writing to express my concern, no outrage, to the potential building of an oil pipeline through the heart of Nebraska! ... I urge the Department of State to disallow this pipeline to be built across the great state of Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1130	2	Heckman	Terri		The Keystone XL pipeline would carry tar sands oil, the dirtiest oil, ...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1130	3	Heckman	Terri		[The Keystone XL pipeline would carry tar sands oil, the dirtiest oil,] through one of the most fragile ecosystems in the U.S; the Nebraska Sandhills. It would travel under several major rivers in Nebraska including the scenic Niobrara River which holds unique plant life not found anywhere else, and the Platte River which is vital to vast flocks of migrating birds, and ...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. The proposed Project does not cross any rivers within designated scenic river reaches and would cross both the Niobrara and Platte rivers using the horizontal directional drilling method as described in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS.
1130	4	Heckman	Terri		[the Platte River] which provides water for agriculture and municipal drinking water for many towns, including Lincoln and Omaha, the two largest cities in Nebraska... Nebraska has one of the highest ground water levels because of the vast Ogallala Aquifer which underlies most of the state and all the way down to Texas. Nebraska has more streams and lakes	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					than Minnesota. An oil spill would be devastating not only to the ecosystem, but for the agricultural economy of Nebraska. . . The livelihoods of Nebraska farmers could be irreversibly damaged just as the fishing and shrimping industries of the Gulf may not come back within one's lifetime.	provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, a spill over the Northern High Plains Aquifer system would not devastate the economy of Nebraska.
1130	5	Heckman	Terri		Just last week I read in the local paper about an oil pipeline spill in Utah that threatened waterways near suburbs that would lead to the Great Salt Lake. Nebraska has one of the highest ground water levels because of the vast Ogallala Aquifer which underlies most of the state and all the way down to Texas. Nebraska has more streams and lakes than Minnesota...What about the wildlife and hundreds of communities whose life-saving drinking water would be detrimentally affected by an oil spill?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1393	1	Heil	Nelson	Carroll County Commission	As county officials from the State of Missouri, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, ... We support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL.	Comment acknowledged.
1393	3	Heil	Nelson	Carroll County Commission	As county officials from the State of Missouri, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As we understand it, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. In Missouri, TransCanada has just finished up a pipeline stretching across the northern tier of our state which provided a huge economic boost as well as strengthened the regions long term energy security. Below are just some of the benefits communities across the state received during the construction of Keystone here in Missouri: -\$18 million spent on food and lodging throughout Missouri - Keystone locally purchased construction consumables and other supplies which boosted Use Tax revenue for Carroll County nearly 40% in fiscal years 2009 and 2010. -15% of total construction workforce was from Missouri - The total capital expenditure in Missouri is estimated at \$770 million - First year property tax revenues in Missouri are estimated to be \$13.8 million with Carroll Counties portion of locally assessed utilities being \$80,000.00 Like construction in Missouri, Keystone XL will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. In many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment Gobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. Moreover, in addition to the construction and manufacturing jobs Keystone XL will create during construction, the economic stimulus provided by the pipeline's construction and development will lead to the creation of more than 100,000 additional jobs in the economy.	
1393	6	Heil	Nelson	Carroll County Commission	Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production.	Comment acknowledged.
352	2	Heintz	Stephen	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	We are gravely concerned that if the use of tar sands fuel is expanded through the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline, this would lock us into dependence on this extremely dirty fuel in direct conflict with the Administration's stated goals of building a clean energy economy and combating climate change.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Section 1.4 of the EIS, and in Consolidated Response P&N-1, much of the oil transported by the proposed Project would replace the heavy crude oil traditionally processed due to the continuing decrease in the supply of heavy crude oil from Mexico, Venezuela, and other sources.
352	4	Heintz	Stephen	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	Although the use of tar sands oil may produce some short term economic benefits from pipeline and refinery construction jobs, in the long term, we will sacrifice employment growth as other economies move more aggressively to develop the clean energy technologies for the future.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
352	5	Heintz	Stephen	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	In addition to the climate security and competitiveness concerns that tar sands pose, the refineries of tar sands oil in our country already show potential to inflict much higher pollution and degradation to surrounding communities and human health than refineries processing other fuels.	Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
352	6	Heintz	Stephen	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	The State Department should suspend the permitting process for the Keystone XL pipeline until an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) greenhouse gas life-cycle assessment for tar sands and emissions increase in the U.S. transportation sector is completed and can be integrated into the DEIS.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
209	1	Heisinger	James	SD Sierra Club	The South Dakota Chapter of the Sierra Club warns that this proposed pipeline facilitates ongoing, severe and large-scale ecological destruction in Canada, poses worrisome threats to land, water, wildlife and people along its route, adds to atmospheric degradation by increasing public use of tar sands	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					oil, and damages efforts advancing clean, renewable energy sources...We believe that any endorsement of this pipeline by our government and our elected officials translates into a step backwards for our nation's energy policy. Reasonable, informed people now understand the true costs of oil, and the irrefutable, inherent threats by oil to the environment and to public health extend to all sources of oil, irrespective of whether they are foreign, domestic, offshore or onshore sources of oil. All oil pollutes, and tar sands oil is quite possibly the dirtiest, most pollution-prone oil on the planet. It is time to begin transitioning away from oil use, and it is not unreasonable to target a 20-year period in which to accomplish this transition. That transition must begin by slowing investment in oil infrastructure. Our addiction to oil will be broken only if we commit to that effort. Allowing and encouraging ongoing, massive investments in tar sands infrastructure creates just the opposite effect of what we need. You can help this important transition away from oil gain momentum by opposing the XL pipeline....With America on the verge of making meaningful advances with clean, renewable energy sources, big oil and tar sands companies want to commit the U.S. to many more decades of dependence on highly polluting oil. South Dakota and the nation as a whole has a considerable stake in developing solar, wind, and geothermal technologies as well as advanced biofuels, and increasing tar sands crude oil availability decreases the impetus to support and pursue these clean, innovative and necessary energy types.	
209	2	Heisinger	James	SD Sierra Club	Resolution from the South Dakota Chapter of the Sierra Club Regarding the Keystone XL Pipeline Passed by the Chapter Executive Committee May 27, 2010 [resolution text included in letter] Therefore, the South Dakota Chapter of the Sierra Club asks the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. government to formally reject the Keystone XL pipeline on the grounds that it contributes to severe environmental destruction, atmospheric degradation from carbon dioxide releases, and that the Keystone XL project will directly and indirectly hamper and obstruct the emerging and vitally important clean energy sector in the U.S.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Greenhouse gas emissions are addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1106	1	Helwig	Patrick		To whom it may concern, I am writing to express my opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1106	3	Helwig	Patrick		The Ogallala Aquifer is not only used for drinking water but also supplies water for agricultural products in eight states, including cattle, wheat, and that Nebraska mainstay corn... In some parts of the Sandhills where the pipeline is proposed, the water table is so high that when you dig a hole for fence posts it will fill with water. Imagine how easily the Ogallala Aquifer would become contaminated if such a pipeline were to be buried and spring a leak...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1106	4	Helwig	Patrick		...The Ogallala Aquifer ... supplies water for agricultural products in eight states, including cattle, wheat, and that Nebraska mainstay corn...	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1106	6	Helwig	Patrick		According to reports, TransCanada plans to use this pipeline to transport oil of such poor quality that it may not even be used in United States; it may be sold to other countries.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast.
1106	7	Helwig	Patrick		...Its proposed routing over the Ogallala Aquifer is a risky proposition at best and at worst a disaster worse than the current BP leak in the Gulf. [According to reports, TransCanada plans to use this pipeline to transport oil of such poor quality that it may not even be used in United States; it may be sold to other countries.] This being the case, why doesn't TransCanada pipe its crude through the Canadian Rockies and out to sea in British Columbia? But would the citizens of British Columbia allow their beautiful mountains to despoiled for such a project? Not likely. So why such Americans allow our most precious natural resource, water and our landscape to be bargained away. Some things are worth more than money, or crude oil such as clean water used for many purposes in eight states. We can live without oil, but one cannot survive without fresh drinking water.	<p>Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.</p> <p>As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.</p> <p>As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S. In addition, the temperature of the oil transported would not be different from that of other heavy crudes transported as noted in the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to (see Section 3.13.1.1 of the EIS and Appendix B). As discussed in Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS, if a spill occurs, the behavior of the released oil-sands derived Canadian crude oil would be the same as that of other heavy crude oils. Therefore, the recovery process and the equipment needed would be the same as those applicable to other heavy crude oils.</p> <p>Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Transporting the oil to British Columbia and transport by sea would not meet that need.</p>
241	1	Henderson	Sue	Henderson Economic Development Corporation	As General Manager of Henderson Economic Development Corporation from the State of Texas, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As we understand it; Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the projects 2011-2012 construction schedules. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas and in our counties, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
241	2	Henderson	Sue	Henderson Economic Development Corporation	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that In the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Texas, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 million. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government.	
241	3	Henderson	Sue	Henderson Economic Development Corporation	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canada's energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is a vital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign sources of oil...Canada has more than 50% of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions.	Comment acknowledged.
241	4	Henderson	Sue	Henderson Economic Development Corporation	Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.
749	1	Henderson	Nancy		I do not believe this is a smart idea...	Comment acknowledged.
452	1	Hendricks	Teresa		I was born and raised in the Sandhills of Nebraska. I didn't realize what a treasure it was when I lived there, but I do now. Why is there any question about risking the possibility of a leak in an area that has the ecosystem of no other in the world? Surely, with the recent disasters occurring in the south, we have to imagine the possibility of a leak happening at some time.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
452	2	Hendricks	Teresa		The Ogallala Aquifer has to be considered also, for reasons that need no explanation. Obviously, the oil companies have money to burn. Why not try to avoid a problem, which might involve spending more money to change the route, but would preserve where and how we live. Thank you for your time, please think long and hard before destroying this beautiful resource.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1255	1	Hendrix	Daniel	Pipeliners Union 798	We write to express our support for the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline and agree with the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to America consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1255	3	Hendrix	Daniel	Pipeliners Union	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				798	13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural areas in our districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods, and services for its construction and operation.	EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1255	5	Hendrix	Daniel	Pipeliners Union 798	Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions.	Comment acknowledged.
1255	6	Hendrix	Daniel	Pipeliners Union 798	Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical.	Comment acknowledged.
1255	7	Hendrix	Daniel	Pipeliners Union 798	These refineries have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.
1557	12	Hendrix	Danny		TransCanada, Keystone is a good company that cares about the environment and the safety of its workers. Best valued contractors in the United States. Oklahoma people will greatly benefit from this project.	Comment acknowledged.
392	1	Henk	Makenzie		Tar sands are destroying communities and are not sustainable.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
743	3	Henry	Deborah		...Tar sands are one of the grossest and most energy intensive energy sources that exist in the world. The United States can do better than this.....Oil that comes from Tar Sands is a temporary and abusive use of the world and nation's labor and natural resources. The United States can do better than this.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
915	1	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Section I addresses the State Department's process which excluded relevant issues and limited public participation. Section II addresses certain DEIS sections that are inaccurate. These comments are incomplete due to insufficient time and access to data. The research and analyses presented by Plain Justice is crucial to a full and fair discussion of this pipeline's impacts. Briefly stated, due to a faulty process, the DEIS does not fully or fairly discuss Keystone XL's impact. At best, the DEIS is uselessly general. At worst, it is boldly misleading. In any event it does not meet the basic legal requirements of an Environmental Impact Statement. We request an extension of the comment period and expansion of public participation so the State Department can issue a meaningful and legally adequate EIS.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500) and includes the preparation of this EIS. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses the issue of extending the comment period for the draft EIS.
915	3	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS's vague description of impacts is inadequate to explain that the pipeline will make it impossible to live safely on at least 21,000 acres, and that it has the potential to pollute the Ogallala and other aquifers on which the region depends.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
915	5	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters,	The State Department's process stifled citizen comment on the DEIS in Oklahoma. The 2,000 page DEIS was released on	The public comment period on the draft EIS extended from April 16 through July 2 to allow the public to submit written

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Inc.	April 16. On May 3 and 4, ten business days later, the State Department held public comment meetings in Oklahoma. It was impossible to review the DEIS before the meeting. Hard copies of the DEIS were available only in certain rural libraries, not in Oklahoma City or in Tulsa where they would be accessible to environmental lawyers and governmental officials. Printing the DEIS from the State Department's website or DVD's is unnecessarily expensive and labor intensive. Notice of the public meetings was ineffective and did not reach the citizens who would be most likely to comment. The State Department's process and TransCanada have effectively eliminated input from Oklahoma citizens.	comments on the EIS. Written comments were given the same weight as verbal comments. Public comment meetings were held in the vicinity of the proposed route to provide affected landowners with the opportunity to attend and provide comments.
915	6	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Citizens who attended the meetings wanted to ask questions of the State Department representatives because they had not been able to review the DEIS before the meeting. The State Department representatives, however, announced they would not answer any questions and would only listen to comments. Thus, at the meetings in Oklahoma the State Department received comments on a document that no one had seen and about which the State Department would not answer questions. Moreover, at the public meeting in Stroud, Oklahoma, a State Department representative took the liberty of responding to comments with which he disagreed – specifically the comment that notice to State Government officials was insufficient. Meaningful citizen participation was snuffed out in Oklahoma. The degree to which opposition was beaten down was expressed by a rural land owner in Stroud, Oklahoma on May 4, 2010. He explained he believed the pipeline is coming and no one can change it. The only thing to do is get as much money as possible from TransCanada. This attitude is not uncommon.	The comment meetings were held to provide the public with the opportunity to comment on the draft EIS consistent with the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing NEPA. The draft EIS was issued on April 16, 2010 and the comment meetings in Oklahoma were held on May 3 through 5 which provided interested parties the opportunity to review the EIS. The public comment period extended through July 2 to allow the public to submit written comments on the EIS. Written comments were given the same weight as verbal comments. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
915	7	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The State Department expressly assumes that TransCanada will comply with all applicable laws, and plans. It also, implicitly assumes that in the event damage occurs, TransCanada will compensate the damaged parties. It appears that the State Department, due to these assumptions, found it unnecessary to fully analyze and discuss catastrophic failures such as breaches of the pipe, failure of shut off mechanisms or long-term leaks. These unrealistic assumptions do not negate the possibility of catastrophic failure and they do not reduce the need to examine, discuss and seek public input regarding the impact of pipeline failures. In addition, the compensation of the property owners for property damage does not eliminate or even reduce the amount of environmental damage. The DEIS should contain a full and fair discussion of the impacts of failures of the pipeline. In order to prepare a legally adequate EIS, we urge the State Department to broaden the scope of the DEIS to include a detailed analysis of the impacts of failure of the pipeline.	Keystone would be required to comply with the terms and conditions of the permits it obtains from federal, state, and local agencies. Violations would likely result in corrective orders, fines, or orders to shut the Project down. If DOS approves the proposed Project, the requirements of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (see Appendix B of the EIS), which includes requirements for compensation for damage to private property and for crop loss, would be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Project and Keystone would be required to comply with the ROD. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. The liability requirements are mandated by federal law. Responses to a spill would likely include implementation of a federally mandated resource recovery plan as a part of a natural resources damage assessment. Implementation of such a plan would compensate for impacts to environmental resources due to the release. Consolidated Response OIL-2 and Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS address the maximum volume spill from the proposed Project. That section of the EIS includes calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						environmental impacts associated with spills from small, long-term leaks to very large releases, including the maximum release size. Sections 3.13.5.6, including Table 1.13.5-10, and 3.13.6 of the EIS, address potential impacts, including catastrophic impacts, of many spill sizes, including a maximum spill volume.
915	8	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	We urge the State Department to obtain citizen input regarding impacts. Specifically, we urge the State Department to devise a process for seeking public comment that does more than meet minimum legal requirements. Instead, the State Department could design and implement a process so that it actually obtains significant and relevant citizen input.	DOS held 20 public scoping meetings, 19 public comment meetings on the draft EIS, and accepted comments on the draft EIS from April 16 through July 2, 2010. As noted in Section 1.7 of the EIS, DOS received substantial public input during scoping and the public comment period on the draft EIS.
915	9	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	In light of the events in the Gulf, it is indisputable that there are grave economic and human consequences for not presenting a full and fair discussion of environmental impacts. The plains, sparse rain fall and prolific aquifers are to people on the plains as the beaches, fisheries and wetlands are to the people on the Gulf Coast. Despite the obvious importance of the plains' natural resources, the DEIS fails to fully and fairly discuss the potential damage to these resources.	The EIS has been revised to further address potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) system and the Sand Hills area. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the NHPAQ system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills region are addressed in ERO-1.
915	10	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS states that the pipeline will increase surface soil temperatures from 4 – 8 degrees. At a depth of 6 inches, the temperature will increase from 10 to 15 degrees. (DEIS, 3.5-31). We submit that a full and fair discussion of a soil temperature change must include the effect of an artificially warm ecosystem running from Texas to Canada.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
915	11	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	A temperature differential will change the types of plants, insects and other organisms that can grow in the vicinity of the pipeline. It will change the times of the year during which plants and other organisms can grow. Due to this differential, freezing will occur at different times than the areas adjacent to the pipeline. Freezing will be prevented in places it would otherwise occur. As a practical matter, the pipeline will create a new ecosystem that is artificially warmer than the ecosystems adjacent to it. The DEIS contains no discussion of this impact.	Heat dissipation and potential impacts on native vegetation and crops are discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. The EIS was revised to add discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses and crops in Section 3.5.5, and additional discussions of this issue are included in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Appendix L of the EIS illustrates modeled temperature effects of the pipeline from Montana to Texas and reviews effects of increased soil temperature on native prairie grasses and crops.
915	12	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	An artificially warm ecosystem within a cultivated field will cause the crop to germinate, grow and mature differently than the crop around it. This will complicate management of cultivated crops, harvesting, weed control, insect control and disease control. Likewise, an artificially warmed ecosystem will impact the adjacent natural ecosystems from Texas to Canada by enabling organism to expand into areas that they otherwise would not. A seemingly obvious relevant example would be the fire ant. The fire ant is an invasive species that is damaging to natural habitats as well as agricultural areas. Its northern expansion is limited by temperature. The artificially warmer ecosystem of the pipeline may facilitate its northern expansion and its adaptation to colder climates.	Heat dissipation and potential impacts on native vegetation and crops are discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. The EIS was revised to add discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses and crops in Section 3.5.5, and additional discussions of this issue are included in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Appendix L of the EIS illustrates modeled temperature effects of the pipeline from Montana to Texas and reviews effects of increased soil temperature on native prairie grasses and crops.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
915	13	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	It appears that the statements in the DEIS and Appendix L (Pipeline Temperature Effects Study) are based on a presumption that earlier germination, increased growth of vegetation, and longer growing seasons are positive environmental and agricultural impacts. This simplistic premise is groundless. Certainly, citrus grows better in South Texas than in Oklahoma, but that does not mean it would be good to have a narrow strip of South Texas running through the ecosystems of Oklahoma. The DEIS analysis of the impact of soil temperature increases is entirely unsound. We urge the State Department to investigate and to full and fairly discuss the potential impacts of a soil temperature change throughout the length of the pipeline.	The purpose of the EIS is to disclose environmental effects. Soil temperature warming effects can be both positive and negative for plant growth and soil moisture as discussed in Section 3.2.2.3, 3.4.5, and 3.5.5. The EIS presents the significant results from the modeled thermal effects for the entire pipeline length (see Appendix L) and these effects are analyzed within each resource with the more substantial impacts for certain regions discussed in more detail, such as areas where heat dissipation from the pipeline would delay or prevent soils from freezing. The extent of the soil temperature changes would be limited to the area within the permanent right-of-way (generally less than 7 feet centered over the pipeline). Previous studies of pipeline temperature effects specific to agricultural crops have failed to show significant negative effects, with the exception of potential soil drying and related water availability. Soil temperature effects on agricultural crops and vegetation are discussed in Section 3.5.5.1. Consolidated Response ENV-2 also addresses soil temperature effects from pipeline heat dissipation.
915	17	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The Ogallala is to farmers as the Gulf Coast is to fishermen. Yet, with extraordinary understatement the DEIS states, "the Ogallala aquifer in this area is a major source of water." These twelve words are the DEIS's most substantial discussion of the Ogallala. The DEIS described potential for damage to aquifers as follows, Routine operation and maintenance is not expected to affect groundwater resources; however, if a crude oil release occurred, crude oil could migrate into subsurface aquifers and into areas where these aquifers are used for water supplies. (DEIS, 3.13-42). These general and vague statements are inadequate.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
915	18	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The ongoing oil well blow out in the Gulf of Mexico provides relevant context in which understand the inadequacy of this DEIS. It could be said, routine operation of off-shore drilling is not expected to affect gulf coast resources; however, if a crude oil release occurred, crude oil could migrate into those resources. In light of the very detailed and very specific information that we now have regarding the actual effect of a "release of crude oil" in the Gulf of Mexico, the general statements in the DEIS are not a full or fair discussion of the potential impact to the Ogallala or other aquifers.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
915	19	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Table 3.10.1-9 purports to show increases in property tax revenue for counties. This table is problematic for two reasons. First, it omits a discussion of the ability and propensity for TransCanada to avoid tax obligations. Second, the effect of the information is to suppress public comment. The DEIS purports to show the taxes that TransCanada might pay. It omits, however, a discussion of the taxes that TransCanada might be able to avoid. In Kansas, TransCanada successfully lobbied for a property tax exemption for the Keystone pipeline. Due to its lobbyists influence, TransCanada avoid a large tax obligation. Yet the DEIS is silent as to means by which TransCanada may reduce the taxes it pays to state, county or local governments. The DEIS discussion of additional tax revenue is incomplete,	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					biased and misleading.	
915	20	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Due to this misleading information regarding tax revenue, those who scrutinize the pipeline are seen, incorrectly, as jeopardizing tax revenue. Table 3.10.1-9 is particularly troubling, because it has virtually nothing to do with the environmental impact of the pipeline. Its only purpose seems to be to provide a means or justification for cash strapped governments, elected officials, publicly funded schools and others to suppress citizen concerns about the environmental impact of the pipeline. Due to the misleading nature of the information provide in the DEIS, we urge the State Department to examine the issue fully and present a fair discussion of the increased taxes that would actually be expected to be paid as a result of the pipeline.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
915	21	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS contains a discussion of jobs created by the pipeline. The most prominent statistic is a total workforce of 5,000 workers. (DEIS, 3.10-47). Obscured is that only about 50 construction labor jobs, lasting about 6 months are expected in Oklahoma. The local job creation potential of the pipeline project is negligible and that should be stated clearly. In this regard, the DEIS is misleading, and as discussed above, it has the effect of stifling expression of environmental concerns about the pipeline. The DEIS does not contain a full and fair discussion of minimal potential of this project to create local jobs.	As shown in Tables 3.10.2-1 and 2.1-1 of the EIS, 4 pump stations and 155 miles of pipeline, representing more than one spread, would be constructed in Oklahoma. As indicated in Section 3.10.2.2, construction of each pump station would require 20 to 30 people and 500 to 600 construction personnel would be allocated to each spread, with an estimated 10 to 15 percent hired locally. Section 2.4 states that 20 permanent operational jobs would be created and would be located along the length of the pipeline. Section 3.10.2.2 has been revised to clearly reflect the jobs that would be created during operation.
915	22	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Refining Tar Sands Oil in Oklahoma and Texas will increase emissions from refineries. Greater emissions will increase the likelihood that Oklahoma City and Tulsa will go "nonattainment" under the Clean Air Act. Non-attainment status entails stricter environmental regulations and limits economic growth in Oklahoma's two main metropolitan areas. While this impact is potentially much greater than the potential for 50 temporary construction labor jobs, the DEIS contains no discussion of this impact.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
915	25	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	According to the DEIS this pipeline is needed to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil from unfriendly foreign countries. The DEIS's reasoning is flawed because it does not account for the involvement of China in the Tar Sands. Chinese government owned companies have invested \$7 billion in production facilities in the Canadian Tar Sands. And Enbridge, a Canadian company is seeking approval for a pipeline to carry more than 500,000 barrels per day of Tar Sands Crude from Alberta to the Pacific coast for export to China. U.S. consumers who purchase products made with Tar Sands Crude will be competing with the Chinese Government. If U.S. consumers are dependent upon Tar Sands Crude, the Chinese government will have an effective tool to manipulate the U.S. economy, consumers and government.	Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands projects. Chinese investments in oil sands projects do not affect the proposed Project's ability to meet the heavy crude oil needs of Gulf Coast refineries as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS. Consolidated Response CAN-1 addresses production from oil sands projects.
915	26	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Dependence on foreign oil is clearly a problem for U.S. consumers. Moreover, reducing dependence on foreign oil is clearly in the best interest of the U.S. consumer. Becoming dependant upon Tar Sands Crude does not address this problem. The DEIS extols the benefits of dealing with Canada, without even mentioning the involvement of the Chinese	Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands projects.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					government in Tar Sands production. This omission is alarming. We would urge the State Department to determine that investment by the Chinese government in the Canadian Tar Sands is an essential factor that must be part of full and fair discussion of this project.	
915	28	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The draft EIS presents a flawed analysis of environmental injustice. Environmental injustice is not a matter of race or poverty; it is a matter of an abuse of political power. Some communities cannot protect themselves from abuse of political power because they are poor, they are of ethnic or racial minorities or because they are small. Environmental injustice along the route this pipeline is not a matter of poverty or race. It is a matter of numbers. The number of citizens whose property is taken for the pipeline is small from a political perspective. It is located on a strip of rural land about 10 miles wide and 1,400 miles long. Thus, it is not like a community. These few people scattered through the plains do not have political power, organization or other resources needed to participate effectively in the draft EIS process. Unless the State Department addresses this environmental injustice, these people - this community - will bear environmental risks and suffer environmental damages that would not be possible if this pipeline were built where the affected citizens had political influence equal to that of any ordinary community.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10, the proposed Project and associated mitigation measures are not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.
915	29	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The abuse of political power occurring during this project is made possible by the pipeline route. The pipeline route does not appear to have any other purpose other than to reduce public participation. The route is not designed to minimize additional environmental damage. By placing it relatively undisturbed rural areas, it seems to maximize the amount of new environmental degradation. The route does, however, insure the least amount of public scrutiny. It insures the smallest number of people will be inclined to examine the potential for environmental impacts and the safety of the pipeline. It insures the fewest large businesses or governmental entities will devote resources to examining the project. It insures that a minimum amount of resources will be devoted to effectively presenting the interest of the people who are most effected by the project. This pipeline, due to its route, will receive the least amount of public scrutiny of its environmental impacts. The draft EIS does not meaningfully discuss this environmental justice. Incredibly it concludes there is no environmental justice concern.	As noted in the resource portions of Section 3.0 of the EIS, to the extent practicable, the proposed route and alternatives were selected to avoid or minimize impacts to developed areas, and sensitive biological, geologic, wetlands, water, cultural , vegetation, wildlife and endangered species, and visual resources. Landowners in the vicinity of the proposed route and other interested parties were informed of the proposed Project in the Notice of Intent to prepare the EIS and the Notice of Availability for the draft EIS. Those stakeholders were given the opportunity for providing input at the scoping meetings and the public comment meetings on the EIS and in written scoping and draft EIS comments. Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10, the proposed Project and associated mitigation measures are not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.
915	30	Hentges	Harlan	Center for	The Center for Energy Matters and the Association of Rural	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Energy Matters, Inc.	Land Owners believe the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL Pipeline is seriously flawed. Due to lack of specificity and analysis, the discussion presented by the DEIS is, at best, uselessly general, and at worst, biased and misleading. We believe flaws in the DEIS are the result of a process that discouraged and hindered public participation, particularly by the people who live on, work on and own the pipeline route. The process excluded input from the citizens who have the most direct information concerning the environmental impacts of this pipeline. As a result, the DEIS fails to present a full and fair discussion of many issues.	review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500) and includes the preparation of this EIS. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. DOS held 20 public scoping meetings and 19 public comment meetings on the draft EIS. Also see Consolidated Response CMT-2 for issues related to public comment meetings.
915	31	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	In light of the foregoing, we urge the Department of State to revise the DEIS incorporating these comments and to extend and continue the period for public participation so that the EIS will fully and fairly discuss the significant environmental impacts of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	The supplemental draft EIS and the final EIS addressed comments received on the draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses the issue of extending the comment period for the draft EIS.
1259	1	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Briefly stated, due to a faulty process, the DEIS does not fully or fairly discuss Keystone XL's impact.	As noted in Consolidated Response REG-2, DOS takes seriously its responsibilities to thoroughly evaluate the environmental effects of its Presidential Permit decisions consistent with NEPA and other relevant laws and regulations. In conducting the environmental review of the proposed Project, DOS followed NEPA, CEQ regulations and guidance, and all other applicable laws and regulations. In addition, DOS was assisted by a third-party environmental contractor in the environmental review of the proposed Project. That contractor, Cardno ENTRIX, has conducted environmental impact assessments of nearly 30 proposed pipeline projects and has experience in such work throughout the U.S., including in the states along the proposed corridor. DOS also consulted extensively with other relevant federal agencies that have particular technical expertise and authority relevant to the proposed Project. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1259	2	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	A general, statistical description of the "environment," is inadequate to describe the place where farmers, ranchers and other rural residents live and work.	Consolidated Response RUR-1 addresses issues related to rural environments.
1259	3	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	<p>The DEIS's vague description of impacts is inadequate to explain that the pipeline will make it impossible to live safely on at least 21,000 acres, and that it has the potential to pollute the Ogallala and other aquifers on which the region depends. At best, the DEIS is uselessly general. At worst, it is boldly misleading. In any event it does not meet the basic legal requirements of an Environmental Impact Statement.</p> <p>We request an extension of the comment period and expansion of public participation so the State Department can issue a meaningful and legally adequate EIS.</p>	<p>The only restrictions on land use during operation are associated with the 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way, which encompasses a total of about 8,600 acres along the 1,384-mile-long proposed route. There would not be restrictions on use of land outside of that right-of-way. It is not reasonable to assume that all landowners along the route would consider the area adjacent to the permanent right-of-way to be unbuildable or dangerous to workers. Much of the route extends through range land and agricultural land and essentially all current land uses could continue during operation of the proposed Project, including within the 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way. Some landowners may elect to avoid construction near the pipeline, but that would not result in a significant impact.</p> <p>Issues related to the Ogallala aquifer are addressed in</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>Consolidated Responses AQF-1 and AQF-4.</p> <p>As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.</p> <p>Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS.</p>
1259	5	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	We request an extension of the comment period and expansion of public participation so the State Department can issue a meaningful and legally adequate EIS.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1259	6	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	While no process is perfect, the process for this DEIS is unreasonably flawed. This process yielded a voluminous compilation of data, but produced no realistic analysis or meaningful discussion of the potentially devastating impacts of Keystone XL.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1259	7	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The State Department's process stifled citizen comment on the DEIS in Oklahoma. The 2,000 page DEIS was released on April 16. On May 3 and 4, ten business days later, the State Department held public comment meetings in Oklahoma. It was impossible to review the DEIS before the meeting.	The public comment period extended through July 2 to allow the public to submit written comments on the EIS. Written comments were given the same weight as verbal comments.
1259	8	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Hard copies of the DEIS were available only in certain rural libraries, not in Oklahoma City or in Tulsa where they would be accessible to environmental lawyers and governmental officials. Printing the DEIS from the State Department's website or DVD's is unnecessarily expensive and labor intensive. Notice of the public meetings was ineffective and did not reach the citizens who would be most likely to comment. Citizens who attended the meetings wanted to ask questions of the State Department representatives because they had not been able to review the DEIS before the meeting. The State Department representatives, however, announced they would not answer any questions and would only listen to comments. Thus, at the meetings in Oklahoma the State Department received comments on a document that no one had seen and about which the State Department would not answer questions.	See Consolidated Response CMT-6. The comment meetings were held to provide the public with the opportunity to comment on the draft EIS consistent with the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing NEPA. Those meetings were designed to allow time for the public to comment on the draft EIS. They were not intended to be conducted in a question-and-answer format. The public comment period extended through July 2 to allow the public to submit written comments on the EIS. Written comments were given the same weight as verbal comments. Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS.
1259	9	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	At the public meeting in Stroud, Oklahoma, a State Department representative took the liberty of responding to comments with which he disagreed – specifically the comment that notice to State Government officials was insufficient. Meaningful citizen participation was snuffed out in Oklahoma.	The comment meetings were held to provide the public with the opportunity to comment on the draft EIS consistent with the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing NEPA. Those meetings were designed to allow time for the public to comment on the draft EIS. They were not intended to be conducted in a question-and-answer format. The public comment period extended through July 2 to allow

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the public to submit written comments on the draft EIS. Written comments were given the same weight as verbal comments.
1259	10	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The degree to which opposition was beaten down was expressed by a rural land owner in Stroud, Oklahoma on May 4, 2010. He explained he believed the pipeline is coming and no one can change it. The only thing to do is get as much money as possible from TransCanada. This attitude is not uncommon. The State Department's process and TransCanada have effectively eliminated input from Oklahoma citizens.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. In addition to the public comment meetings on the draft EIS, written comments on the draft EIS were accepted through July 2, 2010. Written comments were given the same weight as verbal comments.
1259	11	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The State Department expressly assumes that TransCanada will comply with all applicable laws, and plans. It also, implicitly assumes that in the event damage occurs, TransCanada will compensate the damaged parties. It appears that the State Department, due to these assumptions, found it unnecessary to fully analyze and discuss catastrophic failures such as breaches of the pipe, failure of shut off mechanisms or long-term leaks. These Unrealistic assumptions do not negate the possibility of catastrophic failure and they do not reduce the need to examine, discuss and seek public input regarding the impact of pipeline failures.	<p>As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1 and in Section 3.13.1.1, Keystone must operate the Project in accordance with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) requirements to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Consolidated Response SAF-1 and Section 3.13.1.1 also describe the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The probability analysis and impact assessments consider a wide range of spill sizes, from minor leaks to maximum spill volumes, irrespective of the cause of the spill. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes. This information was included in the DEIS and was available for public comment.</p> <p>Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.</p>
1259	12	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The compensation of the property owners for property damage does not eliminate or even reduce the amount of environmental damage.	With the landowner's agreement, Keystone would repair damage that occurs during construction and maintenance activities and return the damaged areas to previous conditions to the extent practicable. If the landowner prefers to be compensated for the damage, the landowner would decide what corrective action would be necessary. Many options would exist for corrective actions that could reduce environmental damage.
1259	13	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS should contain a full and fair discussion of the impacts of failures of the pipeline.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. DOS considers this assessment to be complete,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						unbiased, and in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1259	14	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	In order to prepare a legally adequate EIS, we urge the State Department to broaden the scope of the DEIS to include a detailed analysis of the impacts of failure of the pipeline.	There is no need to broaden the scope of the EIS since Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the impacts of accidental releases from the Project.
1259	15	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	We urge the State Department to obtain citizen input regarding impacts of failure of the pipeline. Specifically, we urge the State Department to devise a process for seeking public comment that does more than meet minimum legal requirements. Instead, the State Department could design and implement a process so that it actually obtains significant and relevant citizen input.	DOS held 20 public scoping meetings, 19 public comment meetings on the draft EIS, and accepted comments on the draft EIS from April 16 through July 2, 2010. As noted in Section 1.7 of the EIS, DOS received substantial public input during scoping and the public comment period on the draft EIS.
1259	17	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The plains, sparse rain fall and prolific aquifers are to people on the plains as the beaches, fisheries and wetlands are to the people on the Gulf Coast. Despite the obvious importance of the plains' natural resources, the DEIS fails to fully and fairly discuss the potential damage to these resources	The EIS has been revised to further address potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) system and the Sand Hills area. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the NHPAQ system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1259	19	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS states that the pipeline will increase surface soil temperatures from 4 – 8 degrees. At a depth of 6 inches, the temperature will increase from 10 to 15 degrees. (DEIS, 3.5-31). We submit that a full and fair discussion of a soil temperature change must include the effect of an artificially warm ecosystem running from Texas to Canada.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1259	20	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	A temperature differential will change the types of plants, insects and other organisms that can grow in the vicinity of the pipeline. It will change the times of the year during which plants and other organisms can grow. Due to this differential, freezing will occur at different times than the areas adjacent to the pipeline. Freezing will be prevented in places it would otherwise occur. As a practical matter, the pipeline will create a new ecosystem that is artificially warmer than the ecosystems adjacent to it. The DEIS contains no discussion of this impact.	The effects of temperature increases due to operation of the proposed pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response ENV-2 and in Sections 3.2.2, 3.5.5, and 3.6.2 of the EIS, including changes in soil temperature and effects on vegetation and wildlife. Additional information and modeled changes in soil temperature profiles is provided in Appendix L of the EIS.
1259	21	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	An artificially warm ecosystem within a cultivated field will cause the crop to germinate, grow and mature differently than the crop around it. This will complicate management of cultivated crops, harvesting, weed control, insect control and disease control.	Heat dissipation and potential impacts on native vegetation and crops are discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. The EIS was revised to add discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses and crops in Section 3.5.5, and additional discussions of this issue are included in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Appendix L of the EIS illustrates modeled temperature effects of the pipeline from Montana to Texas and reviews effects of increased soil temperature on native prairie grasses and crops.
1259	22	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Likewise, an artificially warmed ecosystem will impact the adjacent natural ecosystems from Texas to Canada by enabling organisms to expand into areas that they otherwise	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					would not. A seemingly obvious relevant example would be the fire ant. The fire ant is an invasive species that is damaging to natural habitats as well as agricultural areas. Its northern expansion is limited by temperature. The artificially warmer ecosystem of the pipeline may facilitate its northern expansion and its adaptation to colder climates. Other examples would be known throughout the pipeline route.	EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Disturbed soils would be revegetated as quickly as possible and equipment would be cleaned after use within infected areas; these are the primary deterrents to establishment and expansion of noxious weeds. Small changes in soil temperature would have local, not regional scale impacts and would likely be indistinguishable from exposure to local noxious weed sources.
1259	23	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	In evaluating the impact of increased soil temperature the DEIS states, "in general increased soil temperatures ... would cause early germination and emergence and increased productivity in annual crops such as corn and soybeans and in tall grass prairie species. Increased soil temperature may lead to localized soil drying and localized decreases in soil moisture available for evapotranspiration." (DEIS, p. 3.5-31) It appears that this statement and Appendix L (Pipeline Temperature Effects Study) are based on a presumption that earlier germination, increased growth of vegetation, and longer growing seasons are positive environmental and agricultural impacts. This simplistic premise is groundless. Certainly, citrus grows better in South Texas than in Oklahoma, but that does not mean it would be good to have a narrow strip of South Texas running through the ecosystems of Oklahoma.	Heat dissipation and potential impacts on native vegetation and crops are discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. The EIS was revised to add discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses and crops in Section 3.5.5, and additional discussions of this issue are included in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Appendix L of the EIS illustrates modeled temperature effects of the pipeline from Montana to Texas and reviews effects of increased soil temperature on native prairie grasses and crops.
1259	24	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS analysis of the impact of soil temperature increases is entirely unsound. We urge the State Department to investigate and to full and fairly discuss the potential impacts of a soil temperature change throughout the length of the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1259	25	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS contains no specific information about seismic activity or the potential of the pipeline to fail as a result of seismic activity in Oklahoma. In Oklahoma, on February 27, 2010 there was a magnitude 4.1 earthquake the epicenter of which was within ten miles of the pipeline. On April 15, 2010, there were two earthquakes, the epicenters of which were within one mile of the proposed pipeline. One was a magnitude of 3.0 the other 3.2. (http://www.okgeosurvey1.gov/pages/eq-catalogs/2010-2019.php)	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1259	26	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The data presented in the DEIS regarding seismic activity in Oklahoma are incomplete, and the conclusion is misleading. Accurately assessing the risk of pipeline failure due to seismic activity in Oklahoma would include not only earthquakes between 1.8 and 2.5, but also less frequent earthquakes of greater magnitudes. It would seem especially important to include recent earthquakes that had epicenters on the pipeline route.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1259	27	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	It would seem vital to have data regarding the anticipated performance of the pipeline during earthquakes of different magnitudes. With these data it would seem possible to assess how many times during the 50 year life of the pipeline, there	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					would be an earthquake that would be expected to damage the pipeline.	
1259	28	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	We urge the State Department to obtain complete data on seismic activity including the largest earthquakes that would be expected during the 50 year life of the project.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1259	29	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	We would request data regarding the probability that the pipeline would fail during earthquakes of different magnitudes. Then it seems the State Department would be able to present a discussion of how the pipeline would be expected to perform during the largest earthquakes that would be expected during the life of the project. Unless such data are included, the discussion of seismic activity cannot be said to be full or fair, but is instead incomplete and misleading.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1259	30	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The Ogallala is to farmers as the Gulf Coast is to fishermen. Yet, with extraordinary understatement the DEIS states, "the Ogallala aquifer in this area is a major source of water." These twelve words are the DEIS's most substantial discussion of the Ogallala.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1259	31	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS described potential for damage to aquifers are general and vague statements and are inadequate.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1259	32	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The ongoing oil well blow out in the Gulf of Mexico provides relevant context in which understand the inadequacy of this DEIS. It could be said, routine operation of off-shore drilling is not expected to affect gulf coast resources; however, if a crude oil release occurred, crude oil could migrate into those resources. In light of the very detailed and very specific information that we now have regarding the actual effect of a "release of crude oil" in the Gulf of Mexico, the general statements in the DEIS are not a full or fair discussion of the potential impact to the Ogallala or other aquifers.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project, particularly with regard to the volume of released oil, environmental impacts, and control, containment and cleanup of released oil. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are also addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1259	33	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Table 3.10.1-9 purports to show increases in property tax revenue for counties. This table is problematic for two reasons. First, it omits a discussion of the ability and propensity for TransCanada to avoid tax obligations. Second, the effect of the information is to suppress public comment.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1259	34	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS purports to show the taxes that TransCanada might pay. It omits, however, a discussion of the taxes that TransCanada might be able to avoid. In Kansas, TransCanada successfully lobbied for a property tax exemption for the Keystone pipeline. Due to its lobbyists influence, TransCanada avoid a large tax obligation. Yet the DEIS is silent as to means by which TransCanada may reduce	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the taxes it pays to state, county or local governments.	
1259	35	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS discussion of additional tax revenue is incomplete, biased and misleading. Misleading information regarding tax revenue also has a chilling effect on public participation. Due to this misleading information, those who scrutinize the pipeline are seen, incorrectly, as jeopardizing tax revenue.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1259	36	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Table 3.10.1-9 is particularly troubling, because it has virtually nothing to do with the environmental impact of the pipeline. Its only purpose seems to be to provide a means or justification for cash strapped governments, elected officials, publicly funded schools and others to suppress citizen concerns about the environmental impact of the pipeline.	As stated in the EIS, "Table 3.10.1-9 displays the 2007 property tax levied by county, the assessed value of property and the implied effective tax rate by county for the Project area of influence." That information was used to estimate the potential tax revenues that would be generated with implementation of the proposed Project. That revenue represents a positive (beneficial) economic impact of the proposed Project consistent with the requirements for implementing NPEA.
1259	37	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Due to the misleading nature of the information provide in the DEIS, we urge the State Department to examine the issue fully and present a fair discussion of the increased taxes that would actually be expected to be paid as a result of the pipeline.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1259	38	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS contains a discussion of jobs created by the pipeline. The most prominent statistic is a total workforce of 5,000 workers. Obscured is that only about 50 construction labor jobs, lasting about 6 months are expected in Oklahoma. The local job creation potential of the pipeline project is negligible and that should be stated clearly. In this regard, the DEIS is misleading, and as discussed above, it has the effect of stifling expression of environmental concerns about the pipeline. The DEIS does not contain a full and fair discussion of minimal potential of this project to create local jobs.	As shown in Tables 3.10.2-1 and 2.1-1 of the EIS, 4 pump stations and 155 miles of pipeline, representing more than one spread, would be constructed in Oklahoma. As indicated in Section 3.10.2.2, construction of each pump station would require 20 to 30 people and 500 to 600 construction personnel would be allocated to each spread, with an estimated 10 to 15 percent hired locally. Section 2.4 states that 20 permanent operational jobs would be created and would be located along the length of the pipeline. Section 3.10.2.2 has been revised to clearly reflect the jobs that would be created during operation.
1259	39	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Refining Tar Sands Oil in Oklahoma and Texas will increase emissions from refineries. Greater emissions will increase the likelihood that Oklahoma City and Tulsa will go "nonattainment" under the Clean Air Act. Non-attainment status entails stricter environmental regulations and limits economic gright-of-wayth in Oklahoma's two main metropolitan areas. While this impact is potentially much greater than the potential for 50 temporary construction labor jobs, the DEIS contains no discussion of this impact.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1259	44	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	According to the DEIS this pipeline is needed to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil from unfriendly foreign countries. The DEIS's reasoning is flawed because it does not account for the involvement of China in the Tar Sands. Chinese government owned companies have invested \$7 billion in production facilities in the Canadian Tar Sands.	The commenter has not correctly identified the primary need. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Sections 1.2 and 1.4, the project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil demand of Gulf Coast refineries, primarily because of dwindling supplies from Mexico and Venezuela. Our response to Comment Letter 1259, Comment 45 addresses issues related to Chinese investments in oil sands projects.
1259	45	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Enbridge, a Canadian company is seeking approval for a pipeline to carry more than 500,000 barrels per day of Tar Sands Crude from Alberta to the Pacific coast for export to China. U.S. consumers who purchase products made with Tar Sands Crude will be competing with the Chinese Government. If U.S. consumers are dependent upon Tar Sands Crude, the	Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands projects. Chinese investments in oil sands projects do not affect the proposed Project's ability to meet the heavy crude oil needs of Gulf Coast refineries as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Chinese government will have an effective tool to manipulate the U.S. economy, consumers and government.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 addresses production from oil sands projects.
1259	46	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Dependence on foreign oil is clearly a problem for U.S. consumers. Moreover, reducing dependence on foreign oil is clearly in the best interest of the U.S. consumer. Becoming dependant upon Tar Sands Crude does not address this problem.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1259	47	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS extols the benefits of dealing with Canada, without even mentioning the involvement of the Chinese government in Tar Sands production. This omission is alarming. We would urge the State Department to determine that investment by the Chinese government in the Canadian Tar Sands is an essential factor that must be part of full and fair discussion of this project.	Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands projects. The investments of Chinese firms in oil sands projects would have no effect on the ability of the proposed Project to provide the heavy crude oil needed in the Gulf Coast area.
1259	48	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The DEIS at 3.9-016 and 3.9-21 purports to describe the manner in which TransCanada will purchase right of way and pay compensation. The DEIS presents an ideal way to acquire right-of-way, but it does not address what TransCanada is actually doing. For months TransCanada has been coercing private landowners to sell easements by threatening to use the power of eminent domain.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1259	49	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The actual experience of landowners is a far more accurate and useful than TransCanada idealized description of its process. The right-of-way acquisition process is actually confusing and coercive. The DEIS should present a full and fair discussion of this issue based on the actual experiences of land owners.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1259	50	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	We submit that the draft EIS presents a flawed analysis of environmental injustice. Environmental injustice is not a matter of race or poverty; it is a matter of an abuse of political power. Some communities cannot protect themselves from abuse of political power because they are poor. Some cannot protect themselves from political power because they are of ethnic or racial minorities. Some communities, however, cannot protect themselves from abuse of political power and environmental injustice because they are small.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.
1259	51	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	Environmental injustice along the route this pipeline is not a matter of poverty or race. It is a matter of numbers. The number of citizens whose property is taken for the pipeline is small from a political perspective. It is located on a strip of rural land about 10 miles wide and 1,400 miles long. Thus, it is not like a community. These few people scattered through the plains do not have political power, organization or other resources needed to participate effectively in the draft EIS process. They do not have means by which to present their interests. Unless the State Department addresses this	Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					environmental injustice, these people - this community - will bear environmental risks and suffer environmental damages that would not be possible if this pipeline were built where the affected citizens had political influence equal to that of any ordinary community.	spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.
1259	52	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The abuse of political power occurring during this project is made possible by the pipeline route. Indeed, the pipeline route does not appear to have any other purpose other than to reduce public participation.	DOS held 20 public scoping meetings, 19 public comment meetings on the draft EIS, and accepted comments on the draft EIS from April 16 through July 2, 2010. As noted in Section 1.7 of the EIS, DOS received substantial public input during scoping and the public comment period on the draft EIS.
1259	54	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The route does insure the least amount of public scrutiny. It insures the smallest number of people will be inclined to examine the potential for environmental impacts and the safety of the pipeline.	DOS received substantial public input during scoping and the public comment period on the draft EIS.
1259	55	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The route insures the fewest large businesses or governmental entities will devote resources to examining the project.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1259	56	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The route insures that a minimum amount of resources will be devoted to effectively presenting the interest of the people who are most effected by the project.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1259	58	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The draft EIS does not meaningfully discuss this environmental justice. Incredibly it concludes there is no environmental justice concern.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.
1259	59	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	The Center for Energy Matters and the Association of Rural Land Owners believe the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL Pipeline is seriously flawed. Due to lack of specificity and analysis, the discussion presented by the DEIS is, at best, uselessly general, and at	As noted in Consolidated Response REG-2, DOS takes seriously its responsibilities to thoroughly evaluate the environmental effects of its Presidential Permit decisions consistent with NEPA and other relevant laws and regulations. In conducting the environmental review of the proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					worst, biased and misleading.	Project, DOS followed NEPA, Council on Environmental Quality regulations and guidance, and all other applicable laws and regulations. In addition, DOS was assisted by a third-party environmental contractor in the environmental review of the proposed Project. That contractor, Cardno ENTRIX, has conducted environmental impact assessments of nearly 30 proposed pipeline projects and has experience in such work throughout the U.S., including in the states along the proposed corridor. DOS also consulted extensively with other relevant federal agencies that have particular technical expertise and authority relevant to the proposed Project. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1259	60	Hentges	Harlan	Center for Energy Matters, Inc.	We believe flaws in the DEIS are the result of a process that discouraged and hindered public participation, particularly by the people who live on, work on and own the pipeline route. The process excluded input from the citizens who have the most direct information concerning the environmental impacts of this pipeline. As a result, the DEIS fails to present a full and fair discussion of many issues.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500) and includes the preparation of this EIS. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. DOS held 20 public scoping meetings and 19 public comment meetings on the draft EIS. Scoping meetings and the comment meetings on the draft EIS were held in the vicinity of the proposed route to provide affected landowners with the opportunity to participate in the meetings. Also see Consolidated Response CMT-2 for issues related to public comment meetings.
1551	1	Herbert	Craig	Norvell	We are in favor of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1551	2	Herbert	Craig	Norvell	The Keystone XL project will hold our rates flatter.	Comment acknowledged.
1551	3	Herbert	Craig	Norvell	It will give a boost to this county and the schools here through taxes and other benefits.	Comment acknowledged.
1545	15	Herbert.	Craig	Norvell	we are in favor of this project for what it can do for your co-op members, what it can do for your schools and what it can do for your counties. On the basis of the co-op members, we all know energy prices are going up. This project, of this size, will help level it off so we can keep the rates at a constant rate for as long as we can.	Comment acknowledged.
442	1	Hergenrader	Allan		It would be a disaster that would be caused by Keystone. This is a horrendous idea. You do not have right on your side. The people of the state of Nebraska are against you.	Comment acknowledged.
442	2	Hergenrader	Allan		I am totally against Keystone being allowed to run an underground pipeline over the Ogallala Aquifer. A leak in that pipeline over the aquifer can do harmful damage to huge amounts of fresh water that can be found nowhere else in the world. Take this pipeline and move it far around the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
525	1	Hermanson	Heidi		This is a very bad idea indeed. Did we learn nothing from the Gulf Spill? Please reconsider this action and do not put the pipeline in.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
502	1	Hernandez	Mika	Sierra Student Coalition	The proposed extension of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project is, simply put, a horrible idea. First of all, the fact that it will	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					stretch the length of the Ogallala Aquifer is so dangerous!	from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. , Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
502	2	Hernandez	Mika	Sierra Student Coalition	We have seen the disgusting and devastating impacts of the oil "leak" in the Gulf of Mexico; imagine a spill like that happening over one of the largest fresh water sources in the world, and most essential water table for our country. The impacts would be immediate, and most likely irreparable.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
502	3	Hernandez	Mika	Sierra Student Coalition	Also, the project would infringe on and disrupt the natural migratory path of the Sand Hill Cranes. This is simply inexcusable. What right do we have to disrupt a pattern that has existed for generations and generations before us? Often when shifts in natural patterns like this take place, other habitats and environments (often those where people are) are changed too.	Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not infringe on or disrupt the migration of sandhill cranes. Most wetland habitats altered by construction would be restored. River roosting habitats would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method and there would be no surface damage to these habitats. HDD is described in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS.
502	4	Hernandez	Mika	Sierra Student Coalition	Thirdly, the fact that this extension will cross through the lands of many active Native American tribes is an example of racism and racial inequality. To take over land that has already been so degraded is unethical and definitely bad for America's image worldwide. We would be viewed as oppressive, something that America has fought against.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes. Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses environmental justice issues.
502	5	Hernandez	Mika	Sierra Student Coalition	Lastly, it is my firm belief as a member of the youth of America, that we as a society are happily moving further and further away from dirty energy practices that involve fossil fuels and consequently fossil fuel transport. I am optimistic that the people of my generation are innovating and developing the sector of energy production in a way that promotes and uses clean, renewable energy. There is no realistic future for energy coming from fossil fuels like oil (as is involved in the Keystone Project), and to invest in and promote an expansion is just an economic bad play. It will lose money in the long run, while it degrades the environment and the social justice of our nation. I do not believe that we should gamble with our beautiful landscape and the well being of this country's citizens, and neither should the US State Department.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
879	1	Hernandez	Luis		Great project for US. it will help to improve our economic by providing jobs and opportunities to all Americans across the pipeline ROW. In addition, this project will be subcontracted 100% to American companies from management, procurement, and construction.	Comment acknowledged.
887	1	Hernandez	Maria		I strongly believe that this will help our economy by saving our families jobs, we should not be making decisions to take away American projects because we are against some of the oil issues that have happened in the past if were to do this for everything that went wrong what would be of this wonderful country? I love this country and strongly believe that we should support our companies so that they can continue to offer opportunities to our families!	Comment acknowledged.
522	1	Herndon	Crystal		Many of us in Nebraska are extremely concerned about the impact this pipeline, with its proposed thinner material, will have on our Ogallala Aquifer. I hope that we can learn from the environmental devastation of the Exxon Valdez and BP oil	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					spills that are partly the result of our consumer lifestyle. Syncrude's extraction of oil from tar sands is already having a tragic impact on wildlife. Please stop this potential disaster and instead focus on safer alternative forms of energy.	Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
949	1	Herres	Mary	Nebraska Democratic Women's Caucus	Please stop the Keystone Pipeline XL Project from crossing the Ogallala Aquifer and creating the danger of polluting our fresh water source in the plain states of America. The project can be run outside the parameters of the Aquifer and should be run above ground so that future leakage can be detected in a timely manner.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
1542	79	Herrin	Kevin		I left this area for good reasons. I lost my aunt, grandmother, grandfather, and another aunt to cancer. We have one of the largest cancer facilities in the state because of the number of cases in the area.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1542	81	Herrin	Kevin		Why should we trust your generation with this? You won't be around to deal with the consequences.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1542	84	Herrin	Kevin		The jobs will eventually leave. The pipeline isn't really creating jobs, it's shifting jobs. We're not doing anything for this economy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1542	85	Herrin	Kevin		Let's crush this, get our minds out of this line of thinking and actually do something good for this area and the people in the US.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1317	3	Hervey	Susie	Pipeline Machinery International	There are important environmental benefits from Keystone XL as well. The current tragedy in the Gulf reinforces the value of diverse, land based, products moving by pipeline at much lower risk. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.A. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1317	4	Hervey	Susie	Pipeline Machinery International	Secuding stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the. Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. We should continue to expand America's access to safe,affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers. Any disruptiOn orredudion of oil/rom the Gulf is much better replaced from within North America than from imported and less reliable foreign sources.	Comment acknowledged.
1317	5	Hervey	Susie	Pipeline Machinery International	During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1317	6	Hervey	Susie	Pipeline Machinery International	In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Thank you for the opportunity to comment, and we urge you to issue a permit for this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1558	2	Hess	Tim		They've underestimated the damage that digging a big trench through the middle of my farm is going to do. They assume that the cropland will heal in a year. Ask any farmer, that's not true.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment. Section 3.9.1.3 and Consolidated Response FRM-1 address compensation for lost crops.
1558	3	Hess	Tim		I'm concerned with the roads. There is going to be thousands of trucks on these gravel roads and they will not stand up.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1558	4	Hess	Tim		I'm concerned with the pressure waiver.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1558	6	Hess	Tim		About the oversight issue: the two year oversight period is not sufficient, coming back and checking every two years.	It is not clear what oversight period the commenter is referring to. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. The response includes information on the required inspection and monitoring periods.
1558	7	Hess	Tim		Who's going to oversee the construction period?	As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, Keystone must comply with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulatory requirements for design and construction, and PHMSA would conduct on-site inspections during construction. There would also be on-site Environmental Inspector during construction as described in Section 2.3.5.2 of the EIS.
1558	8	Hess	Tim		About the reclamation: Keystone is committed to monitoring, repair and reclamation for several years, but what defines 'several'? Shouldn't they be required to stay with this until it's completed? As long as anybody has a problem with the reclamation, Keystone needs to be there.	Reclamation and revegetation would be enforced through the easement agreement as described in EAS-2. The U.S. Department of State has no legal authority over negotiations of easement agreements and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. A landowner who considers Keystone to be out of compliance with an easement agreement would need to contact local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal proceedings.
756	1	Hey	Susan		I do not believe our country should support the development of energy from tar sands. It is my understanding that large quantities of water and methane are needed to process this product...	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
756	2	Hey	Susan		...There is an opportunity for leaks and spills over many miles of the continent disrupting wildlife ecosystems and human	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					life...	Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
756	4	Hey	Susan		The waste of water alone should mean, "No permit".	The proposed Project would not require the use of water except for hydrostatic testing of the pipeline. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
836	1	Hiatt	Melanie	Doane College	Please stop the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
277	1	Higgins	Pattyjo		I am very much against this pipeline running close to the Ogallala Aquifer. I would think we need to look at the disaster that a pipeline leak has caused the Ocean and the fisherman in that area. The aquifer is vital in our area, without it we would look like a desert. I believe that water is society biggest need, with that in mind, why would we want to endanger it!	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1492	1	Hildestad	Terry	MDU Resources Group, Inc	I am writing in support of TransCanada's pipeline project and urge the department the pipeline. Keystone XL crude oil to grant a permit for Our company has a unique perspective of the importance of this project and the value it will provide to both our region and the country, due to our position as the only Fortune 500 company headquartered in the four-state region of North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. MDU Resources is a substantial developer of energy resources in the region, including oil and natural gas production (we are the largest natural gas producer in Montana), pipeline operation, and a natural gas and electric utility business with nearly 1 million customers. The Keystone XL project will provide significant benefits to our country's energy supply, including:• It will provide a reliable and economic supply of oil from a proven ally and neighbor that already is the largest exporter of oil to the U.S. This can help lessen our dependence on supplies from unfriendly or unstable countries.• The pipeline's transportation capacity can help increase much-needed domestic oil production from the Bakken and Three Forks formation, which is projected to be the largest continuous oil reserve in the lower 48 states.• The pipeline offers substantial environmental benefits by enabling proven, land-based production - a supply source that has become even more important in the wake of the Gulf Coast drilling tragedy. In addition, pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products. For these reasons, I urge the approval of this important project.	Comment acknowledged.
1492	2	Hildestad	Terry	MDU Resources Group, Inc	Finally, the Keystone XL project is estimated to result in approximately \$1 billion of investment in Montana, creating needed in the state and the communities in the pipeline's proximity.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
35	1	Hilding	Nancy		If the bills for cost of the DEIS are sent to Keystone, you should ask for additional dollars to send a CD for all persons who submitted substantial comments in scoping. The decision about not sending CDs is a cost saving choice - you save	The sign-in sheets at the public scoping meetings included an option to request for a CD of the draft EIS. CDs of the DEIS were sent to everyone who requested it.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Keystone money. It reduces public access to document in rural areas with dial up internet connections to depend on downloading documents from internet.	
971	1	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	Grasslands are the most imperiled and least protected of all major habitat types: less than 2% of temperate grasslands worldwide have been conserved. The primary goal in conducting the 2004 assessment of the Northern Great Plains ecoregion was to identify large-scale core conservation areas that contain high biodiversity value and have high restoration potential. The assessment identified 11 high-priority areas for large-scale conservation. Among these are Grasslands National Park/Bitter Creek occurring in Saskatchewan and Montana, respectively, and Slim Buttes occurring in north western South Dakota. Both Bitter Creek and Slim Buttes will be crossed by one of the three alternative routes evaluated for the proposed Keystone XL pipeline project.	Grasslands National Park in Saskatchewan, Bitter Creek in Montana, and Slim Buttes in North Dakota are not crossed by the proposed route.
971	2	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	Although an assessment of wildlife and natural resources potentially affected by the proposed pipeline was completed by the proponents, route B will cross Slim Buttes, SD, which we consider to be a high-priority conservation area. Therefore, we ask that the proponents evaluate and report where discrepancies occur between criteria used to assess the wildlife and natural resource values of the Slim Buttes area within the EIS and the NPCN and The Nature Conservancy assessments of the area.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1. Grasslands National Park in Saskatchewan, Bitter Creek in Montana, and Slim Buttes in North Dakota are not crossed by the proposed Project.
971	3	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	We hope you will discuss the economic impact of stopping the pipeline for repairs; if there is a leak does the whole pipeline shut down while a new pipe is laid to replace leaking pipe? Will this provide a disincentive to quickly fix leaking pipes or will the pipeline want to collect a certain number of leaking sections before it shuts down the pipeline?	As soon as a leak is identified, Keystone would be required to repair the pipe. Keystone would not wait for additional leaks before making the appropriate repairs. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. To repair a breached pipeline section, typically a section of pipe would be removed and a replacement section would be welded into place. In most cases, the process would require only a few days for the repair and restarting the pipeline. During that time, the crude oil storage capacity at the refineries that would receive crude oil would likely be sufficient to prevent crude oil supply interruption at the refineries. As a result, the economic impacts of a pipeline breach and the resulting oil spill from the proposed Project pipeline would likely be minimal.
971	5	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	We think the actions to produce the oil in Canada and the actions to refine the oil in the southern states are connected actions. The environmental impacts of these connected actions must be disclosed in the DEIS.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
971	6	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	We are very concerned about how disturbed soils will be reseeded. In the DEIS it indicates you will you a seed mix of the land owners choice. We believe you need to inventory the pipeline to see if you are crossing pristine native grasslands	Reseeding procedures are addressed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS and in Section 4.15.5.3 f the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that are still comprised of native species.	
971	7	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	If you plant alfalfa or any other “desired” but non-native seed you will disturb pristine native prairie. You should inventory the path of the pipeline for the amount of native prairie that is currently free from non-native species. You should disclose the loss of such as an impact of building the pipeline.	Native seed mixes would be used in restoration, as recommended by local NRCS offices, although landowners would determine what seed mixes are used as discussed in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, which is Appendix B of the EIS. Native grasslands were identified along the proposed Project route and impacts to high-quality native grasslands are identified in Table 3.5.5-3.
971	8	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	You should disclose the plans to control weeds, and invasive not desired plant species that grow along the line of disturbance.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
971	9	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	Please discuss any possibility the pipeline construction will help spread Emerald Ash Borer.	The current distribution of the Emeralds Ash Borer (<i>Argrilus planipennis</i>) is east of the Keystone XL proposed Project (See http://www.emeraldashborer.info/index.cfm). Keystone does not plan to plant or transport ash trees. Canadian provinces and U.S. states with infestations have quarantines to prevent infested ash firewood, logs or nursery trees from being transported. Construction of the Keystone XL proposed Project would not contribute to the spread of the Emerald Ash Borer.
971	10	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society	Please discuss the closeness of pump stations or other places that make noise, to cemeteries, and any other places of outdoor worship; especially consider sacred places of Native Americans.	Section 3.11 describes the impacts of the project to cultural resources including places of religious and cultural significance. Extensive consultation with Native American groups has been performed to take these impacts into account.
975	1	Hilding	Nancy		The “purpose and need” should not be written to be so narrow as to only allow the Secretary of State to choose the pipeline. The “purpose and need” should be broad -- such as being an need to increase energy supplies in the USA. It should not be written to guarantee the Keystone XL pipeline is the only way to accomplish the “purpose and need”. To do so is to violate NEPA and the CEQ regulations that implement it.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses commentor concerns that the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS is “too narrow.” Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
975	2	Hilding	Nancy		The Range of alternatives is not large enough as the only place there is an alternate route is in Montana. For “action alternatives”, other routes should be available along the entire pipeline, especially in places where conflicts or problems exist.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, and Section 4.3 of the EIS identifies reasonable alternatives to the proposed route, including potential alternative routes outside of Montana. However, most alternatives on the northern end of the route initiate near Morgan, Montana, the point where the Canadian portion of the Keystone XL pipeline would meet the U.S./Canada border. The route of the Canadian portion of the Project has been approved and terminates near Morgan.
975	3	Hilding	Nancy		There should be alternative places for pumping stations and support communities.	As noted in Section 4.5 of the EIS, the locations of pump stations are in part determined by the engineered hydraulics of the pipeline system. Once Keystone determined the range of distances along the proposed route where each pump station could be placed, it attempted to site the stations at locations along that distance that would avoid or minimize impacts.
975	4	Hilding	Nancy		The pipeline should clearly disclose the chemicals that will be	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					added to the oil so it will flow. It should clearly disclose the impacts of such chemicals on the environment if they spill.	the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Canadian crude oil is similar to heavy crude oils currently being transported by pipeline and refined in the U.S. The composition of the oil that would be transported is addressed in Section 3.13.5.1. Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 address the potential impacts if there is a spill of oil from the proposed proposed Project based on the composition of the oil transported.
975	5	Hilding	Nancy		The DEIS should not just look at state and federal listed T & E species, it should look at any species the Federal agencies have identified as species of regional concern. Federal agencies such as the Forest Service can have lists that are different from States or the USFWS.	The EIS addresses species noted during scoping and consultations with state and federal agencies.
975	6	Hilding	Nancy		Fragmentation impacts should be clearly disclosed.	Fragmentation impacts are discussed in Section 3.6.2. of the EIS.
975	7	Hilding	Nancy		The DEIS should clearly disclose the impacts to local roads from the traffic of building the pipeline.	Section 3.10.3 of the EIS addresses traffic impacts due to construction of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project.
975	8	Hilding	Nancy		The DEIS should clearly indicate how adequate the bonding is to insure pipeline owners clean up of leaks and messes. It should provide discussion of how the owner's of the pipeline will be policed by the government to be sure the owners are doing their job correctly. We have the oil leak mess in the Caribbean as an example of something to worry about	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1550	16	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	Being sent a letter telling me that I can go to the Internet to download this huge document does not work for people with dial-up.	Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS.
1550	18	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	I'm glad you sent a CD, DEIS copy to the people along the pipeline, but you didn't send it to us, an environmental group that sent in substantive comments. So I think there's a problem with distribution and access to the CDs. I personally find that going to the library to look at these huge documents doesn't really work because the documents are so huge.	Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS.
1550	20	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	[is there] going to be another agency besides the Secretary of State who has to sign the ROD or is it only the Secretary of State who's signing the ROD. ...not sure how frequently you do NEPA documents and what your level of skill is with NEPA, so I think it would be very good if you have one of these agencies who does NEPA on a regular basis also signing this document....I would very much like for Natural Resources, and environmental protection sort of entity to also	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sign the ROD.	
1550	21	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	Would like clarification on whether or not it's a third party EIS.	Comment acknowledged. DOS was assisted in preparation of the EIS by a third-party contractor.
1550	22	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	We're concerned about leaks from the pipeline, needless to say, how monitoring of leaks should be done. And also, how are you going to stop to fix a pipeline all the way from Canada down to New Orleans, you know as soon as it stops leaking, do you just stop the whole pipeline to insert a piece of pipe you know in multiple places from Canada to New Orleans. I think it's going to Louisiana. So how do you stop it to insert a new piece of pipe and what happens then.	The pipeline would extend from the U.S. Canada border in Montana to the Port Arthur area with a lateral to east of Houston. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the methods for detecting leaks and stopping the flow of oil when they are detected. If a section of pipe requires replacement, the flow of oil in the pipeline would be stopped, the pipeline would be purged to the extent possible, and the damaged section excavated and replaced. The pipeline would remain shut down until the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration or the delegated state agency has reviewed the repair and testing to determine that it is safe to re-start the flow of oil.
1550	23	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	concerned about siting near the special places that are of cultural significance. [church or cemetery]	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes.
1550	24	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	We're concerned about the thing crossing wild areas that might qualify for wilderness.	The proposed Project would not cross any federal or state Wilderness or areas identified for consideration as Wilderness. Areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System are currently not designated in the vicinity of the proposed route. The closest area identified was Big Slough Wilderness Area in Houston County, Texas which is approximately 11 miles from nearest point along the proposed route (see U.S. Geologic Survey 2009. National wilderness Preservation system of the United States. Available online at: http://nationalatlas.gov/mld/wildrnp.html). Further, no foreseeable wilderness areas have been identified near the proposed Project. The most recent legislation designating two million additional acres, the Omnibus Public Lands Act in March 2009, does not include any areas in any state the proposed Project would cross and no states the proposed Project would cross have wilderness area programs (C.P. Dawson and P. Thorndike. 2002. State-Designated Wilderness Programs in the United States. International Journal of Wilderness 8(3):21-26).
1550	25	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	We're concerned about fragmentation because we think roads go along the pipeline, and Chas raised a fragmentation issue. We're concerned about the waters that it crosses, both ground and surface water.	There would not be an access road along the length of the proposed Project. Areas used for temporary access roads during construction would be restored and few permanent access roads to aboveground facilities (pump stations and valve station) would be constructed. Potential impacts associated with habitat fragmentation are addressed in Section 3.6 of the EIS.
1550	26	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South	And somebody else raised the concern about adequate monitoring and baseline data on the streams in the state, loss of streams if they have too small a flow or if they're intermittent. The DNR has no baseline data on those streams.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Dakota	They do not get monitored, so to what degree are the streams that you're crossing even recognized and monitored and watched over from DNR. So if you don't have your baseline data, then you'll never know what your impacts are because you don't know what the status quo is before you start doing it. And so, of course, we're concerned about crossing the high water table areas and streams and water bodies and wetlands.	
1550	27	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	We're also concerned about noxious weed invasion and evasive plant invasions. You're going to have this nice long corridor that's going to bring plants in that may not be wanted, and you may be crossing areas that are kind of virgin with respect to the native plant communities.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Keystone will develop and implement weed control plans which includes identification of weed sources identified along the ROW that includes additional specific descriptions of methods for containment and control as part of its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, which is in Appendix B of the EIS.
1550	28	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	We're concerned about noise. You should be discussing that, particularly at your pumping stations. What's the impact from sounds?	Consolidated Response NOI-1 and Section 3.12.2 of the EIS address issues related to noise from pump stations.
1550	31	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	we're concerned about social impacts. We think that you're going to be creating temporary cities along the line to house workers. So we're concerned about how those would be done and we're concerned about the temporary cities impact on the local economy, boom and bust. We're also concerned about whether that creates a nice development opportunity for these rural areas. Could some of that facility be kept to be turned into housing, a campground?	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts, including impacts associated with the presence of construction workers. Section 2.2.7.4 of the EIS describes the work camps proposed by Keystone, including plans for decommissioning the camps.
35	1	Hilding	Nancy		If the bills for cost of the DEIS are sent to Keystone, you should ask for additional dollars to send a CD for all persons who submitted substantial comments in scoping. The decision about not sending CDs is a cost saving choice - you save Keystone money. It reduces public access to document in rural areas with dial up internet connections to depend on downloading documents from internet.	The sign-in sheets at the public scoping meetings included an option to request for a CD of the draft EIS. CDs of the DEIS were sent to everyone who requested it.
1550	16	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	Being sent a letter telling me that I can go to the Internet to download this huge document does not work for people with dial-up.	The sign-in sheets at the public scoping meetings included an option to request for a CD of the draft EIS. CDs of the DEIS were sent to everyone who requested it.
1550	18	Hilding	Nancy	Prairie Hills Audubon Society of western South Dakota	I'm glad you sent a CD, DEIS copy to the people along the pipeline, but you didn't send it to us, an environmental group that sent in substantive comments. So I think there's a problem with distribution and access to the CDs. I personally find that going to the library to look at these huge documents doesn't really work because the documents are so huge.	CDs of the DEIS were sent to everyone who requested it. The CD mailing list included two different addresses for Nancy Hilding.
869	1	Hildreth	Eleanor	Houston Climate	Because of new EPA regulations, the EIS for Keystone XL should report on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of tar	As noted in Section 3.12. 1.1, EPA did not include the crude oil transportation segment of the petroleum and natural gas

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Protection Alliance	sands.... Greenhouse gas emissions enabled by the Keystone XL pipeline should be included in the EIS because EPA rule 40 CFR Part 98, effective December 29, 2009, requires reporting of GHG emissions from suppliers of fossil fuels and from facilities that emit more than 25,000 tons of GHGs per year. www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgrulemaking.html Because the proposed Keystone XL pipeline would supply fuel to refineries and because the amount is huge, it falls under this rule....The reported impact on our climate should include: - - GHGs from pipeline operations. --GHGs that will result from burning the fuel carried by the pipeline. --GHGs emitted in Canada from extraction of the tar sands oil carried by the pipeline. Without economic transport to market, that fossil fuel would not be extracted....Like coal, tar sands are new investments in dirty energy infrastructure. But the GHG emissions from tar sands are much higher than coal per unit of energy produced...	industry in its rulemaking for GHG reporting due in part to its small contribution to total petroleum and natural gas fugitive emissions (accounting for much less than 1 percent). The responsibility for reporting was placed on the processing plants and refineries. Consequently, the proposed Project would not trigger GHG reporting requirements.
1544	111	Hildreth	Eleanor		Concern about the increase in hurricanes due to climate change and Houston's vulnerability to hurricane damage.	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
1544	112	Hildreth	Eleanor		Concern about severe weather such as torrential rains and drought associated with climate change increasing in Texas.	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
1544	113	Hildreth	Eleanor		Concern about rising sea level due to climate change.	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
1544	114	Hildreth	Eleanor		Concern about rising insurance rates due to climate change.	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
1544	116	Hildreth	Eleanor		I would like the DEIS to address the impacts of global warming and greenhouse gases that will be enabled by this pipeline.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
606	1	Hill	Jeffrey		I have been following the reports in the Omaha World Herald about the Keystone XL pipeline and have become very concerned about the wisdom of this project. Please do the right thing and route this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
167	1	Hillestad	Robert		I oppose the pipeline in Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
45	1	Hiney	Anne		I would like to respectfully express my opposition to the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. I believe our nation should be focusing on clean energy development rather than facilitating the production of tar sands oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
173	1	Hite	William	United Association	On behalf of the 350,000 members of the United Association, I am writing to request your strong support for the Keystone KXL Pipeline project being developed by TransCanada, Inc. As discussed below, there are specific regulatory actions pending before your Administration which we request	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					expeditious review and approval.	
173	2	Hite	William	United Association	Keystone KXL is a major \$12 billion economic stimulus and investment project that will substantially expand U.S. underground pipeline infrastructure and capacity by constructing a safe and reliable transmission facility for transporting crude oil from Canada through the U.S. Midwest and to our Gulf Coast refineries. This initiative not only fulfills sound U.S. energy policy goals, but will spur robust employment opportunities for American workers in the construction industry, as well as related industries.	Comment acknowledged.
173	4	Hite	William	United Association	Of equal importance, the Keystone KXL project will serve as a major engine for future job growth and help put Americans back to work. Mr. President, as you know, the alarming fact is that unemployment in the U.S. construction industry is now over 20 percent. Our industry has literally millions of people looking for work and far too many losing their homes and facing other severe hardships.	Comment acknowledged.
173	5	Hite	William	United Association	Keystone KXL alone will create some 10,000 critically-needed jobs for building trades workers. It is also estimated this project will generate over 340,000 additional U. S. jobs between 2011 and 2015 in other affected industries, including manufacturing and service industries. A substantial number of these jobs will be created because the pipe and pumps for this project will be made in the United States. Significantly, all of this job-creation will occur without a single dollar of federal stimulus funds.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
173	6	Hite	William	United Association	Moreover, many state and local governments stand to benefit since they will collect substantial tax revenues generated by this initiative {over \$100 million in property tax alone, plus sales, fuel and other taxes}. Local communities will benefit as well from new business and employment opportunities that emerge as this nearly 2,000-mile pipeline unfolds across the country.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
173	7	Hite	William	United Association	Keystone KXL is also a well-planned project. TransCanada currently manages more than 35,000 miles of oil and natural gas pipeline in the U.S. and it has done an exemplary job of planning and organizing this project. Long-term transportation contracts are already in place, as are numerous supply contracts with U.S. equipment manufacturers. A great deal of the regulatory work has already been completed as key approvals have been issued from the Canadian government; other approvals have been secured or are expected shortly from state governments in South Dakota and Montana. Additional points regarding the status and positive impact of the Keystone KXL Project are set forth in the attached briefing document.	Comment acknowledged.
173	8	Hite	William	United Association	We understand that substantial progress has been made with respect to each of these actions already and respectfully request the continued support and assistance of your administration to finalize these matters and, if at all possible, expedite them for the reasons set forth above. In sum, please know that the United Association stands firmly behind TransCanada and the Keystone KXL project. We believe this	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					project exemplifies the commitments we share with your Administration of promoting energy independence, putting people back to work, and helping our country get on the road to economic recovery.	
173	10	Hite	William	United Association	The Keystone KXL pipeline is an enormous \$12 billion economic stimulus project that will create approximately 6,000 high-wage construction jobs in 2011-2012 and over the course of several years will generate over 340,00 additional jobs in manufacturing and service sectors.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
173	13	Hite	William	United Association	This project offers billions of privately-funded economic stimulus dollars and will produce substantial future tax revenues for states and communities along the pipeline route.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
173	15	Hite	William	United Association	Oil sands account for more than 170 billion barrels of oil and represent 97 percent of that vast reserve. Canada's oil sands have a crude oil supply potential of more than 100 years.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
173	16	Hite	William	United Association	Long term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil-producing regions.	Comment acknowledged.
173	19	Hite	William	United Association	The Keystone Pipeline is an enormous economic stimulus project that represents billions of dollars in capital investment, pays millions in tax revenue for state and local government, and creates thousands of jobs. The construction of Keystone KXL will create nearly 10,000 construction jobs in 2011-2012. The Canadian Energy Research Institute also found that the economic impact of oil sands development is expected to lead to the creation of more than 342,000 new U.S. jobs between 2011 and 2015. During construction, Keystone KXL will generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), and 118,935 person years of employment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
173	20	Hite	William	United Association	During construction, Keystone KXL will generate \$486.36 million tax revenue for state governments and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1558	64	Hjorth	Doug		It's a really big concern to me, because as far as aerial spraying on our dry land, they hardly irrigate the land because of all the power lines. This really devalues the land.	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values.
339	1	Hlava	Teri		I am deeply concerned about the Ogallala High Plains Aquifer as it relates to the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline. I understand the last date to comment to you about this before the "hearing" is June 14, 2010. Here is basically why I am troubled, having studied water in Nebraska for many years. Few Americans are aware that under the soil of the high plains of the central United States-- Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas -- lies one of our greatest treasures. the Ogallala, or High Plains Aquifer, ten million years old, is the largest aquifer in the United States and one of the largest in the world, encompassing an area of 174,050 square miles, with about the same amount of water as Lake Erie. This is	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>pure, potable water. TransCanada Keystone XL plans a pipeline route carrying tar sands oil, and expected to go 1,980 miles from Alberta through Nebraska and other Great Plains states to the U.S. Gulf Coast. This route brings the potential for contamination to aquifers on which we all will depend. In Nebraska, the route runs directly through the grass-stabilized dunes of the Nebraska Sand Hills that sit atop the Ogallala Aquifer. The topsoil so shallow that most of the area has never been plowed. In the spring, the meadows between the hills are dotted with shallow lakes formed by the groundwater that is never far from the surface. Those making comparisons between the Gulf oil spill and tar sands oil imply that pipelines overland are safe – and that leaks are easily remedied. But the aquifer would quickly absorb any leaks like a sponge, contaminating the drinking water and agricultural irrigation waters in America's heartland from South Dakota to Texas. The newer tar sands pipelines are all high-pressure pipelines meant to transport corrosive and dirty bitumen. Yet the companies have all asked for waivers of safety standards that allow them to use less steel to save costs. To save their costs – but increase the cost to this fragile and critically important environment. The pipeline is planned to be 3 feet in diameter, buries 4 feet deep. A farmer said, "In the fall and spring of the year we've got groundwater that comes up and fills the ditches along roadways with water. Those ditches," he said, "aren't 4 feet deep." It is estimated that by the end of this century the world will not have enough freshwater to meet our needs, The largest water need is for food production – more than 75 percent of all freshwater use is for agriculture. The highly productive agricultural lands of the plains, irrigated with water from the High Plains Aquifer, are a critical piece in feeding the world. Protecting the aquifer from potential contamination is of concern not to the Great Plains alone, but to all of us, everywhere. TransCanada Keystone XL obviously has chosen the shortest and most direct route from Alberta to the Gulf – above the High Plains Aquifer. If there must be a pipeline, why can't a route be found that does not endanger this critically important resource?</p>	
598	1	Hockman	Marilyn		<p>The first Keystone Pipeline project went through my farm by Dochester, Nebraska and I was not happy to have it go through my land. We are also on the Ogallala Aquifer but our soil is different than the Sandhills. I think that is very dangerous to the water in our state to have it go through the Sandhills. If that would leak it could ruin the water for our state and that is a precious asset.</p>	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
285	1	Hodges	Janice		<p>I do not want the pipeline to go through the Ogallala Aquifer. We have great water and do not need anything to jeopardize that.</p>	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
369	2	Hodges	Christine		<p>However, the Sandhills is the worst place this could occur. The porous nature of the soil and its proximity to Ogallala Aquifer would make it hard to contain any spill quickly enough to prevent pollution to the water supply. Why not locate the pipeline on a different route? Clay soils are abundant in other areas of Nebraska and would provide a safer, much less</p>	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					permeable base.	
1421	1	Hoeven	John	Governor of North Dakota	I am writing to express my support for TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline, and to urge that the Department of State continue its permitting process for this energy infrastructure project	Comment acknowledged.
1421	3	Hoeven	John	Governor of North Dakota	KXL is important for America's domestic energy security. It will also facilitate the ongoing development of the Bakken and Three Forks formations within the Williston Basin here in North Dakota.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the proposed Project in Montana.
1552	36	Hoff	Dena		I would like to know why the on-ramp is not addressed in the EIS and whether plans for the on-ramp have been canceled. If it is going to happen, it needs to be analyzed. If not, the Governor should have notified the communities that are going to be impacted economically by the pipeline going through or not.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1552	37	Hoff	Dena		The EIS should use language that's very specific; avoiding words like 'several' or 'may'. We don't need speculative language, we need specifics so that we know what's going to happen.	Many of the potential impacts identified in the EIS are just that -- impacts that may, or may not, occur depending on specific situations at the time of construction, operation, maintenance, and inspection of the proposed Project. In those cases a qualifier is used with the description of the potential impact. Where impacts would clearly occur, such as short-term impacts to crops or rangeland due to construction through those areas, the EIS states what the impact would be.
1552	38	Hoff	Dena		Taxpayers and landowners alike need to know if they are going to be burdened with any kind of cleanup or impacts caused by cost-cutting measures in the building of this pipeline.	If the comment regarding "cost-cutting measures" is in reference to Keystone's application for a Special Permit, Keystone has withdrawn its application for the permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1552	39	Hoff	Dena		As an irrigated farmer, I was really disappointed in the section addressing the impacts. It was woefully inadequate and should be redone.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
1552	40	Hoff	Dena		You need to be looking at all the very different soil types and they need to be studied for impacts.	See Section 3.2 of the EIS for a discussion of the potential impacts to due to construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1552	41	Hoff	Dena		The idea that the damage done to irrigated land will fix itself in a year is absolutely ridiculous, and it's an insult to anybody who has irrigated land.	Consolidated Response FRM-2 describes potential impacts to irrigated crops and Keystone's responsibilities to compensate for damage to these crops. The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1552	42	Hoff	Dena		Why does a foreign country get the right to eminent domains, and why should that trump property rights of residents?	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. If easement negotiations with landowners are not successful, Keystone would initiate eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response EAS-2 also addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
1552	44	Hoff	Dena		Who bears responsibility for rusting, leaking pipes?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1305	1	HOFFA	JAMES	INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS	I am writing on behalf of 1.4 million Teamster members in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline project being developed by TransCanada, Inc. There can be no doubt that this project is in the national interest and should go forward as quickly as possible. The Keystone project will construct a 1,980-mile, 36-inch crude oil pipeline beginning at Hardisty, Alberta and extending southeast through Saskatchewan, Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska. This \$12 billion economic stimulus and investment will substantially expand the underground pipeline infrastructure in the United States, allowing for the transportation of crude oil from Canada to Gulf Coast refineries in the U.S.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1305	2	HOFFA	JAMES	INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS	It has been estimated that construction of the pipeline, which is scheduled to take place from 2011 to 2012, will create 10,000 construction jobs alone. With the unemployment rate in construction hovering near 20%, these jobs are critically needed by the millions of workers facing eviction and other hardships due to lack of work. In addition, over 340,000 additional U.S. jobs will be generated between 2011 and 2015 in related manufacturing and service industries as a result of the pipeline. The funds generating this job creation will come entirely from the private sector.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1305	3	HOFFA	JAMES	INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS	However, state and local governments will collect substantial tax revenues as a result of the project. It has been estimated that property tax collection alone will exceed \$100 million and this does not include revenue generated by increased sales, fuel and other taxes.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1305	5	HOFFA	JAMES	INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS	While this energy is badly needed to help our nation's economic recovery, the draft environmental impact statement recently issued in connection with the project states that the pipeline will have limited adverse environmental impact during construction. For this reason, I urge that a finding be made that the pipeline is in the national interest and that the necessary environmental review be completed as quickly as practical so that the Presidential Permit can be issued as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
693	1	Hoffman	Kristin		Upon learning about the proposed TransCanada XL Pipeline that is to cross Nebraska OVER the Ogallala Aquifer I have many concerns. 1) Tar sand oil is very dirty and pollutes, exponentially, through every step of it's production.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
693	2	Hoffman	Kristin		Burying the pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills and over our largest aquifer is a threat to the entire population and ecosystems in our state. Our water is our lifeblood! It is more important than oil! It's not a matter of if the pipe will leak, but when, where and how much!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
693	3	Hoffman	Kristin		I would hope my government, that I elected, would protect Nebraska and all other proposed sacrificed states from this pipeline. At the very least, rigorous environmental research	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					needs to be done.	Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
738	1	Hoffman	Scott		The proposed new pipeline path crosses some of the most unique and fragile ecosystems in the world. These must be protected at all cost.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
738	2	Hoffman	Scott		The proposed new pipeline path crosses the largest underground aquifer in the country. These must be protected at all cost.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1179	3	Hollenbeck	John		Now we want to bring a pipeline from Canada to Texas, over the most precious natural water supply this nation has.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1179	5	Hollenbeck	John		Cost [of re-routing pipeline further west] should not be an issue.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area. .
1287	1	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	I write in support of Trans Canada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1287	5	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
1287	6	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1287	8	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1287	9	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1287	10	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	Local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1287	11	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Comment acknowledged.
1287	12	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	I urge the granting of the permit.	Comment acknowledged.
1288	1	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
1288	3	Holley	Pat	Cameron International	Construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1288	5	Holley	Pat	Cameron	The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				International	proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.	
183	1	hollowwood@jun-o.com			I do not understand how anyone could even consider running an oil pipeline through the nation's largest clean water aquifer, and several rivers in the Nebraska Sandhills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
183	3	hollowwood@jun-o.com			In todays paper was a write up about "a leaked pipeline caused oil to spill into Salt Lake City creek, coating geese and ducks". The fact that it happened there, shows that there are no guarantees that it would not happen in Nebraska. Every summer during the dry spell we are all asked to conserve water, to value out clean water supply by not dumping chemicals down the gutters etc.....you need to make the wise decision to do the same to protect our clean water supply and not allow that pipeline anywhere near the Nebraska rivers and aquifer. Do not let the oil companies control our water source! Keep our water clean! No pipeline in these areas!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
64	1	Holman	Dale		We do not need the Keystone XL pipeline. The impact on the environment would be awful. There are enough problems with the enviroment right now without adding more to it. We DO NOT need the pipeline.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that response, the proposed Project would not result in any significant environmental impacts.
410	1	Holmes	Zoe		I grew up in Southeastern Nebraska. Nebraska is a prairie, which means it is grassy, vast, and flat. It is also shockingly beautiful and most of that beauty comes from the fact that our native grasses, plants, and wildlife have water. Their water comes from the Ogallala Aquifer, which is one of the world's largest aquifers. It feeds eight states, but the majority rests in Nebraska. The proposed pipeline would cut right next to the aquifer--right next to Nebraska, eight states, and one of America's greatest resources. Underground, a leak could go undetected for days, meaning the leak could kill our pure water--and we'd have no way of knowing. It would poison our state. The disaster happening right now on the Gulf shows how precarious and how dangerous pipelines can be. It also shows us the value of water. Water, clean pure water, is already a precious resource. It will, with pollution, only become more precious. The proposed pipeline doesn't just potentially damage my state now--it potentially destroys a resource that America will need 10, 20, 50 years from now for a resource (crude oil) that IS replaceable. Water is finite. Ways to power machines are not. When I voted for this administration, I voted for people that I thought would make good, long-term decisions, whether or not they were popular. For the sake of my home state, for the sake of America's water, I hope I didn't choose poorly.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1422	1	Holmes	Carl	Kansas House of Representatives	I write to express my support for the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline ...	Comment acknowledged.
1422	2	Holmes	Carl	Kansas House of Representatives	I agree with the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. I encourage the Department of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					State to reach a final, logical conclusion reached in the DEIS that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation".	
1422	5	Holmes	Carl	Kansas House of Representatives	Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production.	Comment acknowledged.
262	1	Holt	David	Consumer Energy Alliance	Please find enclosed approximately 6 comment letters generated by Consumer Energy Alliance and other interested stakeholders. Each of these letters highlights support for the Keystone XL Draft Environmental Impact Statement.	Comment acknowledged.
262	2	Holt	David	Consumer Energy Alliance	On behalf of Consumer Energy Alliance (CEA), I appreciate the opportunity to submit the following comments to the State Department regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Keystone XL pipeline project, which concluded that the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
262	4	Holt	David	Consumer Energy Alliance	As discussed in the DEIS, the evaluation studied the project's potential impact on a number of environmental matters. CEA appreciates the efforts by the State Department to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of the Keystone project and agrees with the Agency's findings that the proposed project "would result in limited adverse environmental impacts during both the construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
262	5	Holt	David	Consumer Energy Alliance	Upon completion, the proposed project will consist of three new pipelines that will span approximately 1,380 miles across the United States from Canada, which will carry about 700,000 barrels of crude per day initially, eventually increasing to 900,000 barrels. These secure energy supplies from the proposed pipeline will strengthen America's energy and economic security, as well as creating hundreds of high-paying, family-supporting jobs along the way.	Comment acknowledged.
250	1	Holzer	Jane	Montana Salinity Control Association	Montana Salinity Control Association (MSCA) is a technical service program that is a satellite on Montana's conservation districts with the express purpose to remediate saline soil and water resources. MSCA has conducted a shallow ground water investigation in portions of Section 23, 24, 25 Township 35 North Range 33 East, which coincides with the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. MSCA has made recommendations to the landowner (Rodney Reitan), but the reclamation project is only in the beginning stages of long-term (ten years) land-use change to resolve the salinity problems. Plowing a pipeline through the saline site would disturb the ground water reclamation.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities.
250	2	Holzer	Jane	Montana Salinity Control Association	There are numerous saline areas covering well over 30 acres within the investigated area with an elevated saline ground water table that you should be aware of that would complicate the installation and maintenance of the Keystone pipeline. The saline areas are adjacent to the county road and out in the fields. See the accompanying map for saline area locations. The upper 2-6 feet of soil profile is sandy clay loam over clay	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In additions to its regulations in 49 CFR Parts 194 and 195, PHMSA developed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and clay loam. The chemistry of the saline water is sodium and magnesium sulfate that is corrosive to some materials. The areas with a white salt crust have an elevated water table within 3-5 feet from the soil surface. If it is possible to route the pipeline away from these saline areas, it would be beneficial to the local soil and water resource and the pipeline installation. For further information on salinity issues for this site or in general, please contact the MSCA office at (406) 278-3071. MSCA has projects through the proposed pipeline route.	57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement and to incorporate into its manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies that is required by 49 CFR 195.402. These regulations and Special Conditions specify pipeline material and qualification standards, design requirements, measures to protect the pipeline from internal and external corrosion, measures to monitor and inspect for corrosion, and requirements to replace sections of pipe if specified levels of corrosion are detected. The pipe would be coated to withstand corrosion and a cathodic protection system would be installed to minimize external corrosion.
185	1	Honey	Maureen		Here in Nebraska we are outraged that Keystone intends to build a pipeline RIGHT THROUGH the largest freshwater aquifer in the United States. Pipelines inevitably break down and there is no outlet from an aquifer. The oil and sand tar will stay there forever and will forever pollute one of our greatest resources, used for irrigation and human water supplies as well. I don't understand how the EPA can approve this project. We'll be watching to see what you do.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
641	1	Honnen	Elizabeth		We must protect the Ogallala Aquifer. Please keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1085	1	Honnen	Dean&Beth		Please do not allow the Keystone pipeline to run through the Nebraska Sandhills. We must protect the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1145	1	Hood	David		I fear the pipeline because of the possible damage it could cause. It's bad enough on ocean water where it can be skimmed off the top. But in the massive water supply in Nebraska which is underground it can't be skimmed off.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project.
692	1	Hopp	Gerald		Despite all precautions presented in arguments about public and environmental safety protocols, this pipeline should not be allowed any type of construction access. This is of particular reference to the groundwater pool in the Ogallala Aquifer. It is too great a resource to shoulder this risk. Please resist the powers of any Canadian or United States interest groups to allow this pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1284	2	Hopstad	Floyd		I signed up with the Northern Plains Resource Council in hopes that by joining forces, we might together, draw attention to numerous issues and concerns that would probably be ignored otherwise. But, from my standpoint, this is all crazy.	Comment acknowledged.
1284	3	Hopstad	Floyd		On doing a little research this morning. I punched in "Enbridge" and found out that at least that 50 year old pipeline was 'above ground', making it possible to monitor spills and leaks. Putting a pipeline 7 feet deep in the ground with a "permanent easement" attached to a EIS is no solution!	Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
1284	4	Hopstad	Floyd		What is one of the first things they requested? They want to use inferior pipe in places they refer to as "low consequence areas".	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
561	1	Horner	Mo		Routing an oil pipeline over the Nebraska Sandhills above the Ogallala Aquifer is a very poor idea. Where is the wisdom to understand this needs to be rerouted over safer land? This is the water supply for millions of citizens of the Great Plains. Someone, please stop this. Now.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
768	1	Horner	Jennnifer		No Keystone pipeline across Nebraska's Sandhills. This is a delicate ecosystem that should be protected.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
768	3	Horner	Jennnifer		This sounds like a terrible idea.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
376	1	Hosch	Jacqueline		My husband is a St. Paul Local #455 Pipefitter. He has worked most of his 25 year career at the two oil refineries in the Twin Cities. Flint Hills Resources is ranked as one of the Nation's least polluting oil refineries, in spite of the fact that they refine Canadian crude.	Comment acknowledged.
376	2	Hosch	Jacqueline		Please support the continued and expanded use of Canadian crude; it will create much needed jobs right here in America.	Comment acknowledged.
376	3	Hosch	Jacqueline		If we focus our efforts on updating oil refineries to handle the Canadian crude in an environmentally friendly way, as Flint Hills has done, we will boost our own economy, while at the same time clean-up the environment. Banning the importing of it, as legislatures in Minnesota have proposed, will not create less pollution filtering down from Canada, as China will be more than happy to oblige in our lack of interest.	Comment acknowledged.
376	4	Hosch	Jacqueline		I would like to express my support for the U.S. Department of State's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Keystone XL pipeline project, which concluded that the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
376	5	Hosch	Jacqueline		As discussed in the DEIS, the evaluation studied the project's potential impact on a number of environmental matters. I appreciate the efforts by the State Department to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of the Keystone project and agree with the Agency's findings that the proposed project would result in limited adverse environmental impacts during both the construction and operation.	Comment acknowledged.
376	6	Hosch	Jacqueline		Upon completion, the proposed project will consist of three new pipelines that will span approximately 1,380 miles across the United States from Canada, which will carry about 700,000 barrels of crude per day initially...These secure energy supplies from the proposed pipeline will strengthen America's	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					energy and economic security, as well as creating hundreds of high-paying, family-supporting jobs along the way.	
376	7	Hosch	Jacqueline		Since the U.S. imported 1.5 million barrels of oil daily from the Canadian oil sands last year and that number is expected to climb to 4.3 million barrels a day over the next two decades, I ask the federal government to consider the benefits of projects like the Keystone XL.	Comment acknowledged.
376	8	Hosch	Jacqueline		Clearly they can improve America's future by securing additional energy supplies so we will no longer be forced to import resources from people and places around the world whose strategic interests don't always align with our own. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through future projects, such as the Keystone pipeline, is clearly a national priority that can be completed with minimal environmental impacts. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
706	2	Hotovy	Emily	Sierra Club	There isn't a way to save the aquifer if a leak should happen.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
706	3	Hotovy	Emily	Sierra Club	This can NOT be allowed to happen...Step up, say no to Big Oil and say yes to saving our environment and our economy....it's a horrible idea overall.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
706	4	Hotovy	Emily	Sierra Club	Not only does it hurt our economy, ...	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
706	5	Hotovy	Emily	Sierra Club	Not only does it hurt our delicate ecosystem in the Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
706	6	Hotovy	Emily	Sierra Club	Not only does it...creates all kinds of safety concerns surrounding it, ...	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
706	7	Hotovy	Emily	Sierra Club	With whats going on in the Gulf right now this is NOT the kind of PR nightmare that Nebraskans need.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
706	7	Hotovy	Emily	Sierra Club	With whats going on in the Gulf right now this is NOT the kind of PR nightmare that Nebraskans need.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
959	1	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The proposed pipeline raises some very important issues for the future direction of America's energy and climate policy, the impact of the project on migratory birds that would be harmed by the associated tar sands oil development in Canada, and the risk to natural resources in Nebraska. The Nebraska Wildlife Federation does not believe the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) adequately addresses these issues.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 also addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
959	2	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The Nebraska Wildlife Federation does not believe the project as currently conceived is one that meets proper environmental tests of law, and does not believe building of the pipeline as conceived would be in the national interest of the United States of America.	Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses the need for a supplemental DEIS. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
959	3	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	In the DEIS, Table 3.3.1-2 shows over 100 miles of pipeline route in Nebraska where groundwater is less than 50 feet from surface. In addition, floodplains and flowing rivers would be expected to have groundwater less than 50 feet from surface. Sandhills ranchers often tell of hitting groundwater when digging holes for fence posts. The Ogallala Aquifer underlies the Sandhills, and is fed by rainfall that moves through its porous soils. The Ogallala Aquifer stretches south through the Great Plains to Texas, and serves as a key underground water source for irrigation, industry and drinking water throughout that area. Should the pipeline leak or break in the segments where aquifers are close to the surface, the result would be contamination of a portion of the aquifer. Given the difficulty of cleaning up groundwater, the best-case response could be simply containing the spill and monitoring the resulting plume.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
959	4	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	We were unable to find in the DEIS information on the specific gravity of the fluids moving through the pipeline, including the chemicals to be used to improve the flow of the oil. Experts we have consulted with caution that the oil is not akin to light oil that would float to the surface when exposed to water. In the event of a pipeline break or leak, the oil and its constituent chemicals could mix in with and contaminate groundwater, and would almost certainly contaminate rivers, wetlands or other surface water should the spill occur in proximity to those resources.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 and Section 3.13.5 address the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is a homogeneous mixture that is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. The specific gravity of the crude is less than that of fresh water and would float on water. If a spill were to occur and reach groundwater or surface water, the oil would behave similar to other heavy crude oil and the constituents of the crude oil would not instantly separate.
959	5	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The questions raised by TransCanada's application to use thinner than standard steel and higher pressures in the Keystone XL pipeline, and allegations only now coming to light about the use of weaker or potentially defective materials in the first Keystone pipeline, heighten our concern about the risks to the Ogallala aquifer and other groundwater in Nebraska.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
959	6	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The pipeline would cut across the Nebraska Sandhills, one of the most fragile ecosystems in North America. The Sandhills is the largest sand sea in the western hemisphere. The sand dunes, now stabilized by prairie except where they have been	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's process for development of construction and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					disturbed, were formed by wind-blown sand. Some of the dune formations are several hundred feet deep. The fragile nature of the Sandhills can be seen from the scars on the land from the 1970's, when native range was plowed and center pivot systems installed. Decades after the irrigation systems were abandoned and the land 'restored', the impacts are still visible. The areas 'restored' are still subject to substantial wind erosion.	restoration methods within the Sand Hills and other issues are discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
959	7	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The DEIS indicates that "During Project operations, there could be risks associated with pipeline exposure due to lateral or vertical scour at water crossings during floods. " However, the DEIS does not appear to recognize that the potential for blowouts to occur in fragile, disturbed Sandhills soils also provides a significant risk of pipeline exposure. Should that happen, the pipeline would be exposed to the potential for the ground to actually blow out from under the pipeline.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
959	8	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	We appreciate that the DEIS recognizes the need for special considerations and measures to be taken in the Sandhills during construction due to the highly erodible nature of the soils. However, the risk to the Sandhills is not limited to the construction phase of the project. Once in place, the pipeline would be subject to wind erosion from blowouts, a risk that would be increased because of the disturbance of the native prairie that now stabilizes the sand dunes, and that would be disturbed during construction.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
959	9	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	As the DEIS notes, "Due to the relatively high temperature of the oil in the pipeline, increased pipeline operation temperatures may cause a very localized increase in soil temperatures and a decrease in soil moisture content. "Operation of the Project would cause slight increases in soil temperatures at the soil surface of 4 to 8° F primarily during January to May and November to December along the pipeline route in Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska.... Operation of the Project would cause increases in soil temperature 6 inches below the surface of 10 to 15 °F with the largest increases during March and April in the Steele City Segment of the Project ." While many plants, especially herbaceous annuals, would not produce root systems that would penetrate much below 6 inches, some plants, notably native prairie grasses, trees, and shrubs, have root systems penetrating well below 6 inches. Soil temperatures closer to the pipeline burial depth of 6 feet may be as much as 40° F warmer than the ambient surrounding soil temperatures.	Heat dissipation and potential impacts on native vegetation and crops are discussed in Section 3.5.5 of the EIS. The EIS was revised to add discussions of temperature effects on native prairie grasses and crops in Section 3.5.5, and additional discussions of this issue are included in Consolidated Response ENV-2. Appendix L of the EIS illustrates modeled temperature effects of the pipeline from Montana to Texas and reviews effects of increased soil temperature on native prairie grasses and crops.
959	10	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The risk to the Sandhills could be made worse by two important factors. The pipeline itself is designed to move tar sands oil at elevated temperatures designed to improve the flow of the oil. The temperature increase and loss of soil moisture could have significant impacts in the already-fragile soils of the Sandhills. The native prairie species that stabilize the Sandhills include deeply rooted prairie grasses and forbs that are adapted to the relatively arid climate of the region. The "localized increase in soil temperature" and loss of soil moisture would impact the vegetation that grows right over the pipeline. That could impair the ability of the vegetation to	Special Condition Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project including the Sand Hills and potential alterations of soil Issues related to the effect of the temperature of the oil that would be transported by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-2 and in Sections 3.2, 3.5, and 3.6 of the EIS. Appendix L of the EIS provides a model for heat dissipation and soil temperature profiles. As noted in Special Condition 15 (Appendix U of the EIS) the temperature of the oil would be the same as in most other crude oil pipelines: "Normal pump discharge temperatures should remain at or below 120°

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					continue to stabilize the soil that is intended to protect the pipeline from exposure.	Fahrenheit (°F).” Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
959	11	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	A second factor that could impact the Sandhills is climate change. According to the mid-range projections for Nebraska, the average Dec-Feb temperatures in Nebraska are expected to increase by 3° to 5° F by about 2050, while the average summer (Jun-Aug) temperatures are expected to increase by 5° to 6° F by that time. Those expected summer temperatures imply a summer climate in Nebraska similar to current summers in Oklahoma and West Texas. The result of higher temperatures, especially in the summer, would logically be reduced soil moisture, especially in the top layers of soil. In the case of the Nebraska Sandhills, that has implications for vegetative cover – and continued stabilization of the sand dunes – that have yet to be well studied. However, the potential for more substantial mobilization and movement of the sand dunes in the Sandhills in the coming decades is an important risk factor. This issue needs much further study before conclusions of “no impact” like those drawn in the DEIS can be justified.	Section 3.14.3.14 discusses the potential impacts of climate change on the proposed Project, and the proposed Project’s potential to impact climate change. Section 3.2.2.1 (Soils and Sediments) provides special provisions and measures to reduce impacts to the Sand Hills area. In addition, Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
959	12	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The DEIS cites at least 89.4 miles of pipeline impacting the Rainwater Basin, and at least 10 Rainwater Basin “wetlands of special concern or value” crossed by the project (Table 3.4.2-1). This is in addition to 37 “wetlands of special concern or value” in the Sandhills that are impacted by the project. The DEIS relies on the proposed project’s restoration activities as a basis to conclude that there will be no major impacts to wildlife. In fact, as we note below, the commitments to restoration of disturbed wetlands or other habitat to pre-construction conditions includes little detail and is very conditional. Given that lack of clear commitment, the DEIS is wrong in concluding that the pipeline’s impacts on wildlife will be minor.	Keystone has committed to follow the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS for all wetland crossings. Emergent wetlands would be restored, resulting in little permanent impacts to wetlands and wildlife habitat. Section 3.4 of the EIS was revised to state the following: “. . . restoration of wetlands in arid regions is not always successful (FERC 2004).” Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 2004. Research of Wetland Construction and Mitigation Activities for Certificated Section 7(c) Pipeline Projects. Office of Energy Projects, Washington, D.C. Available online at: < http://www.ferc.gov/legal/maj-ord-reg/land-docs/2004-wet-lands.pdf > .
959	13	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The DEIS relies for wetland mitigation largely on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permits, and equivalent state wetland permit programs, under the theory that those permits will accord an appropriate level of protection for wetlands. Unfortunately, the State of Nebraska does not have a wetland permitting program, and the Nebraska Game & Parks Commission has estimated that some two-thirds of Nebraska’s wetlands now fall outside the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers.	Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
959	14	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) protects many wetlands from degradation as “waters of the state.” It does not issue permits, but operates a consultation process whereby landowners or project sponsors can ask for a consultation on suggested mitigation for wetland impacts. The consultation typically results in a letter from the Department outlining any mitigation recommendations that, if followed, should protect the landowner from subsequent fines or penalties. The consultation is voluntary, and following the mitigation recommendations is voluntary, although the	Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Section 2.3.3.6 of the EIS for further information on wetland

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					landowner risks a fine or penalty if they fill or degrade a wetland without going through the consultation process and following the recommendations. The Department has few resources committed to the program, and few field personnel who seek out violations.	crossings. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
959	15	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	We were unable to find in the DEIS any commitment (or indication) that TransCanada will consult with the NDEQ on Nebraska wetland impacts for wetlands not under the Corps of Engineers' jurisdiction, and no commitments that it would comply with any resulting mitigation recommendations. In fact, according to the DEIS, "Wetland impacts that affect non-jurisdictional wetlands under the CWA Section 404 would not require mitigation. Given the situation and lack of effective enforcement mechanisms at the state level, we believe the State Department does not have adequate justification to believe that wildlife, water quality, and other environmental impacts from draining or damage of wetlands in Nebraska will be fully mitigated.	Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
959	16	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The DEIS also does not adequately account for the changes to wetlands that likely will occur in future years, during the useful life of the pipeline, that would make the project's impacts on wetlands even more severe. According to research by Dr. W. Carter Johnson at South Dakota State University, wetlands in the Prairie Potholes region (in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and northern Iowa and Nebraska) "would be particularly vulnerable to climate change, even if precipitation were to continue at historic levels. Only a substantial increase in precipitation would counterbalance the effects of a warmer climate." The US State Department's own analysis from 2002 echoes this concern: "Prairie potholes, which provide important habitat for ducks and other waterfowl, are likely to become much drier in a warmer climate." The DEIS does not adequately address the implications of these additional pressures on wetlands, which will make the loss, drainage or degradation of wetlands that result from the project even more important.	Potential long-term climate change related impacts to wetland are discussed in general Consolidated Response ENV-6. Keystone implemented avoidance, minimization, and mitigation for limiting impacts to wetlands from proposed Project construction. Most wetlands would be restored after construction. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
959	17	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	In Nebraska's Rainwater Basin, a critically important migratory stopover for waterfowl in the Central Flyway, impacts similar to those anticipated in the Prairie Pothole region would be expected. In fact, conservation organizations in the area are already building these anticipated impacts into their planning. Studies estimate that less than 10% of the historic Rainwater Basin wetlands have survived the draining and filling of the last century. That makes each remaining wetland extremely important. The Rainwater Basin wetlands are considered "endangered" by the Nebraska Game & Parks Commission, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service identified them as one of nine areas in the U.S. of critical concern for wetland loss.	Potential long-term climate change related impacts to wetland are discussed in general Consolidated Response ENV-6. Keystone implemented avoidance, minimization, and mitigation for limiting impacts to wetlands from proposed Project construction. Most wetlands would be restored after construction. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
959	18	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	In addition to the risks to migratory birds from potential impacts to wetlands in Nebraska (and other states) resulting from pipeline construction and operation, the project would impact migratory birds that rely on boreal forests in Canada.	Section 3.14.4 of the EIS was revised to add information concerning the assessment of impacts from oil sands development on wildlife and the boreal forest in Alberta. Consolidated Responses ENV-4 and WIL-2 address migratory birds. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
959	20	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	In considering the reasonably foreseeable impacts of the project, the pipeline itself cannot be separated from the production of tar sands oil that is proposed to be moved through the pipeline.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
959	21	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Existing capacity in current pipelines (including the original Keystone pipeline) can already handle far more than the oil production capacity in place.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
959	22	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The Keystone XL pipeline would substantially increase the capacity to transport tar sands oil from Alberta. It only makes sense as part of a strategy to substantially increase the capacity to produce oil from the tar sands region.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
959	25	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Drilling in the tar sands requires a complex network of wells, roads, and pipes in areas where drilling is taking place. Although the companies involved assert that the land is reclaimed after mining, there has not yet been any mine fully reclaimed. Forest, peatlands, and wetlands ecosystems are highly complex, and it is unlikely they will regenerate in areas filled with mine waste.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
959	26	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Mining and drilling operations in the tar sands have severe impacts on water supply and quality in Alberta. The tar sands region is rich in wetlands in the form of bogs, fens, shallow ponds, shoreline marshes, and river delta systems, such as the Peace-Athabasca Delta just downstream from the tar sands (to the north). Mining operations require dredging wetlands and taking large amounts of water from the rivers.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
959	27	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Changes to Alberta's rivers and underground reservoirs through mining operations could have profound impacts on the hundreds of thousands of birds that are dependent on the wetland habitats in the tar sands and Peace-Athabasca Delta and other parts of the Mackenzie River watershed, and that includes waterfowl and other birds that migrate across the U.S. Canada border.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
959	28	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Among the birds that are threatened by the loss of the Boreal Forest habitat are Whooping Cranes, which are protected under the Endangered Species Act and one of the rarest birds in North America.	The commenter is referring to boreal forest habitat in Canada since the proposed Project does not cross any boreal forest habitat in the U.S. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production.
959	29	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Less than 400 Whooping Cranes survive in the wild, including about 265 in the only naturally remaining migratory population which winters in and near the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the Texas Gulf Coast, and nests in and near the Wood Buffalo National Park just north of the tar sands mines.	Potential Project-related impacts and proposed conservation measures for the whooping crane are discussed in Section 3.8.1.2 and the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					The birds' primary migration route takes them through Nebraska, including critical migratory habitat along the Central Platte River in Nebraska. Birds from this population migrate over the Boreal Forest and occasionally use wetland habitat in their migrations.	
959	30	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The Whooping Cranes breeding success is jeopardized in dry years and most climate change scenarios predict more dry years within the region where they nest. Further, heavy water withdrawals for the extraction of the tar sands may eventually impact the hydrology of the area enough to reduce the water supply in the wetlands on which the Whooping Cranes depend.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS was revised to add a discussion of the environmental impacts due to oil sands development. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are also addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project, and Section 4.14 of the EIS was revised to add information on the influence of climate-change on potential Project impacts.
959	31	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Another associated risk to Whooping Cranes is the construction and operation of new power distribution lines to provide electricity to pumping stations along the pipeline. In Nebraska, this includes the construction of several new 115,000 volt power transmission lines that all appear to be within (or very near) the 100-mile wide corridor that includes most of the confirmed sitings of Whooping Cranes migrating through Nebraska. This corridor also includes the heart of the Central Flyway used by many species of migratory birds.	The potential impacts to whooping cranes from the electrical distribution lines to pump stations are discussed as a connected action in Section 3.8 and in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS, including recommended conservation measures.
959	34	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Nearly every major river system in Nebraska fails to meet federal and state water quality standards. That includes the Niobrara (impaired by bacteria), Loup (bacteria), Middle Platte (bacteria), and West Fork Big Blue (bacteria, Selenium and Dieldrin), all to be crossed by the pipeline. As the DEIS notes, Prairie Creek and the Big Blue River are impaired by low dissolved oxygen. We do not believe the pipeline construction will worsen problems like E coli bacteria, but the increased suspended solids and other construction-related pollutants that could result could provide additional stresses to waterways already impaired during construction, and after construction to the extent restoration efforts are not completely successful.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
959	35	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	With respect to Prairie Creek and the Big Blue, additional turbidity from construction on the river or upstream tributaries could contribute to making the low dissolved oxygen problems worse.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 address potential water quality impacts.
959	36	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The methods proposed in the DEIS for water body and wetland crossings are unnecessarily destructive in many instances.	Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses stream crossings, including permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2 of the EIS.
959	37	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	In addition to the perennial streams, the pipeline would cross many intermittent water bodies. In the event that these intermittent water bodies are dry or stagnant at the time of crossing, the DEIS says conventional upland cross-country construction techniques would be used. However, the pipeline would be installed with the open-cut wet crossing method if water is flowing at the time of installation. The open-cut wet crossing method is potentially more harmful to wildlife and wildlife habitat than other methods by causing the discharge of suspended solids and other pollutants into waters, many of which are already impaired. The DEIS fails to explain why commitments are not made to ensure crossings at times when a less harmful method can be used, or the likely impacts of the more harmful methods.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses permitting requirements and potential impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses stream crossings, including permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. Keystone would prefer to construct stream crossings during low flow periods, or for intermittent streams, when there is no flow. However, the timing of stream crossing will be determined by the limitations imposed in environmental permits, weather conditions, and other variables. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.
959	38	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Given the size and scope of the project, and the likelihood that contractors and equipment will be moving throughout the states involved in the project, we think it is reasonable to expect problems with respect to invasive aquatic species, both plants and critters. We recognize the DEIS calls for some efforts to reduce the likelihood of transporting invasive species from location to location (Section 3.7). For example, measures to thoroughly clean equipment in areas where zebra mussels are known to occur. However, a lack of intensive surveys means public agencies only have a rough idea of where zebra mussels and other invasive species are actually found, so measures that apply only in areas "where zebra mussels are known to occur" may not stop such transfers from occurring.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Additional description of measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species were added to Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. The measures described in these sections were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Keystone would develop and implement weed control plans which include identification of weed sources identified along the ROW and additional specific descriptions of methods for containment and control.
959	39	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife	If the project will not take preventive measures to stop invasive species from spreading except where they are known	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Federation	to be present, then there is a real risk that such species will be spread and that risk must be examined. Also, what constitutes a "thorough cleaning" is pretty subjective and apparently up to the operator of the equipment, so there are risks that such procedures may not remove all invasive species that could be contained in equipment and subsequently spread to other waterbodies.	Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
959	40	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The utmost precaution should be taken in preventing the spread of invasive species, since they are a pollutant that spreads exponentially over time, and once established, are nearly impossible to eradicate and incredibly costly to manage.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of invasive aquatic animals as described in Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. The measures described in this section were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
959	41	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Nebraska has a state-wide volunteer stream monitoring program, Adopt a Stream that could prove useful in monitoring stream crossings should the pipeline be built. Some other states also have similar programs. Nebraska's agency water quality monitoring program is small and largely dependent upon federal funds, which may or may not continue to be available in the future, so it is likely not a useful tool for monitoring potential impacts during construction or operation. However, Adopt a Stream volunteers, with appropriate on-line or in-person training, might be helpful in such stream monitoring efforts.	Comment acknowledged.
959	42	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	An EIS must consider the cumulative impacts of the proposed federal agency action together with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, including all federal and non-federal activities. As we noted above in our comments concerning migratory birds, we believe the Keystone XL pipeline project cannot be considered in isolation from the tar sands oil production in Alberta that the pipeline is designed to serve. The presence of the pipeline, once constructed, will provide capacity that will enable -- and 'sunk costs' of investment that will actually spur -- greatly expanded development of tar sands oil production.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
959	43	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	In their comments, groups like the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) have made important arguments about the likely impact of the project in increasing greenhouse gas emissions. We believe those arguments are sound, and believe the State Department failed to adequately assess or address these impacts.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
959	44	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The DEIS does not does not adequately analyze the impacts of expanded U.S. pipeline carrying capacity and refining of heavy crude from the Canadian tar sands. The DEIS does not consider the environmental impacts of tar sands extraction or the indirect end use impacts of increased consumption of tar sands oil. Thus we agree with NWF's view that the DEIS fails to satisfy NEPA's indirect and cumulative analysis requirement.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
959	47	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife	As we noted in oral testimony we provided May 6, the State Department provided a very short window for organizations	The comment period for the draft EIS from April 16 through July 2 was substantially beyond the 45-day time period

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Federation	and individuals to read, digest, assess and understand a very long and complex Draft Environmental Impact Statement. That is especially true for small state and local organizations, like ours, that have only a small staff and very limited resources. We appreciate the Department of State's willingness to extend the current comment deadline to July 2. Without that extension, even the limited comments we provided above would not have been possible. However, there were issues we wanted to investigate, such as the potential impact on Nebraska fisheries, including rare species like the northern redbelly dace that occurs in the Nebraska Sandhills, but were unable to because of the limited time provided to review the DEIS and craft comments. We believe further time for the State Department, federal and state agencies, organizations and individuals to assess and understand the many issues raised by the project and the DEIS is certainly warranted.	required by the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations to implement NEPA.
1549	2	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	The Nebraska Sandhills is a very unique landscape with some unusual soils, and it has only been stabilized relatively recently. It's a fragile system. Strong concern for the impacts of putting a pipeline in this fragile, changing system.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1549	3	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Concern that the Nebraska sandhills ecosystem will become even more fragile in the future with global warming. This will exacerbate pipeline impacts.	Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project, and Section 4.14 of the EIS was revised to add information on the influence of climate-change on potential Project impacts.
1549	4	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	Our other concerns involve wetlands and streams in the area; there are some very important wetlands and wetland complexes that are involved; some of them like the wetlands along the Platte, or some fairly -- we've lost a lot of overnight percent of our Platte River wetlands. SO there are so pretty significantly important wetlands in those areas. You've got Sandhill fens that provide some good habitat up there.	Keystone will follow the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) for construction through wetlands under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Nationwide Permit. Keystone has used the cited guidelines to avoid and minimize Proposed Project impacts to wetlands. Wetlands next to the Platte River would be crossed with the Horizontal Directional Drilling crossing of the Platte River. Additional information about HDD can be found in Section 2.2.2.5 of the EIS. No fen wetlands were identified as crossed by the proposed Project. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
1549	5	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	It appears that the applicants appear to rely on the federal and state wetland permitting process so that, in order to deal with wetland mitigation. Well, that's fine, except Nebraska has no state permitting process for wetlands. So what happens is it's not a permit system; it's more of a consultation system, that the contractors can come in, can consult with the Department of Environmental Quality, do whatever mitigation they think is appropriate. So again we just want to make sure that that's part of the discussion, that that consultation is actually going to happen before the construction happens, and make sure that there's proper mitigation for whatever wetland impacts there are going to be along the way.	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Permanent wetland impacts and requirements for compensatory mitigation will be determined during permitting under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. Keystone is currently consulting with the state of Nebraska concerning impacts to wetlands from Pump Station 22. See additional discussion of this issue in general Consolidated Response WAT-2.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1549	6	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	There are also important stream systems in the area, especially in the northern part of Sandhills, including some cold water streams up there. You've got some migratory habitat in some of those rivers, that whooping crane have used and of course a lot of other birds. And those streams hold some pretty rare species like the Northern Redbelly Dace. So certainly a question that we have is whether there's going to be impacts; those are very small streams, and so the construction itself could have some impacts; but also, of course, the potential for a leak in one of those areas could have a pretty big impact on a pretty small population.	Section 3.7.3 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to fisheries resources due to construction of the proposed Project. Section 3.8 addresses threatened and endangered species and sensitive species. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1549	9	Hovorka	Duane	Nebraska Wildlife Federation	whole climate change area. Clearly, that tar sands oil project is environmentally -- it's a disaster. You know, what they're doing in Alberta is destroying boreal forests and using huge amounts of energy and contaminating fresh water, realize that the draft EIS doesn't go to what are the impacts in Canada; it looks at the environmental impacts in the United States, but yet that needs to be part of the discussion....if you look at the climate change, the greenhouse gas implications, it makes our job of mitigating climate change harder; and so I think that huge increase in pipeline capacity that's being contemplated will enable a rapid expansion of those tar sands production in Alberta, and that's a significant concern.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1560	1	Hovorka	Duane		Concerned about climate change and greenhouse gases.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1560	50	Hovorka	Duane		Representing the Nebraska Wildlife Federation. Especially concerned about the unique nature of the Nebraska Sandhills, that it is very prone to erosion due to the wind. Safety concerns if pipeline is then exposed to the surface from erosion.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1560	51	Hovorka	Duane		Concerned about the Ogallala aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1560	52	Hovorka	Duane		Concerned about effects on ground water.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 addresses the potential impacts to groundwater due to construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including potential impacts to groundwater.
1560	54	Hovorka	Duane		Concerned about impacts to Boreal Forests in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1560	55	Hovorka	Duane		Concerned about impacts to clean water in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1560	56	Hovorka	Duane		Concerned about stream and river crossings in U.S.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 address stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts.
1560	57	Hovorka	Duane		Concerned about the wetlands and Nebraska has no state wetland permitting process. Wants to make sure contractors use state consultation program for wetlands.	Keystone is currently consulting with the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality for permanent wetland impacts due to the location of Pump Station 22. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
972	1	Howard	Andrea		I highly oppose the Pipeline coming through my State of Nebraska. The pipeline is full of risks with potential tragic results -- the worst being contaminating our aquifer. No pipeline in Nebraska!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1488	1	Howard	Julie	Circle Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	I am writing in support of TransCanada's proposed Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the US Department of State to grant the necessary permits for the project. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipelines in our national interests. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe and affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers. This project has the potential to increase access to land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied, all criteria that is met by the Keystone XL... Provided the project has a limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. Please reject the requests by a number of advocacy groups to suspend the permitting process and continue with the final review. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and to express my opinions on this matter.	Comment acknowledged.
1488	2	Howard	Julie	Circle Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture	It is expected that the project will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus in the areas where it will be built. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associate with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1562	1	Howard	Steven	Dowd Howard & Corrigan, LLC	I am writing in reference to the Keystone XL Project and what Keystone XL means to the Nebraska workers, the state of Nebraska and the United States. The Keystone XL Project will create thousands of jobs - approximately 10,000 construction jobs alone, many of which shall be union jobs with family supporting wages. In addition, over 340,000 additional US jobs will be generated in related manufacturing and service industries as a result of the pipeline. With nearly 15 million Americans out of work, these are jobs Nebraska and America need now!	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1562	3	Howard	Steven	Dowd Howard & Corrigan, LLC	With so much at stake, I am hopeful that Secretary of State Hilary Clinton shall approve the Keystone XL Project. Thank you for your consideration of these comments on this most important matter.	Comment acknowledged.
128	1	Howe	Susan		I am adamantly opposed to the proposed routing of the oil pipeline anywhere near the Ogallala Aquifer. As the disaster in the Gulf has demonstrated, there is absolutely no way that the safety of our water supply can be assured in perpetuity if this pipeline is run over/through the Aquifer. I beg of you to deny permission for construction of the Keystone pipeline along the proposed route!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
229	1	Howe	Tyler	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	The Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI THPO) is in receipt of the information for the above-referenced project and would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on these proposed National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 activity. However, the above referenced project is outside the aboriginal territory of the Cherokee people. At this time the EBCI THPO does not wish to make comments on the proposed federal undertaking. The EBCI THPO defers this specific undertaking to those federally recognized Indian tribes whose cultural territory falls within the APE for the above referenced projects. Please find enclosed a state and county summary depicting the Cherokee traditional territory. The counties listed are those in which we should continue to be consulted regarding cultural resource issues and notices of federal undertakings as defined in Section 106 of 36 CFR 800. Should future undertakings fall within said counties, the EBCI THPO requests all cultural resource data, including Phase I archeological reports, topo maps, historical research, or archives research be forwarded to this office for comment.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
136	1	Howe,Jr.	Herbert		I am absolutely opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
136	2	Howe,Jr.	Herbert		The route of the pipeline goes right through a region under which lies one of this country's greatest water resource: the Ogallala Aquifer. When a leak occurs in the pipeline it will destroy the source of water that makes America's great breadbasket so productive.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1318	1	Huff	Theresa		Dear Ms. Orlando: Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of theKeystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
1318	3	Huff	Theresa		At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1318	4	Huff	Theresa		Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of thesolution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review. Sincerely,	Comment acknowledged.
666	1	Hughes	Kate		Please tell the state dept that we do not want the Keystone XL in NE; it will put the Ogallala Aquifer at risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
671	2	Hughes	Kate		The Ogallala Aquifer is fragile, and we do not want any oil in it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
671	3	Hughes	Kate		There have been many spills in these pipelines, and most are found by citizens, not by the company that is supposed to monitor them.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold.
1285	1	Hughes	Lorraine		Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
1285	3	Hughes	Lorraine		Construction of this project stands to bring significant economic Benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1285	5	Hughes	Lorraine		The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
1285	6	Hughes	Lorraine		Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1292	1	Humble	Isaac		Thank you for reading these concerns, I'm writing them down as any one living in a democratic society should. Because I don't think this project is what the people need or want.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1292	2	Humble	Isaac		The environmental implications are irreversible.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1346	1	Hume	Jeff	Continental Resources	On behalf of Continental Resources, Inc, I am writing to express my support for TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline, and to urge that the Department of State continue its permitting process for this important energy infrastructure project.	Comment acknowledged.
1346	3	Hume	Jeff	Continental Resources	I strongly encourage the Department of State to reject calls to halt its rigorous permitting process for this vital national energy infrastructure project. This process, fully compliant with the National Environmental Policy Act and under the auspices not only of the Department of State but an additional eleven cooperating agencies, is fully sufficient to determine whether or not this vital national energy infrastructure project will meet our rigorous environmental standards, and therefore believe the process should continue.	Comment acknowledged.
538	1	Hummel	Jacquelyn	Nebraska Wildlife	Laying the pipeline in western NE will endanger wildlife and humans. It will set us up for another disaster re: Gulf Oil Spill. It will be a dangerous undertaking that neither Nebraskans or the country can afford.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1030	1	Hunt	Rich		LET THEM BUILD IT !!	Comment acknowledged.
888	1	Hunt	Christine		As we have seen from the BP oil disaster, nothing is guaranteed. Nebraska's water and land is too precious to risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					We, as Nebraskans, are the only ones who will truly protect our resources because we are the ones who truly value them. As such, it is our responsibility to ensure their protection. Do not allow the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. Protect Nebraska's precious resources and its people.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1033	1	Hurd	Joseph		This pipeline should not be built over the Ogallala Aquifer. Nor should it be built over any porous (sandy) land where a spill would easily percolate into the aquifer before it could be contained. This ultimate resource of our state is too precious to risk in an accident. Please re-route to a safer pathway.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1174	2	Husarek	Michael	Husarek's Consulting	It is of the upmost importance that adequate inspection during the installation of the pipeline and a scheduled inspection with soil sampling of the vadose adjacent to the pipeline be established. for hydrocarbons and VOC, which would embrace the standards associated with the Underground Storage Tank Program to provide adequate aquifer protection. Please ensure that legislation be promulgated to include these concerns.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Those inspections do not include the types of sampling requested by the commenter. The Department of State is not responsible for creating legislation for pipeline regulations or standards. PHMSA is responsible for pipeline regulation, and any specific requests for changes to pipeline regulations should be directed to PHMSA.
1164	1	Hutchinson	Sarah		I live near Rose, NE. I am completely against the pipeline coming through the Sandhills. [The Ogallala aquifer is a huge mass of water under the ground if something was to ever happen to that body of water not only would it harm the people who live here but,] it would also ruin the Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1164	2	Hutchinson	Sarah		The Ogallala Aquifer is a huge mass of water under the ground if something was to ever happen to that body of water not only would it harm the people who live here.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1164	3	Hutchinson	Sarah		[... The Ogallala aquifer is a huge mass of water under the ground] if something was to ever happen to that body of water not only would it harm the people who live here ...	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1180	1	Hutchinson	Susan&Dave		I am opposed to the pipeline project going through the east side of the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1180	3	Hutchinson	Susan&Dave		While you think there will not be leaks, this is not a 100% guarantee... The pipelines across the world do occasionally leak, including the big one in Alaska. Contaminating the Ogallala aquifer would be a tragedy.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. As noted in that section, the likelihood of a spill from the Project is low, but it is not zero. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1180	4	Hutchinson	Susan&Dave		A contamination to the aquifer would affect millions of acres of productive agricultural ground as well as water for thousands of people.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, a spill over the Northern High Plains Aquifer system would affect millions of acres of agricultural land.
510	1	Hyland	Judy		NOOOOOOO, dont do it! We dont need a disaster like the Gulf Oil spill. Just leave things ALONE! The environment is being destroyed all because of OIL! MONEY, MONEY, MONEY...it's NOT WORTH THE RISK!	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
103	1	Iacobucci	Marcia		Do not allow TransCanada to build an oil pipeline through the Sandhills. Why? Look no further than the Gulf of Mexico to see the disastrous possibilities.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
820	1	Ibarra	Lisa		Please stop this madness!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
667	1	Inslee	Jay	Congress	The Honorable Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State, Dear Madam Secretary: As members of the House of Representatives who are concerned with the public health and the preservation of our natural resources and environment. We write to express our concern regarding the permitting process for TransCanada's proposed Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline. This pipeline would deliver up to 900,000 barrels per day of tar sands oil from Alberta, Canada over 2,000 miles to refineries on the U.S. Gulf Coast, more than doubling U.S. consumption of tar sands oil. Because the issuance of a presidential permit to build this pipeline would have significant energy and environment implications for our nation for many years to come. We believe the permitting process should be done with the full consideration of the Administration's clean energy and climate change priorities. To issue a presidential permit for this pipeline, the Department of State must determine whether the project is in the national interest, and a complete Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should inform this determination. However, the Department of State recently released a Draft EIS for the pipeline that does not adequately consider the project's climate impacts.	The greenhouse gas assessment has been updated in the EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
667	2	Inslee	Jay	Congress	However, the Department of State recently released a Draft EIS for the pipeline that does not adequately consider the project's climate change impacts. We believe that a full life cycle assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions for tar sands would provide the Department of State with necessary information to determine whether issuing a presidential permit for the pipeline is consistent with the Administration's clean energy and climate change priorities. Numerous scientific studies have found tar sands oil to produce much higher lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions than convention oil. Further, we also believe that given the Administration's commitment to transparency, it is important for the Department of State to clearly and openly articulate its criteria for weighing the pipeline's climate change impacts against other considerations. At present, our understanding is that the determination of national interest is a highly discretionary process. We believe a decision that could have substantial implications for America's clean energy future should be made with the same level of transparency that the Administration	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change. Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process. This process includes public review and review by cabinet-level agencies. DOS coordinated extensively with CEQ, EPA, BLM, and DOE -- as well as other federal and state agencies and Indian tribes -- throughout the NEPA environmental review process. Although no GHG thresholds currently exist relevant to the proposed Project, the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance, including CEQ's draft guidance for GHG. The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA do not require delaying NEPA environmental reviews for the completion of promulgation of regulations that are in draft form during the review period.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					has exercised in other matters. Therefore, we request that the permitting process continue after the following conditions are adequately developed, assess, and incorporated: The Council on Environmental Quality's pending National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Guidance on the Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions should be applied to this project. The permitting process for this pipeline, which will likely have significant greenhouse gas and climate change implications, should not proceed until this guidance is finalized and can be reviewed and incorporated into the EIS. The Environmental Protection Agency should conduct a comprehensive life-cycle greenhouse gas assessment for tar sands oil. We should only move forward after this assessment is complete and the full impact of tar sands oil can be understood. The Department of State should collaborate closely with the Council on Environmental Quality to ensure that a robust and transparent inter-agency review process is conducted, as directed by Executive Order 13337. This will help ensure that all agencies with relevant expertise can participate and that the full environmental and social impacts of this project are adequately assessed. The Department of State should develop specific criteria for weighing the pipeline's climate change impacts against other considerations in making its determination of national interest. These criteria should be developed through a transparent inter-agency process.	
195	1	Irby	Joe		The Department of State should not give permits for pipelines importing the world's dirtiest fuel while the rest of the country fights to clean up the mess from poor decisions of the past. Tar sands will increase our transportation emissions, counteract existing efforts to fight global warming, and undermine U.S. energy independence by continuing our dependence on foreign oil. By expanding the U.S. market for tar sands oil, this pipeline will increase air pollution at American refineries and spur further expansion of the tar sands industry in Canada an industry that has caused severe water and air contamination and destroyed hundreds of square miles of wetlands and forest.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. In addition, Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
798	1	Jackson	Rebecca		You must stop the Keystone XL pipeline! ...	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
158	2	James	Wesley		The pipeline crosses two environmentally sensitive areas on our farm – Redwater River and Buffalo Spring Creek. In addition, we have four groundwater wells that are hydraulically	Consolidated Response ENV-5 addresses requests for the use of the horizontal direction drilling method for all wetlands and waterbodies. Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					connected to the Buffalo Spring Creek alluvium and provide domestic and livestock water supply to the farm.	concerns regarding potential water quality impacts. Additionally, there are many areas along the proposed Project corridor where the pipeline may encounter shallow groundwater. It is a common industry practice to install pipelines in areas of shallow groundwater. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Key safety measures include cathodic protection and pipeline coating specifications, construction methods, and operation, monitoring, and maintenance procedures that would protect the pipeline from corrosion in saturated conditions.
158	3	James	Wesley		While TransCanada has considerable experience in operating gas pipelines, it has very limited experience in operating crude oil pipelines (3.13.2.2). There are three major differences in operating a gas pipeline and operating a crude oil pipeline that were not addressed in the EIS. 1. In order to compute the maximum pressure generated in the operation of the pipeline, the analysis must consider the momentum of the crude oil. A valve closure in the pipeline will generate a pressure surge. TransCanada evidently did not conduct an unsteady flow analysis for the operation of the pipeline. 2. If the pressure in the pipeline drops below the vapor pressure of the crude oil, column separation occurs. When the two segments of crude oil slam together, the pipeline could rupture. Column separation is most likely to occur when the electrical power for one pumping station is interrupted while the other pumping stations continue to operate. 3. Natural gas pipelines are driven by compressors while crude oil pipelines are driven by centrifugal pumps. Typically the cutoff pressure of a centrifugal pump is about 20% greater than the operating pressure or (1440*1.2) 1730 psi. Assuming the pipeline valve at Circle (PS 12) is closed and the pumps at Ft Peck (PS 11) continue to operate. The pipeline at Redwater River crossing is estimated to be about 270 ft below the elevation of the pumps at Ft Peck and the pressure in the pipeline at Redwater would be 1840 psi which is greater than the yield pressure of 1800 psi.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the proposed Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.3 and 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
158	4	James	Wesley		The testing of the pipeline will be conducted in sections of 30 to 50 miles with a minimum pressure of 1800 psi at the highest elevation in the section (2.3.2.6). Assuming that there is a 300 ft difference in elevation in the test section, the maximum pressure in the pipeline would be 1930 psi. The yield stress in the pipe would be exceeded and the pipe would not return to its original diameter after the test is complete. The pipe diameter will be larger and the pipe walls will be thinner. The bursting pressure of the pipe would no longer be 2060 psi but would be reduced because of the damage to the pipe caused by the hydrostatic testing.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the proposed Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.3 and 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
158	5	James	Wesley		Viscosity of the oil is necessary to determine the friction factor and compute the headloss in the pipeline. The oil in the pipeline is a combination of crude oil and synthetic oil.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. The proposed proposed Project would transport batches of crude oil from Canada; each batch would be a specific type of crude oil from a producer and the viscosity would be the same within each batch. Specific aspects of operation such as the friction factor and headloss in the pipeline are not a component of the environmental review of the proposed proposed Project, but would be considered by PHMSA.
158	7	James	Wesley		Modulus of elasticity of the oil is necessary to compute the velocity of the pressure wave for unsteady flow analysis.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the proposed Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.3 and 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
158	8	James	Wesley		Pump characteristic curve for the pumps at the pumping stations (available from the pump manufacturer). The information is necessary to compute the pressure and discharge rate for both steady and unsteady state operation of the pipeline.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the proposed Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.3 and 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
158	9	James	Wesley		In order to compute the pressure in the pipeline during power failure, it is necessary to know the steady state rotational speed of the pump and the rotational inertia of the pump shaft and impeller and the motor shaft and armature (available from manufacturer).	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the proposed Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.3 and 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
158	10	James	Wesley		In order to compute the pressure surge in the pipeline caused by a main line valve closure, it is necessary to know the headloss through the valve for a full range of valve openings (available from manufacturer).	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the proposed Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.3 and 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
158	11	James	Wesley		The Keystone pipeline leak detection system can only detect leaks greater than 2% of the flow rate in the pipeline (2.4.2.1). When operating at full capacity (900,000 BPD), the leak detection system can only detect leaks greater than 18,000 BPD. The pipeline is only inspected visually by TransCanada once every two weeks. A leak in an isolated area could amount to as much as 250,000 barrels of oil before the pipeline is shut down. TransCanada is relying too much on public and landowners visual observation in their leak detection system. Since the leak detection system is not very sensitive to leaks, TransCanada should be required to visually inspect the pipeline every two days. Pipeline companies do not want to have an overly sensitive leak detection system which may result in shutting down the pipeline when there is not a leak. A change in the physical characteristics of the oil in the pipeline could trigger a SCADA leak alarm event. Their claim that the pipeline would be shut down in 12 minutes probably only applies to a major pipeline rupture. In most SCADA leak alarm events, the pipeline operator would probably want to confirm that there is an actual pipeline leak before shutting down the pipeline. Should the alarm go off at night, this might take a ground crew as much as a day to verify that the pipeline is leaking. A leaking rate at 3% of pipeline capacity could discharge as much as 27,000 barrels of oil before the pipeline is shut down. If there is a complete rupture of the pipeline when the pumping rate is 900,000 BPD, the discharge in 12 minutes would be 7500 barrels. The spill volume would be increased by the expansion of the oil in the pipeline when the operating pressure in the pipeline is reduced to zero or approximately 1000 barrels of oil between pumping stations. The spill volume would be the 8500 barrels of oil plus the leakage from the rupture after the pipeline is shut down. Isolation valves are spaced at approximately 25	Consolidated Response OIL-1 and Section 3.13.4 address the likelihood of spills from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 and Section 3.13.4.2 address maximum spill volumes from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.2.1 address small releases from the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 proposed Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. If the proposed Project is implemented, Keystone would be required to meet the inspection and monitoring requirements of PHMSA. The Department of State does not have the authority to impose additional inspection or monitoring requirements on Keystone. Requests for such addition requirements beyond the existing federal regulatory requirements should be directed to PHMSA.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					miles and there would be (25*5280*6.71*7.48/42) 158,000 barrels of oil in the ruptured section of the pipeline. Since the pressure is the greatest in the low section of the pipeline, the rupture is most likely to occur at a stream crossing where the potential for damage to the environment is greatest and there is potential for considerable more oil to leak from the rupture after the pipeline is shut down.	
158	12	James	Wesley		<p>Pipeline Risk: The EIS did not adequately show the danger that the pipeline presents to the environment and to the people living near the pipeline. During normal operations of the pipeline, the pressure will vary along the pipeline. At the discharge of a pumping station, the operating pressure will be 1440 psi and at the intake to the downstream pumping station about 50 miles downstream, the operating pressure will be approximately 200 psi. The hydraulic head for oil with a specific gravity of 0.93 would be 3570 ft at the high pressure end of the 50-mile pipeline segment and 500 ft at the low pressure end of the pipeline segment. Using the orifice equation with a coefficient of 0.58, the discharge velocity of oil flowing from a rupture in the pipeline would be 280 fps at the high pressure end and 100 fps at the low pressure end of the pipeline segment. If the rupture was oriented 45 degrees above the horizon, at the high pressure end of the pipeline the oil would spray a distance of 2400 ft and reach a height of 600 ft and at the low pressure end of the pipeline segment the oil would spray a distance of 340 ft and reach a height of 80 ft. The pipeline has the potential to adversely impact a large area along the pipeline route. At the high pressure end of the pipeline segment, a rupture with an area of 3.0 sq in. would discharge oil at a rate of 90,000 BPD while a rupture with an area of 3.0 sq in. at the low pressure end of the pipeline segment would discharge oil at a rate of 32,000 BPD. With fire being associated with 4% of pipeline ruptures, the pipeline has the potential of presenting considerable risk to the environment and to the people living near the pipeline. The above discussion was for normal operating conditions. If a main line valve is closed and the pumps continue to run, then the pipeline will be pressurized to approximately 1730 psi all along the pipeline between the valve and the pumping station. The pipeline could adversely affect the environment and people living within a half mile of the pipeline.</p>	<p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As a result, the maximum operation pressure would be lower than stated in the DEIS; the EIS has been revised accordingly.</p> <p>All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of PHMSA, as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed.</p> <p>The probability of a spill presented in Section 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be spilled, irrespective of the reason for the spill.</p>
158	14	James	Wesley		<p>Over Pressure Conditions: Section 2.4.3.1 of the EIS requires that the pipeline be equipped with field devices that limit the maximum pressure to 110 percent of MOP or 1580 psi. Installing pressure sensors upstream and downstream of valves only allow the monitoring of pressure. The EIS did not list the field devices that will be installed along the pipeline to limit the maximum pressure to 1580 psi.</p>	<p>All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the proposed Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.3 and 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
158	16	James	Wesley		Statistics: PHMSA statistical data for crude oil trunk lines in the U.S. for the 10-yr period 1998 to 2007 indicate that the 1673 miles of TransCanada pipeline in the U.S. can expect to have 3.9 oil spills of 50 barrels or more per year with an annual spill volume of 1400 barrels (Sec 3.13.3.2). However, these statistics were based on pipelines that were designed to PHMSA standards, not the large 36-in. diameter, thin-wall pipe operating at the extremely high pressure of 1440 psi that TransCanada intends to use. It can be expected that after 20 years of operation, the TransCanada pipeline will have a higher frequency of oil spills than 3.9 per year and much larger spill volume.	Keystone has withdrawn the Special Permit request (see Consolidated Response REG-1) and would construct the pipeline in accordance with PHMSA regulations and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and the Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of spills, and updated statistics based on PHMSA data are provided in the Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1302	1	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	Dakota Rural Action is a grassroots family agriculture and conversation group that organizes SouthDakotans to protect our family farmers and ranchers, natural resources and unique way of life. We represent over 950 South Dakotans across the state. Many of our members in Western South Dakota are directly impacted by the Keystone XL project, but all of our members are concerned about the impacts this project will have on our state and the nation. Dakota Rural Action's review of the KXL Draft Environmental Impact Statement has found it inadequate to justify construction of the massive KXL Pipeline project or the taking of the hundreds of miles of private land, the disruption of farming and ranching operations, the damage to roads, the risk of water contamination, and the risk of leaks and spills to the environment,	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1302	2	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The Department of State should at minimum expand its EIS to include: 1. A thorough, independent, and detailed analysis of the NEED for the pipeline. What evidence has been demonstrated of a need for the Keystone XL Pipeline? We have seen considerable evidence of an already overbuilt pipeline capacity for the tar-sands. The staggering investment involved in building yet another trans-continental pipeline will increase our dependence on foreign oil while potentially minimizing domestic oil production and refinement and slowing or hampering the development of sustainable energy alternatives such as wind and solar. Recent research done by Plains Justice concludes that pipeline capacity from Canada to the United States is already overbuilt. "Should the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline (phase 2 of the Keystone Pipeline System) be built, export capacity to the Midwest would	Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. Keystone obtained all necessary permits for the existing Cushing Extension. As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS, Keystone applied for a Presidential permit for the Keystone XL Project, which includes a segment from near Morgan, Montana to the northern end of the Cushing Extension, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					increase to 167% of 2009 capacity. Past development rates in Canada and current economic trends indicate that much of the Keystone XL's capacity will not be needed for years, possibly not until well after 2020, with the result that per barrel pipeline shipping rates will be much higher than estimated. Further, shippers have alleged substantial costoverruns in the Keystone Pipeline that will also increase shipping rates. Combined, total land cost overrun increases will cut into shipper profits and increase costs at the pump," said Plains Justice Policy Brief, "The Keystone XL Pipeline: Not Needed, Too Expensive, Better Solutions." TransCanada has admitted that it plans to first build the "Cushing Extension" from Cushing, OK to the Gulf Coast. The portion from Hardisty, Alberta to Steele City, NE which crosses the international border and requires a Presidential Permit is not planned for construction until some subsequent time. Why is the Department of State considering the permitting of the Hardisty- Steele City portion of the KXL pipeline when it is not the eminent construction in question? The pipeline which would be constructed first, the "Cushing Extension," does not involve an international border and does not necessitate a Presidential Permit. DRA would like to see the Department of State hold off on considering and/or granting a Presidential Permit for the Hardisty- Steele City portion until the "Cushing Extension" has been built, operated, and proven.	from the southern end of the Cushing Extension to delivery points in Texas. Keystone would initiate construction on the Project as soon it obtains all permits, authorizations, and approvals.
1302	3	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	The Department of State should at minimum expand its EIS to include: 2. A complete analysis of the impacts of Department of Transportation actions; In regard to the Emergency Response Plan (not reviewed in the DEIS) or in granting the pipeline thickness waiver and the correlating impact to low consequence areas. On the heels of the sobering Gulf Coast spill, it is absolutely imperative that any pipeline built, most particularly one of Keystone XL magnitude, be accompanied by a vanguard of the most current, comprehensive and well-executed safety measures and features and an all-encompassing and entirely workable and accessible Emergency Response Plan. Good plans come from thorough review by independent experts and public involvement in decisions about emergency response planning. It is the public that will be at risk, and the public who should have a say in questions of how much equipment is available, where it is located, how many personnel are available and where they are located, and appropriate and sufficient training for emergency first responders.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1302	4	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	3. A complete life cycle analysis by EPA, of tar-sands greenhouse gas emissions, climate risk issues, and sweet crude or other energy alternatives	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1302	5	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	4. A comprehensive analysis of the many varied site-specific environmental impacts and considerations involving water crossings, soil types and profiles, livestock and wildlife implications, vegetation and re-vegetation, cultural and paleontological resources, and construction and reclamation, as understood and identified by those people and land owners who will be directly impacted along the path of the pipeline.	All substantive scoping comments and comments received on the draft EIS were considered and responded to during preparation of the final EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					When it comes to assessing the actual impact of any given project disturbance on the land, water, and environment, there is no more informed and practically knowledgeable source of on-the-ground information than the land owners and people in the communities, many of whom have spent their entire lives and have generational history on the land in question and in stewardship of the resources which will be affected. Dakota Rural Action urges the weighty consideration of any and all landowner comment involving place specifications of land, water, and natural resources and a healthy balance of those considerations against the identified merits of the Keystone XL project.	
1302	6	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	Regarding paleontological resources, Peter Larson of Black Hills Institute of Geological Research has said, "This proposed construction is routed through the heart of some of the most important paleontological deposits in this country, and there is no doubt that excavation equipment will encounter important specimens within the Hell Creek Formation. Many colleagues and I are very concerned that paleontological discoveries made during the construction of this pipeline might be "swept under the rug" to avoid construction delays and added cost to the project." Larson believes that the importance of the research and the scientific and economic value to the land owners warrants independent paleontological monitoring of the project and retrieval of fossils encountered during excavation.	Additional surveys were conducted after the draft EIS was published. The results of these studies are presented in the final EIS. In addition, there would be a Paleontological Monitoring and Mitigation Plan developed for the proposed Project prior to construction as described in Section 3.1.2.2.
1302	9	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	In addition the building of this pipeline does not guarantee a continued supply of cheap fuel for our country. "Last year Goldman Sachs said that tar sands projects require long-term oil prices greater than \$80 per barrel just to break even. (Goldman Sachs, Canadian Oil Fields Fieldtrip, 2009). At that price point Deutsch Bank forecasts a permanent shift in consumer demand toward more energy efficient products, concluding that "the value of high [capital expenditure] intensity, long lead time, currently un-developed oil, such as Canadian heavy oil sands ... could be far lower than the market currently expects." (Deutsch Bank Global Market Research, Development at the End of the Oil Age, 2009," said a June 8, 2010 Environmental Entrepreneurs letter sent to Secretary of State Clinton. Tar Sands is also worse for the environment than conventional fuel sources. Ken Green, Resident Scholar at the American Enterprise Institute said, extraction of crude from oil sands in Canada emits more carbon dioxide than conventional oil production.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1302	11	James	Frank	Dakota Rural Action	One ongoing concern for many people including our members is this pipeline is being built to get the tar sands to a coast for shipment to other countries. If this is even an option being considered it should negatively impact the pipeline when weighted for national impact. US citizens should not be asked to bear the burden of this pipeline if any portions of the tar sands or its products are destined for other countries. We are not interested in giving up our enjoyment of our property so TransCanada can increase profits through foreign sales. We urge the Department of State to take all of the time needed to	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project, including the crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area. Those refineries are the major suppliers of refined products to East Coast and Midwest markets and would be expected to use the Canadian crude oil transported by the proposed Project to provide refined products to those markets. Consolidated Response P&N-2 and Section 1.4.2 of the EIS provide information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					completely explore these concerns before issuing the Presidential Permit.	
1440	1	James	Wesley		$P \cdot D = 2 \cdot S \cdot t$ or $t = P \cdot D / (2 \cdot S)$ where P=Pressure in pipeline =140 psi, D=Diameter of pipeline = 36 inches, t=Thickness of pipe wall inches, S = Allowable stress in pipe = F*Yield stress = F*70000, F=Design Factor = 0.5 is industry standard for all water pipelines. TransCanada uses 0.5 for their pumping stations t = 0.743 inches TransCanada can use F = 0.72 for special permit t = 0.515 inches TransCanada proposes to use F = 0.8 in Montana t = 0.463 inches TransCanada saves money by installing a cheaper pipe and the little people (as BP refers to average people) in Montana must live beside a dangerous pipeline. Oil Spray from Pipeline Rupture Keystone operating pressure is 1440 psi and oil from a pipeline rupture can spray 2400 ft on either side of the pipeline. Discharge Velocity from pipe = $0.58 (2g \cdot H)^{.5} = 278$ fps	<p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.</p> <p>As noted in Section 3.15.5.1, if a leak would occur on the upper hemisphere of the pipeline, it was Keystone estimated that the maximum spray zone for an exposed portion of the pipeline would be in the range of 75 to 400 feet (i.e., the areal extent of the release to land would be limited to a few acres or less in the immediate area of the release point and downwind of the release point).</p>
1440	2	James	Wesley		For $\beta = 45$ degrees $D_x = 1200$ ft, $D_y = 600$ ft Hydrostatic Testing t = 0.463 inches. The pipeline is required to be hydrostatically tested at pressure of 1.25 times 1440 psi or 1800 psi. Test sections will be 30 to 50 miles long with a minimum pressure of 1800 psi. If there is a 300 ft difference in elevation in the test section, the maximum pressure will be 1930 psi and the pipe will be permanently deformed. Minimum Wall Thickness. The minimum wall thickness of the pipe may not be less than 90 percent of the nominal wall thickness of 0.463 inches or 0.417 inches. Hydrostatic Testing t = 0.417 inches [figure] Since the maximum stress in the pipeline during hydro static testing is greater than the rupture stress, the pipeline is likely to rupture during hydrostatic testing.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of PHMSA, as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1. Special Conditions 8, 22, and 23 address hydrostatic testing, including in the mill and in the field.
1440	3	James	Wesley		The pipeline design has no allowance for internal/external corrosion or stress corrosion cracking, the two most common causes of pipeline failure. No matter how well the pipeline is designed and protected, it will be subjected to external damage during construction, coating disbondment, mill defects and third party damage. The pipeline is designed to rupture during normal operation. Conclusion TransCanada has considerable experience in operating gas pipelines but has very limited experience in operating crude oil pipelines. TransCanada apparently does not have the expertise to conduct an unsteady flow analysis of the pipeline. The EIS did not show the pressure surge caused by valve closure, the pipeline pressures during a power failure or the cutoff pressure of their pumps. TransCanada has requested to use MOP of 0.8 SMYS design standard in order to maximize their profits at the expense of the environment and the landowners. It is apparently cheaper to build an unsafe pipeline and pay	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of PHMSA, as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					damages for oil spills than to build a safe pipeline. If it is not now economical feasible to build a pipeline using MOP of 0.72 SMYS design standard then wait a few years, the build a safe pipeline. The environment and landowners need the extra protection provided by the MOP of 0.72SMYS design standard.	
287	1	Janecek	Karla		With the recent oil pipeline breakage in the gulf, if something like that would happen in the Ogallala Aquifer, it would ruin our source of drinking water which comes from underground in the Aquifer.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Ogallala aquifer are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
287	2	Janecek	Karla		The aquifer supplies drinking water to most of the Nebraska families, what would happen if that water was contaminated by oil? Has someone totally lost their mind? I can't believe this was even a suggestion taken seriously. Leave our natural resources in tack and without danger of an oil spill.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1201	1	Jardine	Keith		I am writing to you concerning the projected pipeline that will be crossing our great state of Nebraska. I am not for it, and have talked with many people who are also against it.	Comment acknowledged.
1201	2	Jardine	Keith		I am in the irrigation business, and am concerned what might happen to our Ogallala Aquifer if the line did have and a leak. As many of you are aware the water below the surface of Nebraska is the life blood of our state. If it wasn't for the water, Nebraska fields would dry up and the millions of people would feel the effects of the catastrophe that is waiting to happen.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1201	3	Jardine	Keith		It may not be in my lifetime or yours, but because of electrolysis that occurs to metal buried below the ground in our soil, leaks will eventually happen.	As described in Section 2.3.1.2 of the EIS, to avoid or minimize external corrosion, the entire pipeline would be coated pipe with a corrosion-protectant bond and the Project would include a cathodic protection system that would be in compliance with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA. As part of those requirements and in accordance with its Integrity Management Program, Keystone would conduct internal monitoring of the pipeline and would replace sections of pipe that have unacceptable corrosion levels as defined by PHMSA.
1286	1	Jarrett	Terry	Missouri Public Service Commission	I write in support of Trans Canada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1286	5	Jarrett	Terry	Missouri Public Service Commission	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
1286	6	Jarrett	Terry	Missouri Public Service Commission	Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1286	8	Jarrett	Terry	Missouri Public Service Commission	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1286	9	Jarrett	Terry	Missouri Public	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Service Commission	economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1286	10	Jarrett	Terry	Missouri Public Service Commission	Local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1286	11	Jarrett	Terry	Missouri Public Service Commission	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Comment acknowledged.
1286	12	Jarrett	Terry	Missouri Public Service Commission	I urge the granting of the permit.	Comment acknowledged.
593	1	Jarvis	Laraina		Keystone XL is not in America's national interest. I am writing to submit my concerns about the impacts the proposed Keystone XL pipeline would have on the climate and communities--and to urge you to deny a permit for this	Impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are presented in the resources sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS. As described in those sections, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the DOS National Interest Determination process.
885	1	Jasa	Linda		I am not in favor of a pipeline over the aquifer. The Gulf incident (and others around the world) proves that we are not able to prevent pollution of our water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
923	1	Jasa	Rick		There should not be a pipeline over the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
957	1	Jasa	Rick	Jasa Transit, Inc.	I do not believe oil companies or there affiliates can be relied upon to do this safely. This covers a large area of the underground water supply in Nebraska. Additionally the pipeline companies have done nothing to repair or maintain their existing pipeline system which is extremely old and in bad condition. You need to make them start there and show good business and conservation practices.	Although old pipeline systems are of concern, they are not a part of the NEPA environmental review of the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In additions to its existing regulations, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement and to incorporate into its manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies that is required by 49 CFR 195.402. PHMSA has the legal authority to inspect and enforce any items contained in a pipeline operator's operations, maintenance, and emergencies manual, and would therefore have the legal authority to inspect and enforce the regulations and the Special Conditions if the proposed Project is approved. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1064	2	jazzdic@gpcom	Deb		And I feel somewhere down the line it will affect the Ogallala	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
		net			Aquifer. They need to protect it somehow and someday.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
253	2	Jeanes	Bryan	Wood County Judge	As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural Texas and in our county, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to rebuild their lives by working on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
253	3	Jeanes	Bryan	Wood County Judge	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our county, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking.	Comment acknowledged.
253	4	Jeanes	Bryan	Wood County Judge	I enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
1455	1	Jeffords	Stephanie	Association for Rural Land Owners	We understand there is a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that was not readily available to landowners to review or afforded the time to comment. Even so, the 2,000 page document appears to be limited in scope. It does not adequately address or omits pertinent information and risks. Additionally, the risks involved with the XL pipeline extend beyond environmental. There is nothing that addresses the economic, health, and legal risks.	Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. The assessment of impacts included economic impacts (Sections 3.10.2 and 3.13.6.7) and health risks associated with an spill from the pipeline (Section 3.13.5.6). An assessment of legal risks is not part of the NEPA environmental review process.
1455	2	Jeffords	Stephanie	Association for Rural Land Owners	Environmental risks. The environmental risks, by themselves, are cause for concern. All the land owners contacted were unaware that the pipeline was going to be 3 feet in diameter, pumping 900,000 barrels of tar sand oil per day, under pressure. Just the heat from the pipeline will cause a change in the ecosystem affecting the landowner's crops and livestock. What that affect will be is not adequately addressed in the DEIS. Any leak or pipe breakage in these rural areas could go undetected for several days and would result in serious pollution of waterways and reservoirs of drinking water meant for human and animal consumption.	The issue of increased soil temperature in the vicinity of the pipeline and the potential impacts associated with that temperature increase are addressed in Section 3.5.5 and in Appendix L. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project.
1455	3	Jeffords	Stephanie	Association for Rural Land Owners	Pollution of our water is the most serious of all concerns. Imagine 900,000 barrels of polluted tar sand oil pumped into our rivers, streams, lakes, and aquifers per day. None of the landowners contacted were aware that 1/4 mile of their land was required for a right of way and clear cutting of all forage along rivers and tributaries would ensue. The DEIS fails to adequately address erosion of the landowner's land and	Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2. Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to development of oil sands

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					potential increased flooding downstream in more populated areas. The DEIS offers no safeguards when crossing waterways. Leakage or a break in the pipeline is a serious cause for concern since landowners have already witnessed numerous leaks/breaks in smaller existing pipelines from just the land settling. Recently, there has been an increase in seismic activity over the past two years. Oklahoma sits in earthquake hazard zones. Economic concerns. The landowners are told that there will be an increase in job opportunities and influx of money from taxes on the pipeline. This is deceiving. There are only about 50 part-time jobs that may become available. TransCanada is also pursuing tax exemption. Some refineries in Oklahoma are now aware of the increased cost to refine tar sands and are attempting to get out of their contract. They will have to use 3-5 barrels of water to clean only 1 barrel of dirty oil. Even then it is still dirtier than coal. So we will have to use our precious water resources to refine the oil as well as push Oklahoma into a greater carbon emissions status, causing us to lose federal dollars. Even more alarming is China's recent investment of \$7 billion dollars in production facilities in the Canadian Tar Sands. This puts the US in a compromising position.	projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts. In addition, as noted in Section 2.0, the construction ROW would be 110 feet wide in most locations.
1129	1	jelam@neb.rr.com	John		Anything that endangers a resource as valuable as the Ogallala Aquifer is a bad idea. The proposed Keystone pipeline does just that.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
85	1	Jensen	Jeff		The question is not if but when the pipeline leaks...An oil leak can be cleaned up, this other stuff cannot.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
85	2	Jensen	Jeff		The Tar Sands oil is the worst quality of oil there is. The chemicals they have to add to it to make it flow are so poisonous that once it gets into your ground water it is contaminated forever!	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
85	3	Jensen	Jeff		Tell Canada to leave tar sands oil in Canada.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the Presidential Permit and National Interest Determination process.
85	5	Jensen	Jeff		Little old keystone will have the pipeline under some little subsidiary company that when it starts leaking, will not be able to afford to clean it up. So who will pay for it?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
85	6	Jensen	Jeff		If there is oil to be piped to the coast why not the oil in North Dakota? The quality is good enough that you do not have to add anything to it to make it flow. Therefore when it does leak it can be cleaned up, plus it is from the U.S.A... U.S. oil for U.S. people.	The Project has been proposed to transport crude oil from the Canadian oil sands projects. Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the Keystone XL Project in Montana that would transport oil produced in Montana and North Dakota.
821	2	Jervy	Benjamin	GOOD Projects	Further, approving this pipeline guarantees higher levels of air pollution affecting the Texas communities near the refineries. All studies that have been released that claim otherwise are, to my mind and by my experience, dreadfully naive. There has never been an instance of tar sands oil being refined in an area and the air quality maintaining it's levels. In every instance, pollution gets worse, and public health suffers.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
821	3	Jervey	Benjamin	GOOD Projects	There is also the chance (slim, but certainly there) of the pipeline rupturing and laying ruin to some beautiful, productive, and/or economically-essential stretch of our great nation.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. RES-1 addresses response plans that would include requirements to restore areas affected by oil and cleanup-related activities.
821	4	Jervey	Benjamin	GOOD proposed Projects	A pipeline of this sort would also be an easy target for potential terrorist attacks (much more so than, say, a wind farm or concentrated solar tower).	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
821	5	Jervey	Benjamin	GOOD Projects	This is an assault on the American people. If the State Department is serious about ensuring our independence from foreign-born energy, and if it is serious about alleviating the great security "risk multiplier" that is climate change, it will refuse this pipeline permit and instead work on securing our great, prosperous, healthy and safe clean energy future.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
340	1	Jessop	Jeff		I am hoping that the Keystone project can be averted. We need to wean ourselves from our petroleum addiction. The world is watching the human-made disaster in the Gulf, where we have unleashed a genie that no one foresaw.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
340	2	Jessop	Jeff		We should do all we can to change plans that have such potential for environmental harm -- save the Ogallala aquifer, save our water supply from similar danger by not proceeding with the plans for the Keystone pipeline.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-3.
1550	1	Jewett	Chastity	National Wildlife Federation, Shine River Sioux Tribe	In the draft EIS it fails to acknowledge that the water resources will be impacted, but nowhere does it assess the quantity or extend of impact on water resources that aren't protected, and a lot of these places aren't protected by the Clean Water Act.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts.
1550	2	Jewett	Chastity	National Wildlife Federation, Shine River Sioux Tribe	It also fails to look at the serious impacts on wildlife from oil spills or leakages.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including potential impacts to wildlife (see Section 3.13.6.4 of the EIS).
1550	5	Jewett	Chastity	National Wildlife Federation, Shine River Sioux Tribe	tar sands oil is incredibly dirty and in order for them to even put it into the pipelines it takes three barrels of water for one barrel of tar sands oil, and that doesn't make any sense. And I grew up in the prairie where a lot of times we didn't have a lot of water, and for us to be wasting water like that doesn't make any sense for the long term, or for right now.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. Also see Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1550	6	Jewett	Chastity	National Wildlife Federation, Shine River Sioux Tribe	I don't think the draft EIS actually adequately addresses the issues of species fragmentation. And now with the pipeline it's going to make it a lot easier for predators to get at those game birds and the songbirds and all the other birds because there's a pipeline that goes right there.	Potential habitat fragmentation impacts are discussed in Section 3.6.2 including facilitation of predator movements. Adequacy of the wildlife assessment is discussed in Consolidated Response WIL-1.
1550	7	Jewett	Chastity	National Wildlife Federation, Shine River Sioux Tribe	I don't think that anywhere in the DEIS it -- it talks about the pockets of prairie waters, the wetlands that exist up here. Folks know that sometimes there are wetlands in the middle of the prairie, and I don't think that anywhere it addresses the impacts on those intermittent and those streams that come up	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Sections 3.4.3 through 3.4.5 address potential impacts to wetlands.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					during the springtime and the isolated wetlands and prairie potholes. And like I said before, a lot of these rivers are no longer protected by the Clean Water Act so there's no way for us to have any recourse should anything happen.	
1550	8	Jewett	Chastity	National Wildlife Federation, Shine River Sioux Tribe	I think that the fact that we're continuing to drill oil and go after dirty energy sources is really backwards considering what happened recently with what happened in the Gulf of Mexico. ...This is a really dirty energy source, and with the technology and the mines and the capabilities that we have as a nation we should be able to be putting our resources into clean energy sources.	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
3	1	Johnson	Stephanie	Tri-State Neighbor	By way of introduction, my name is Stephanie Johnson and I am special sections editor at Tri-State Neighbor newspaper in Sioux Falls, SD. I grew up in Perkins County where my family has a ranch. I'd like to voice my displeasure about the Keystone XL oil pipeline project. Please, South Dakota, do not promote or allow this project. Please feel free to contact me if you see fit. Thanks for accepting my comments.	Comment acknowledged.
3	2	Johnson	Stephanie	Tri-State Neighbor	I am concerned about the Keystone project because it has no benefit for anyone except oil companies.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
3	3	Johnson	Stephanie	Tri-State Neighbor	America does not need to make more non-renewable oil available by way of a pipeline that disturbs South Dakota prairie and other natural resources.	Comment acknowledged.
3	5	Johnson	Stephanie	Tri-State Neighbor	What can farmers and ranchers possibly gain from this?	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts. Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses issues regarding tax benefits from the proposed Project, including the county and state property taxes that would be generated by the proposed Project.
3	6	Johnson	Stephanie	Tri-State Neighbor	What can our state and nation gain? The answer is nothing. Allowing projects such as this only increases our oil addiction. It doesn't matter if that oil is domestic or foreign.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Section 3.10.2 of the EIS describes the economic benefits of the Project to South Dakota.
174	1	Johnson	Janet		I am concerned that the proposed pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills is a project we will deeply regret in the future.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
174	2	Johnson	Janet		The fact that TransCanada is seeking the use of thinner pipe walls and higher pressure oil flows while at the same time claiming to be using very safe techniques sounds too much like BP and the disaster in the Gulf of Mexico.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
174	3	Johnson	Janet		My first choice is that we would not have this pipeline at all. If we must, then reroute it away from the aquifer area.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
174	4	Johnson	Janet		This project should be highly regulated and then we should follow through and make sure the regulations and safety factors are being followed.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In additions to its regulations in 49 CFR Parts 194 and 195, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement and to incorporate into its manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies that is required by 49 CFR 195.402. PHMSA has the legal authority to inspect and enforce any items contained in a pipeline operator's operations, maintenance, and emergencies manual, and would therefore have the legal authority to inspect and enforce the regulations and the Special Conditions if the proposed Project is approved. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
728	1	Johnson	Cynthia		A resounding NO! to the Keystone Pipeline...	Comment acknowledged.
728	2	Johnson	Cynthia		...I prefer to take my drinking water without oil.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1.
730	1	Johnson	Chelsea		As a young person (I am 19 year old), I am concerned for my future, especially with a project like this on the table... The Keystone XL Pipeline is not something that should be invested in. ...With this in mind, it is terrifying to acknowledge the fact that our economy, our entire way of life, is based upon the consumption of oil. It is worse to acknowledge that food makes it to the table through the consumption of oil--which is admittedly harmful to our well-being and to our environment's well-being. So why do we keep investing millions upon millions of dollars to search for new oil sites then dredging it up to the surface so that it can be combusted and pollute the air? In no way does it make sense to spend money on this project. I am a native Nebraskan. Please, please do not give the "okay" for this project. It is counterproductive to a sustainable environment and economy.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
730	2	Johnson	Chelsea		..."Oil" from the tar sands is not even oil. It is bitumen, which is used in asphalt, and it is worse on the environment to harvest than the oil in traditional oil fields...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
730	3	Johnson	Chelsea		This pipeline would run over the largest freshwater aquifer in	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					North America. We cannot afford to have this source contaminated if a spill or leak would occur...	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
744	1	Johnson	George&Margaret		Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
802	1	Johnson	Lana		Obviously, as witnessed by the Gulf disaster, this is a nightmare waiting to happen in the world's only sandhill environment. I hope we aren't so stupid and short-sighted to endanger our ground water like we have the gulf. PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE I beg you to NOT let them build this pipeline through the sandhills of Nebraska. It will be ruined at some point for sure. We cannot build things that completely and always are 100% solid to not break at some point. We have to protect our environment a little for the kids even if it means higher gas prices, less gas or walking. Please don't let them do this. I beg you to stop it now!	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
829	1	Johnson	Andy	Black Hills State University	Student members of this group are opposed to the Keystone XL pipeline for a variety of reasons: 1) The pipeline will pass through lands where we live, work, and play. The disaster in the Gulf of Mexico demonstrates the danger of our current pursuit of petroleum for feeding our cars at any cost. We do not want to risk a major oil spill in the farmlands of South Dakota.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project.
829	2	Johnson	Andy	Black Hills State University	The DEIS did not adequately address the "no action" option. Student members believe that the "no action" option is preferred. It is time for our nation to cut back on petroleum use, not continue to expand it. We do not need this pipeline.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Section 4.1 of the EIS has been expanded and updated.
829	3	Johnson	Andy	Black Hills State University	3) We do not regard this pipeline as a benign change to our environment, and we do not believe that its benefits - which will accrue exclusively to private corporations - could possibly outweigh the costs that will be borne by farmers and ranchers. This pipeline would represent a particularly heinous example of "externalized costs" that will not, and could not be covered by the corporations involved.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.
990	1	Johnson	Jennifer		Please do not route this pipeline through Nebraska! The Sandhills are unique and precious, and the Ogallala aquifer is a valuable natural resource as well.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1075	1	Johnson	Merri&Brad		We fully support responsible gas and oil production. But we are extremely concerned about a buried pipeline across the Nebraska Sandhills that has the potential to contaminate the	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Ogallala Aquifer.	
1075	2	Johnson	Merri&Brad		The reassurance that a leak will be quickly detected and contained rings pretty hollow in light of the current Gulf oil leak. That may not be a fair comparison, but it certainly highlights the need to take NO shortcuts in construction and containment measures.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1167	1	Johnson	Diane		I also have concerns about the pipeline that will run through Nebraska. Water is our most valuable resource.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1167	2	Johnson	Diane		There would never be a way to repair the damage to our aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1167	3	Johnson	Diane		...Water is our most valuable resource and helps provide income for the many farmers in this state. Safety nets should be the number one priority to ensure the continuation of Nebraska's livelihood in agriculture. ... and Nebraska would become a wasteland where farming is the major source of income.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, a spill over the Northern High Plains Aquifer system would not devastate the economy of Nebraska.
1167	4	Johnson	Diane		Please help voice our concerns about the regulations of proper installation and maintenance so that we do not end up like the Gulf Coast.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1184	1	Johnson	Rheta		How many times do we need to learn these lessons? The Ogallala Aquifer is too important to risk the environmental hazards these pipelines represent.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1184	2	Johnson	Rheta		Please stop this insanity before it starts!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1197	1	Johnson	Dominique		To whom it may concern: I strongly urge you to deny permits to TransCanada, and stop the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline through our communities and lands... I'm shocked that you would think to allow such a dangerous and destructive pipeline to cross into the U.S., and demand that you stop the building process at once.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1197	2	Johnson	Dominique		Tar sands oil production is incredibly toxic and puts American communities and wildlife populations at risk, ...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Communities would not be exposed to crude oil transported by the proposed project during normal operation. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including potential impacts to wildlife. As described in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1315	1	Johnson	Joel	WELSPUN Global Trade LLC	I work for a company called Welspun, which is one of the world's largest pipe manufacturing companies. We have worked directly for TransCanada for many years and have supplied hundreds and hundreds of miles of line pipe in the US, Canada and Mexico for their projects. We have supplied pipe for TransCanada from our Little Rock facility as well as our India-based facilities. All are among the world's most modern and capable facilities, meeting the highest quality requirements.	Comment acknowledged.
1315	2	Johnson	Joel	WELSPUN Global Trade LLC	I know from working with TransCanada over the years that their top priority is pipeline safety. This, in turn drives their very high quality expectations from their suppliers. TransCanada's requirements are very clear and precise.	Comment acknowledged.
1315	3	Johnson	Joel	WELSPUN Global Trade LLC	The KXL project will directly generate 600 jobs at our Little Rock facility over the next two years to produce the pipe. I provide the following attached support letters from the local and state chamber of commerce for the State of Arkansas and City of Little Rock. I request that these letters be put into public record. These organizations understand the positive impact that the KXL project will have on Little Rock, not only in the direct employment of 600 workers at Welspun's Little Rock facility, but also on the many hundreds of indirect jobs this project will provide in the Little Rock region.	Comment acknowledged.
1315	5	Johnson	Joel	WELSPUN Global Trade LLC	As a manufacturer of pipelines around the world we take the stringent requirements from companies like TransCanada for the KXL Project and carefully interpret the specifications to ensure that we meet or exceed all requirements. For example let me walk you through the process of how we proceed from specification to producing the pipe - focusing at all times the rigorous testing regimen to ensure that high quality is built into the pipeline; We exhaustively review the customer specifications• We produce complete Quality Assurance Procedures from steel supply to pipe forming and rolling to coating as well as transportation to the destination of the pipeline. We write our raw material specification based on the customer's requirements We shortlist raw material suppliers and award the work only to the highest quality approved suppliers in cooperation with our customers• While the vendors are producing the material we audit and witness the production at critical stages and intervals We transport the steel to our pipe mills according to international standards such as API and ISO standards among others We mechanically test the steel supply at our premises to ensure that the steel suppliers meet the requirements We check the test certificates from the material suppliers and compare versus our requirements as well as the customers. After physical dimensional checks on the steel we load the coil/plate and the process of unwinding the coil - the first non destructive test is 100% of the coil is ultrasonically tested to ensure	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>perfect base material prior to welding. We form the sheet of steel into a tubular/pipe form and tack weld the edges using the GMAW welding process. After forming we plasma cut the pipe to lengths required by the customer - for the KXL Project this means approximately 80' lengths. At this stage we assign unique traceability numbers for each pipe which can be used to trace the pipe back to the original steel information - all testing for the life of the pipe is attached to these pipe numbers. The cut pipe travels to separate inside and outside welding stations - this completes the welds. The pipe is then cleaned and another quality test is performed - 100% of the weld is tested using ultrasonic and radioscopic methods - after this step we have checked 100% of the body of the pipe and then we have checked 100% of the weld which we have performed. After this test each pipe is submitted to full scale testing in our Hydrotest machine - each and every pipe is filled with water and put under pressure to 100% SMVS levels. Please note that this far exceeds the normal operation of the pipeline in the field. Pipe is carefully measured at this stage to determine if any expansions have taken place. Once again we test the weld seam after hydrotesting - 100% of the weld is examined using ultrasonic testing methods. Immediately after this the ends of each pipe are also manually ultrasonically tested and then the ends are also X-rayed to ensure the quality requirements are met. Our internal quality control personnel and system monitor the process which I explained and destructive testing of pipe samples are taken to ensure that all requirements are met - for example impact testing, drop weight tear testing, hardness, yield and ultimate strength testing. After all testing has passed, we send the pipe to a onsite coating facility which applies a fusion bonded epoxy coating system which provides a barrier to corrosion. A battery of testing is done on this process as well and after that the pipe is shipped by barge, rail or truck to the destination of the pipeline. We deliver the pipe with complete stencils on the pipe noting the pipe number and details as well as barcodes which can be used by TransCanada to track all quality data backwards right from steel forming to pipe to coating and shipment. At any point of the process our customer, regulators and industry association inspectors or auditors are free to audit and check the mill to compare our practice versus the documented standards. Since we have commenced operations we have had 2 full API / ISO full scale audits, numerous audits and inspections by TransCanada and others as well as in the last 6 months had visits from PHMSA - one of which was a formal audit by PHMSA. Safety is also our top priority at Welspun, and our most important concern is that our pipe supply meets the requirements of the customer and all regulatory agencies. The United States needs a safe and reliable supply of energy, with the help and full cooperation of TransCanada, Welspun is supplying the safest and highest quality pipe for a safe and reliable system to deliver this energy. Welspun is pleased to be a trusted partner in this project; in doing so we will generate hundreds of direct jobs and thousands of indirect jobs. I urge you to speed up the</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					permitting process to allow this project to happen according to the schedule which is required.	
1441	2	Johnson	Orrin		Another concern is damage to the water table which lies near the surface.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1441	3	Johnson	Orrin		Also a concern is what happens if/when these pipes are no longer needed, then flushed and pumped full of other gasses or fluids so that they can lay buried underground, supposedly without being crushed or leaking? It seems likely that future generations will suffer. I urge you not to give approval to the pumping of oil through these thin pipes. Or declare an indefinite moratorium until an independent study can guarantee safety, which seems unlikely given the oil companies' track record.	Responses related to taking the Project out of service at the end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1441	4	Johnson	Orrin		Finally, the way I read this pipeline proposal, once it is approved, should the oil company/companies, at some future date, choose to add pumping stations to increase the rate or volume of flow, nothing could stop them from doing so. This proposal is very flawed. Please do not give the go-ahead.	Additional pumping stations or facilities would need to go through applicable permitting processes, including environmental permitting.
1442	1	Johnson	Francis&Shirley		Please do not let a permit for this project to go through. I own 3 quarter's that this is going through and have had no right for anything. It doesn't seem fair that a foreign company can come in and devalue our land like it is.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1442	3	Johnson	Francis&Shirley		Also of a first meeting we were told that a pumping station had to be 1/2 mile away from a home. My son and family will be closer than 1/2 mile with 2 young children. Also a neighbor with 2 young children. Why can they do this? At least we ask that this pumping station be moved.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Response NOI-1 addresses issues related to noise from pump stations.
1442	4	Johnson	Francis&Shirley		We're very unhappy with all the cost this has caused us. Running 70 miles to meetings and getting nothing out of them. NO ANSWERS. The last meeting we went to everyone opposed the pipeline. We have wasted many hours trying to get some answers and we are busy farmers trying to make a living off of our land. Thank you. I hope you read this and we can get something done. The only thing that has been done is to tell us what THEY are going to do. PLEASE HELP US.	The Notice of Intent (see Consolidated Response PNOI-1) and the draft EIS provided information on the proposed Project. Consolidated Response REQ-1 addresses requests for additional information, including detailed maps of the proposed route. Consolidated Response REQ-2 provides information for request of locations of paper copies of the EIS and that copies of the draft EIS, other specific information, or references be sent directly to the commenter.
1491	1	Johnson	Glen	Int'l Union of Operating Engineers Local 49	The International Union of Operating Engineers Local 49 respectfully asks that Secretary of State Hillary Clinton give the necessary approvals for the Keystone XL pipeline project. This project will create over 10,000 jobs supporting the hard-working families of North and South Dakota. In fact, the demand for skilled workers may be so great that the pipeline will provide work for our members in neighboring states, as well. Our nation needs petroleum and where better to get our imports than Canada. Our members and their families have suffered greatly during this recession; they are in desperate need of these jobs. We urge approval of this project for the hard-working families of Local 49.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1540	91	Johnson	Darrell	Indigenous Environmental Network	There are those wealthy people who wish to construct the oil pipeline through the heart of America and they wish to do so even if it would endanger the health and lives of American people who may live next to danger.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1540	92	Johnson	Darrell	Indigenous Environmental Network	I am not against progress because progress usually benefits the general population as a whole and makes life more comfortable. But if the attempt to develop and to provide comfort for the public endangers the life of even one citizen, I would not agree to participate in any way in a construction or building project, nor would I support it.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1540	93	Johnson	Darrell	Indigenous Environmental Network	The threat of the contamination of our drinking water and crops, which make up the foods that we consume is unacceptable now or in the future. Even the water which the livestock drink must not be contaminated by the deadly carcinogens which exist in the pipeline itself.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
1540	94	Johnson	Darrell	Indigenous Environmental Network	The assurance that no lethal and no deadly carcinogens will escape from the pipeline itself and enter into the surrounding area, causing cancer or any other disease to plant life, animal life or human life, must be honestly made and proven by those advocates of the construction of the pipeline.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. As noted in that section, there is no guarantee for any pipeline system that a spill would not occur.
1540	96	Johnson	Darrell	Indigenous Environmental	A leak in a sensitive spot like in or near any of your lakes or streams would contaminate a significant amount of habitat and	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Network	may kill fish and wildlife.	EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1540	99	Johnson	Darrell	Indigenous Environmental Network	The heavy sour crude that will be carried in the XL pipeline is not your normal crude oil, it contains high levels of sulfur and heavy metals. Adding the uncontrolled mixture of diluents increases the impurities in what will be getting pumped across the heart of America. The material to be carried in the XL pipeline is classified as light hydrocarbon diluents, an uncontrolled mixture of the first draw off of the dirty heavy crude, the lighter sweet crude and liquid petroleum used to generate natural gas as they are being refined. The light hydrocarbons are not cleaner, safer materials. They move easily on any water surface, including through aquifers, thus they may very readily contaminate groundwater, soil, wildlife, and human life.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As a result, oil spills from the proposed Project that reach water would exhibit behavior similar to that of other heavy crude oils in the environment and would not require special cleanup procedures. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1543	27	Johnson	Robert		I also have a pipeline that runs just south of my mailbox all the way into North Dakota that is a DOT line. As far as I know there has never been a leak in that line. But it's more highly regulated than the flow lines.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	29	Johnson	Robert		South Dakota has to do something to better regulate flow line leaks.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	30	Johnson	Robert		They have done a very good job with the DOT lines.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	31	Johnson	Robert		There are also some good things about TransCanada. They're going to bring in quite a bit of tax base to Harding Country, which is really helpful.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	32	Johnson	Robert		The electricity that gets used will bring in gross receipts tax that's going to go to help the schools and that will really help.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	33	Johnson	Robert		But we do need to take care of the landowners and make sure that the reclamation is done right.	Keystone would be required to complete the reclamation committed to in the permits it receives, including the Presidential Permit. Those commitments are described in Section 2.3 of the EIS and in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1543	35	Johnson	Robert		I hope they do get the permit to build the pipeline and that they take care of everybody on the route.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	68	Johnson	Joel		TransCanada's top priority is pipeline safety. They have very high expectations from their suppliers.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	69	Johnson	Joel		The KXL project will directly generate over 600 jobs in Little Rock over the next two years.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1544	70	Johnson	Joel		PHMSA has been to our pipe manufacturing facility three times in the last six months, including a formal audit two weeks ago.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	71	Johnson	Joel		To meet the schedule for the KXL project, we will use subcontractors ranging from Louisiana to here in Houston, creating a large number of jobs and a positive economic impact.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	72	Johnson	Joel		We need a secure energy supply like this for our country.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	73	Johnson	Joel		I urge this pipeline be granted the necessary permits to proceed in a timely fashion.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	89	Johnson	Joel	Welspun	Knows from working with TransCanada over the years that	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					safety is their first priority.	
1546	90	Johnson	Joel	Welspun	KXL project will generate 600 jobs at Little Rock pipe-making facility over the next two years.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1546	92	Johnson	Joel	Welspun	The pipeline system will be operated at 80% of SMYS, and therefore will be field tested to a minimum of 100% SMYS, and that immediately triggers a need to adjust the mechanical and dimensional properties of the delivered pipe, to ensure that such testing can be executed. In this respect, an in-line statistical process control program is used to monitor the incoming plate and coil properties, namely the raw materials that we use, and automatically requiring an increase in the testing frequency, once a certain threshold is reached.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1546	93	Johnson	Joel	Welspun	The increase in testing frequency aids in the probability of conformance, and the evaluation that is performed on pertinent mechanical and dimensional properties, such as the yield strength, the tensile strength, the wall thickness, the pipe diameter and modality. To compliment the above activity, we use real time control charts in the manufacturing facilities to provide a timely feedback to our operators and quality control personnel. We can make immediate adjustments if those trends go towards a negative data result. The stability of these properties ensures the yield strength and the aspects that I mentioned, ensures that the pipeline will perform satisfactorily during high pressure testing, and subsequent operation.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	95	Johnson	Joel	Welspun	Welspun has also developed statistical models that are used to extrapolate random sample test data to the exact performance of the entire pipe population. Again, ensuring that all pipes delivered are the highest quality and conform with the requirements of the government specifications.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	96	Johnson	Joel	Welspun	Company uses high technology testing regimes, meets or exceeds all requirements. Welcomes people to audit factories and compare their practices to the documented standards.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	97	Johnson	Joel	Welspun	Urges that the permitting process be sped up, to allow project to move forward.	Comment acknowledged.
1550	45	Johnson	Darrell	Indigenous Environmental Network	[commenter quoting article] "Although the oil sands construction frenzy ended in 2008, it has left behind a number of festering problems. A glut of pipeline capacity is among the more serious remnants...Not only are oil producers trying to back out from the Alberta Clipper, but Enbridge itself has battled an effort by TransCanada Corporation to build another major pipeline called Keystone XL to export crude to the U.S. That dispute too arises from a key problem facing the oil patch. There are simply too many pipelines and not enough crude"...What I'm saying here basically is that they're building too many pipelines.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. There is not sufficient pipeline capacity to that location. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1550	46	Johnson	Darrell	Indigenous Environmental Network	And along with that problem is that they're also not mentioning the dangers involved with these diluents with this crude oil....And one of these chemicals in this pipeline is benzene, and it causes cancer. It's a carcinogen. And it's not a question of if; it's a matter of when. Once that gets into your water, your ecosystems, your health, your water is done for, and that's a true fact	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Potential impacts associated with a release of oil from the proposed Project are addressed in Sections 3.15.5.6 and 3.15.6 of the EIS.
1556	59	Johnson	Darrell	Leech Lake Reservation	We were very uninformed, though they claim that they had done these meetings previously, so this was done very, very rapidly. They had a number of people coming out, claiming to have proposed these meetings. Well, many of these meetings weren't very well advertised. Most of our Tribal membership back home are against this pipeline.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1556	60	Johnson	Darrell	Leech Lake Reservation	Our major concern, what got my attention was the diluents with the pipeline. This is a very poisonous mixture. One of them is benzene. Benzene once that gets into your water it's very flowable. It'll go right into your water, your soil. And friends, this pipeline probably claims to have a very good track record for safety, but from what I heard the other night they've only done one pipeline and that doesn't leave a very good track record for performance.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 and Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS address the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response the EIS section, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As for other crude oil, there is a very small amount of benzene and other volatiles in the transported crude oil. Those volatiles evaporate from the water in a matter of minutes to hours and dissipate to non-detectable (and non-harmful) concentrations in the air within minutes to a few hours, depending primarily on the winds.
1556	61	Johnson	Darrell	Leech Lake Reservation	To me, my perspective --and I'm not a scientist, but to me this is insanity what we're doing. And this is what I wanted to share with you. We should be looking at the big picture. Who's behind it? Is this a national security issue? Why are federal agencies so involved, you know national security with you say the Secretary of State or you're working with?	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to commentor's concerns about the Department of State's involvement. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the National Interest Determination process.
1560	1	Johnson	Francis		Pumping station is to be less than half a mile from her son's house. Noise level is very annoying. Pumping stations were supposed to be at least 1/2 mile away from houses.	Consolidated Response NOI-1 and Section 3.12.2 of the EIS address issues related to noise from pump stations. DOS is not aware of any regulation that requires a distance of 0.5 mile between a pump station and a residence.
1560	29	Johnson	Francis		Need a 30-day clause with interest afterwards for reimbursement of crop damage from pipeline.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1560	40	Johnson	Kimberly		Benefits of oil sands do not outweigh the costs of using these high carbon fuels.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1560	41	Johnson	Kimberly		Building this pipeline requires an almost total destruction of some of the most pristine areas in the Canadian Boreal Forest.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1560	42	Johnson	Kimberly		Concerned about all the water resources becoming contaminated along the pipeline. It takes 3 barrels of water to extract 1 barrel of oil and this water becomes toxic waste. This will be dumped into our groundwater or water systems.	The commenter is referring to one of the extraction processes used for the Canadian oil sands projects. The discharges from extraction occur in Canada, not the U.S. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						in Consolidated Response CAN-1. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project in the U.S. are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised and addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1556	59	Johnson	Darrell	Leech Lake Reservation	We were very uninformed, though they claim that they had done these meetings previously, so this was done very, very rapidly. They had a number of people coming out, claiming to have proposed these meetings. Well, many of these meetings weren't very well advertised. Most of our Tribal membership back home are against this pipeline.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement. Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
214	1	Johnston	Maxine		I oppose the permitting of this pipeline. Keystone will adversely impact 22,400 or more acres, including 91 streams (32 in Texas).	Section 3.9 of the EIS addresses potential land use impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to water resources.
214	2	Johnston	Maxine		I oppose the permitting of this pipeline...2. Impacts include dirty tar sands pollutants added to existing pollution.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
214	3	Johnston	Maxine		I oppose the permitting of this pipeline...3. Comment period should be extended 60 days to allow more comment from affected landowners who are completely unaware of this threat.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
403	1	Johnston	Cynthia		No to this pipeline! It will cross and endanger the Sand Hills and the Ogallala Aquifer. It does not have to be placed here. If there absolutely, positively has to be another pipeline, it should follow the existing pipeline route.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
572	1	Johnston	Rock&Cynthia		Keep this pipeline far away from the Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer. No to the pipeline.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1128	2	Johnston	Cynthia		The Ogallala Aquifer is much to precarious and important to our world to endanger - and yes, the pipeline will endanger the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1128	3	Johnston	Cynthia		Not to mention the displacement of families, ranches,	There would not be displacement of families, ranches or

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					communities, plants and animals.	communities associated with implementation of the proposed Project. Impacts to plants and animals are addressed in Sections 3.4 through 3.8, including information on displacement where relevant.
830	1	Johnstone	MynaLee	NDP	There is a massive movement growing in Canada to have the Alberta Tarsands shut down. We would not want the USA to support the tarsands project with the use of the pipelines project. Presently, our Conservative government is operating with a minority government. Opposition parties are being asked to form a Coalition to support our environmental demands and a fall election could very well see a change in policy. Municipalities all across Canada are committing themselves to addressing the problems of Climate Change, protecting the environment and encouraging plans to get off fossil fuels. Dead birds, and growing cancers amongst people in the downwind from the tarsands, and water shortages will not be tolerated. the BC government is also under pressure to stop pipelines and tankers. With that awful oil spill in the Gulf and the negligent BP corporation, the public is fast losing its patience and will no longer support corporate crime. This growing concerns for our environment will lead to stricter laws for protection, fines and the promotion of sustainable energy projects.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
377	1	Jones	Julianne		I would like to express my support for the U.S. Department of State's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Keystone XL pipeline project, which concluded that the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. As discussed in the DEIS, the evaluation studied the project's potential impact on a number of environmental matters. I appreciate the efforts by the State Department to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of the Keystone project and agree with the Agency's findings that the proposed project would result in limited adverse environmental impacts during both the construction and operation. Upon completion, the proposed project will consist of three new pipelines that will span approximately 1,380 miles across the United States from Canada, which will carry about 700,000 barrels of crude per day initially, eventually increasing to 900,000 barrels.	Comment acknowledged.
377	3	Jones	Julianne		Since the U.S. imported 1.5 million barrels of oil daily from the Canadian oil sands last year and that number is expected to climb to 4.3 million barrels a day over the next two decades, I ask the federal government to consider the benefits of projects like the Keystone XL.	Comment acknowledged.
1121	2	Jones	Berwyn		Transmitting tar sands crude oil though the Ogallala aquifer in Nebraska is too risky. An accident could destroy the water source for agriculture and domestic use.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1121	3	Jones	Berwyn		... This stuff is the worst kind of polluter, and uses too much energy in refining to be ecologically viable.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in substantial changes to operations in Gulf Coast refineries.
1220	1	Jones	David&Carol		We need to protect our water resources'. This pipeline is not a good idea. Just say "no".	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
844	1	Josoff	Amber		Do not allow this pipeline to travel across Nebraska. It will leak at some point regardless of all possible precautions.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1.
1109	2	Jostes	Richard		[Keystone pipeline will have thinner walls than older pipelines? That means less weight,] more speed per mile in the construction process, and less labor cost because of fewer days needed on the job...When construction companies and technology conspire to minimize labor cost we get happy stockholders. But they ride the cost "elevator" down to its lowest common denominator, and then when stockholder demand more the only options left are to cheat or innovate. What if they decide to cheat here in Nebraska, out there in the sand "where no one's looking?" American's have proven in recent years we are comfortable with cheating.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1109	3	Jostes	Richard		[Vote "no" until there are assurances] of safeguards that their technology will catch the mistakes despite the speed of their construction operations.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1109	4	Jostes	Richard		Vote "no" until there are assurances of safeguards that their technology will catch the mistakes despite the speed of their construction operations. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1202	1	Joyce	Charles	AquaTerra	I wanted to express my support of the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1202	3	Joyce	Charles	AquaTerra	The state stands to benefit both directly by increased jobs in the short term but increased tax revenue from the operation of the pipeline within the confines of the state.	Comment acknowledged.
249	1	Judge	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011~2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in my districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
249	2	Judge	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the projects economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
249	3	Judge	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone 'XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
249	6	Judge	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	As county officials from the State of Texas, I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will Strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle.	Comment acknowledged.
249	7	Judge	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas and in our county, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. Additionally, the Keystone XL project will benefit businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
249	8	Judge	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or •is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output of (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
249	9	Judge	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	In addition, the report concluded that during construction Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Texas, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
249	13	Judge	Chris	Cherokee County Judge	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
1542	35	Judice	Paul		In the days when my dad worked at the Gulf Oil refinery, we could all count on getting a job. Your kids could grow up and get a decent job, buy a boat and a couple of cars and earn a decent living. That's not the way it is now. The \$7 billion Bolero Expansion has created 300 permanent jobs. Now we are going to have all these contractors good for maybe 3 years, but it's not good for us	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1542	36	Judice	Paul		They tear up the roads and we have to deal with that.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1542	40	Judice	Paul		I also worked for the State of Texas a couple of times "enforcing" 40CFR 60, Code of Federal Regulation. You know how TCEQ operates? It depends on who is Governor. It depends on who is President. It depends on what us citizens will tolerate.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1542	41	Judice	Paul		There is no need for us to dirty this place up any more. What's going to come out of that? They're all building this deep coke, it's nasty stuff.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Gulf Coast refineries with petroleum coke from the refining of heavy oil are required to store the material in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements.
1542	44	Judice	Paul		We don't need this. Canada doesn't need it. They are tearing up virgin forest to get this kind of stuff and we just don't need that.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
194	1	Kaminski	Ronald	Laborers' Local #1140	I am sending this email in support of the Keystone XL pipeline. I am the Business Manager of Laborers' Local #1140 in Omaha Nebraska. Our Union has constructed pipelines in the State of Nebraska for years, which has employed 100's of residents in the state. Our union membership is in support of this pipeline and we hope you decide to grant this application.	Comment acknowledged.
496	1	Kann	Katherine	Linfield College	I am completely against the construction of this pipe line! Placement is awful because it will go directly over the Sand Hills, which is home to the largest and most beautiful bird migration in the US. We need to protect the Sand hills cranes! I don't care how much oil we "need" - it will never be worth destroying our planet and oppressing our people for it. What we really need is to move away from our dirty, corrupt dependence on oil and begin the transition to a clean, healthy energy future. Building this pipeline is a step in the wrong direction! Please do not build it!	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Responses ERO-1 and ENV-1.
496	2	Kann	Katherine	Linfield College	Additionally, it will go over the Ogallala Aquifer, which is one of the world's largest water tables.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
496	3	Kann	Katherine	Linfield College	If that's not enough, this pipeline will destroy tribal lands that belong to indigenous American peoples.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes.
507	1	Karre	Lonnie		In light of the recent Gulf oil disaster I am against this. In the Gulf there exists the opportunity to clean it up. Whereas a leak in the pipe would seep down and contaminate the Ogallala Aquifer. This too big of a chance to take no matter how many reassurances we are given. It is equally as bad when you look at the map of future expansion.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
524	1	Karre	Susan		This proposed location for the pipeline could result in accidental contamination of the Ogallala Aquifer - the drinking and irrigation water source for the entire Midwest. This would be even more catastrophic than the recent Gulf spill. The potential for damage to our drinking water cannot possibly be ignored. I believe we have to take full advantage of our own oil resources, and as quickly as possible, but please place the pipeline either above ground or routed through less vulnerable territory.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
506	1	Kassner	Maridel	McCone County	I am the Clerk and Recorder for McCone County. We struggle each year with not enough funds to operate our departments. Budgets have become a nightmare with less and less funding being received from Federal and State funds. We need growth and the pipeline in McCone County.	Comment acknowledged.
506	2	Kassner	Maridel	McCone County	I think it is time that the future of our county and it's needs become an important issue!! I don't think the taxpayers want their taxes to continue to go up. They probably will still want their roads bladed; however, it is getting to the point that we have to make choices as to whether to purchase fuel to maintain the roads or not do any maintenance at all because	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					we can't afford the repairs on the equipment. Insurance has become unaffordable for our employees. Pay increases are minimal and sometimes frozen. Moral is bad with this kind of budget restraints but the complaints continue to come in. We need job opportunities to bring our young people back home. Not all of them have the opportunity to have a farm to go back home to. It's getting harder and harder to keep the main street business open. Larger box stores are hard to compete with. We lose another tax dollar in our taxable value everytime a business closes and doesn't reopen. Thank you for your positive action towards the pipeline in Montana. WE NEED IT!!!	
1415	1	Kassner	Brian	Midland Lumber, LLC	Midland Lumber LLC, of Circle, MT is in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline project. This project will be very beneficial to our business. Midland Lumber is a small family owned business in the Circle community. We have many businesses under one roof. Midland Lumber consists of a small gift shop, a gun shops, a liquor store and of course a lumber yard as well. We think that the pipeline will help us and the community as well. We look forward to seeing the pipeline come through McCone County.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	22	Kast	Hans		The corporate and primary mission [of my engineering firm based in Houston] is to protect the health, safety and environment of the people, property and the environment in general. As a professional engineer, I do not take this responsibility lightly, and I am in full support of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	23	Kast	Hans		TransCanada is one of the clients who we serve. They are perhaps the premier company in the industry as far as putting safety, the environment and social responsibility, first. This corporate value is not only communicated, but demonstrated through their actions over the last several years.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	24	Kast	Hans		This project supports 4 to 500 of our direct and indirect hired employees. It's a long term, stable job for surveyors, engineers, project managers, material expeditors, schedulers, agents, safety and environmental representatives, accountants, administrators, construction managers, mapping and drafting, and back office support. So you can see, there's a lot of people dependent on not only this project, but TransCanada performing on their promises.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	25	Kast	Hans		There's an army of construction contractors that will be on this job as well, 5 to 6000 during peak construction. This is support for local and regional project vendors, suppliers, consultants and other subcontractors, and supporting hundreds, if not thousands, of existing and new jobs created for our Gulf Coast refineries.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Sections 2.3 and 3.13 of the EIS describe the design features, safety precautions, construction procedures, monitoring procedures, maintenance practices, and other required actions that Keystone will implement to avoid or minimize corrosion and other damage to the pipeline.
1544	26	Kast	Hans		The industry also supports regional ancillary services, such as hotels, restaurants and other goods and services.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	27	Kast	Hans		On a national level, doing business with a stable trading partner in Canada, versus reliance on politically unstable countries, such as Venezuela, Iraq, Nigeria, etc., is just good	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					energy policy.	
1544	28	Kast	Hans		Moving oil via a pipeline rather than over the oceans and in the Gulf of Mexico is a much safer and more environmentally friendly mode of transport.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	29	Kast	Hans		We are proud to be a service provider to TransCanada and happy to be associated with them and this project.	Comment acknowledged.
430	1	Kasten	Tod		This is a great economic project for MT. Good tax base and some jobs. Much needed in eastern MT.	Comment acknowledged.
431	1	Kasten	David		This type of positive economic project is just what eastern Montana needs. More tax base and good jobs are needed. These projects can be successfully done with the best known technology and know how.	Comment acknowledged.
1465	1	Kasten	Dave		To State and Federal Agencies involved. I have already stated on the record at a public meeting in Circle, Montana that I am in full support of building the proposed Keystone XL pipeline. However, I would like to take the opportunity to follow up as this project is very important to the security of our Nation. The proposed Keystone XL pipeline will provide a secure and reliable supply of oil to U.S. refineries.	Comment acknowledged.
1465	2	Kasten	Dave		The rural area of Montana that I represent will have major positive impacts not only during the construction phase but also with the long term increase of property tax value. It will also have a long term increase in opportunities and activities for the people in a very rural area. I urge all State and Federal Agencies to work with Keystone XL to build this essential pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1545	19	Kasten	Dave	State Representative	This community needs a project...we want to do this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1420	1	Kays	Mike	McCone Electric Co-Op., Inc	The Board of Directors and Management of McCone Electric Co-op., Inc. are writing in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. As one of the locally-owned electricity suppliers for this project, we offer a perspective on the merits of the project from those whom will be impacted the most ... We urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1420	3	Kays	Mike	McCone Electric Co-Op., Inc	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction. Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay... Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1420	5	Kays	Mike	McCone Electric	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Co-Op., Inc	environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.	
422	1	Kazinka	Matt		This proposal is a pipeline to nowhere - a bad idea for our economy and our environment. what few benefits that come from this will be piped directly to a few at the top. The communities this effects will be left with a pollution-spitting refinery and empty pockets.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
422	3	Kazinka	Matt		This proposal is a pipeline to nowhere -	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1389	1	Keffer	Jim	Texas House of Representatives	As members of the Texas House of Representatives and the official delegates on the Energy Council representing Texas, we write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... This would be a mistake. We urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1389	3	Keffer	Jim	Texas House of Representatives	Like you we expect this project and its operator to meet high expectations regarding the environment and safety standards... Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way tottransport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1389	4	Keffer	Jim	Texas House of Representatives	As stewards of the land and as private property advocates; we also expect TransCanada to treat property owners fair and square.	Comment acknowledged.
1389	6	Keffer	Jim	Texas House of Representatives	Texas is fortunate to have an immense refining network along the gulf coast and the proposed Keystone Pipeline is a huge undertaking to provide oil to Texas refineries that provide 27 percent of the United State's refining capacity.	Comment acknowledged.
1389	7	Keffer	Jim	Texas House of Representatives	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources; we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security] and stable prices for consumers... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver.	Comment acknowledged.
1389	9	Keffer	Jim	Texas House of Representatives	America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
4	1	Keil	Linda		I am a farmwife in northcentral Montana. I grew up on a farm	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					at Conrad, Montana. The nearest oil refinery is 60 miles south of Conrad in Great Falls, Montana. I believe the pipeline to Texas idea should be eliminated so as not to disturb the farms of eastern Montana. Texas is not the center of the universe.	Project has been proposed to meet.
117	1	Keith	Brenda		I am astounded to hear that we would allow this pipeline into our aquifer when we have the information out there that would tell us that this could very, very easily result in damage to something so important to us - water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
117	3	Keith	Brenda		Using a pipeline that is a bit less pricey and a bit less safe - come on now! Why would we, who are now becoming more and more aware of what we are doing to the environment, allow this company to use something less than the BEST of what is out there!	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
117	4	Keith	Brenda		Please listen to these folks who are being affected by this! Whoever makes this final decision needs to go to bed at night knowing they have done right by everyone, not by what seems to be those folks with the money to influence decisions. Think this over one more time and go at it wisely! At this point in time it would seem that some bad stuff is out there. Don't be caught a few years from now regretting agreeing to this idea!	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1182	1	Keller	Ellie		I strongly object to the pipeline going over our Ogallala Aquifer. This has provided water for the citizens of Nebraska for the last 75 years that I know of and is still needed to supply that water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1182	2	Keller	Ellie		We DO NOT NEED ANY oil spill into our water supply that has been provided by God when he created the earth. Thank you for your attention in this matter.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1007	1	Kelley	Linelle		I believe that if we can't be certain that the Ogallala Aquifer will be protected from any harm, that the Keystone Pipeline should be scrapped. Our underground water is too valuable to risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
110	1	Kellum	Lidia		Please say NO to Keystone XL pipeline; it's too toxic for Tx.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
428	1	Kelly	Thomas	Creighton	Many environmentalists maintain that the Tar Sands is the	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				University	most environmentally destructive project in the world. It takes about 3 barrels of water to extract one barrel of oil. Over 90% of this water, 400 million gallons per day, ends up as toxic waste dumped in massive pools that contain carcinogenic substances like cyanide. In addition, it involves the clear cutting of great sections of the Boreal forest. You can see the damage from the trailer of a new documentary. See http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pdFT3bZtnok Apart from the leak problem, the clear cutting of forests, and the toxic waste, Jim Hansen, one of the leading climate scientists in the world has argued that the Tar Sands must be stopped if we have a chance to stop catastrophic global warming. The extraction process of oil from the Tar Sands produces 2 to 3 times more carbon dioxide pollution than conventional oil. I am asking you to do 2 things. 1. Please support climate legislation that puts a price on carbon 2. Please stop the expansion of the Tar Sands project. Once the infrastructure is built it makes it exponentially tougher to stop the Tar Sands from being exploited.	are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining. The Department of State (DOS) is tasked with conducting an environmental review of the proposed Project and determining whether or not to issue a Presidential Permit for the Project. Addressing potential climate legislation and oil sands production in Canada is not a part of that process.
609	1	Kelly	Raquel		Please do not complete this project. We cannot afford to have another compromised water source. Please reconsider - our world is too fragile. Thank you from my family and all of our families yet to come.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1547	1	Kelso	Sue	Landowner	Objects to the pipeline route coming diagonally across her family farm property, where sister was planning to build a house.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
1547	2	Kelso	Sue	Landowner	Objects to what she sees as inappropriate negotiations with her family ending in property takings. [long discussion in transcript]	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1559	23	Kendal	Al		In favor of pipeline. It will bring jobs, money spent in local economies by workers and tax revenues once it is built. Although alternative energy is better, it will not happen overnight and Americans currently depend on oil.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1554	25	Kendall	Al		I've been doing this for 30 years and I've never known anybody to get rich in pipeline construction, however they are paid quite well and they spend that money around the community. And they'll need probably every RV space we can find, they'll need motels, a lot of them rent apartments, lease apartments, they will be hitting the convenience stores and grocery stores, clothing and food stores, obviously restaurants.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1554	26	Kendall	Al		prior to and during construction we have our purchasing agent run through the course of the pipeline, along the route, and sign up vendors for various supplies and tools and welding supplies and rental equipment, and 1 of the big ones is fuel. There will be, some local fuel company will reap the benefits, probably more than 1, probably go through a minimum of a tanker of fuel a day. In addition to that, once complete and in the ground, this pipeline will generate county tax revenues along the route for years to come, for the life of the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1554	27	Kendall	Al		One of the things that I like about the crude from Canada is it's	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					a little bit of a friendly source, it's reliable, and going to Gulf Refineries offsetting some Middle East and South American suppliers.	
1559	9	Kendall	Glenda		Concerned about safety of pipeline. What safeguards and protections are being used? Oil will be under high pressure, wants every safeguard in place.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1559	10	Kendall	Glenda		Wants to know who is going to inspect this pipeline?	As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, Keystone must comply with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulatory requirements for design and construction, and PHMSA would conduct on-site inspections during construction. There would also be on-site Environmental Inspector during construction as described in Section 2.3.5.2 of the EIS. During operation, Keystone would be required to monitor and inspect the system as required by PHMSA regulations and Special Conditions developed by PHMSA, and the regulations and Special Conditions also require that Keystone report the findings of those inspections and monitoring activities to PHMSA.
1559	11	Kendall	Glenda		Concerned about the route of the pipeline. Why not go straight from Oklahoma to East Texas to Beaumont? No water in this area. Wants pipe further from Lake Columbia.	The proposed route would be substantially shorter than a route to Beaumont, which would require a pipeline from there to the delivery point in the east Houston area. As a result, the proposed route would have substantially less area of impact than a Beaumont alternative and would traverse less densely populated areas. Lake Columbia is about 8 miles from the proposed route. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project.
1072	1	Kennedy	Sharon		Dear Government Officials, I want to express my opposition to a pipeline through the beautiful Sandhills of Nebraska. The disruption of soil/sand to place the pipe is too risky. It is a fragile, pristine place that Nebraska can be proud of.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
1072	2	Kennedy	Sharon		If we lay pipe and allow oil drilling and flow, we also take the risk of polluting the precious aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1072	3	Kennedy	Sharon		Nebraska has an opportunity to show that we are the progressive state because we value the land and water. Thank you for listening to someone who grew up in this beautiful area and does not want to see it changed or harmed by humans.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1276	4	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	This project will create significant jobs and tax revenue in Nebraska. The estimates of the project are \$1 billion of investment in the state of Nebraska. This includes jobs for more than 1,200 construction workers during construction.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1276	5	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	We anticipate that with the Keystone project (already constructed), the two pipelines will generate more than \$28 million in estimated initial annual property tax. The economic benefits to the local power providers will also be significant.	Comment acknowledged.
1276	6	Kennedy	Barry	Nebraska Chamber of Commerce & Industry	We are confident that strong measures will be taken to ensure the quality of our water.	Comment acknowledged.
1549	11	Kennedy	Marjorie	Friends of the Matagorda River	Concern about any impacts on the Matagorda River	The Matagorda River would not be crossed by the proposed Project. See Appendix E for a list of waterbodies crossed by the proposed route.
1549	13	Kennedy	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	Concern about the fragile Nebraska Sandhills ecosystems.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1549	15	Kennedy	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	This project is not in the best interests of our planet.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1549	16	Kennedy	Bruce	Wachiska Audubon Society	Nebraskans are very protective of the Niobrara [River], and I guess our major concern would be that if there were a leak in the pipeline, it would really gum up the works for fish and wildlife.	The Niobrara River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method which results in the pipeline being at least 25 feet below the stream bed. This would reduce the potential for an oil spill to reach the river. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
795	1	Kennick	Michael		I support the building of the Keystone XL Pipeline. Our country needs to be more concerned about energy security. That is, we need to secure our future energy sources. While I support alternative energy, it is naive to believe we can function without oil. I'd rather increase our supply of oil from Canada, than have to turn to the Middle East for more oil. This pipeline is a small step in the right direction. I am confident that it can be built safely, with minimal impact on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1025	1	Kenworthy	Michael		I'm also concerned about the safety of our resources, but I fear if government continues along the path they have been going they will regulate free enterprise into the ground. I agree that we need to guard our natural resources, we also need to make sure that government doesn't over reach itself as it has been doing. Please keep me informed.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1542	22	Kerbin	Charles	Michaels Construction	In 2008, we actually won an award for safety on the project. We didn't have anybody injured, nobody was hurt. We all went back home at night with our fingers and toes.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	23	Kerbin	Charles	Michaels Construction	Keystone preaches safety. They made us believe it, they made us live it.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	24	Kerbin	Charles	Michaels Construction	The people that work on these projects make a decent wage. They're good people. Most of them have health insurance and	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					they turn the money back into the local economy as well as wherever they go home to.	
1542	25	Kerbin	Charles	Michaels Construction	From my point of view and from what I have dealt with in my line of work, which is pipeline, we don't foresee the problems that a lot of people get upset about.	Comment acknowledged.
668	1	Kerres	Mary		I object to the expansion of the pipeline through the sensitive Ogallala Aquifer sites of west/central NE. Route the pipe further to the east, and insist on high gauge pipe.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
600	1	Kessler	Ted		I've read about too many recent spills that the oil industry assured us could never happen. Or that the spills would be detected quickly. These folks cannot be trusted. They will say anything to get approval of this pipeline.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
600	2	Kessler	Ted		There is no reason for the new Keystone pipeline to pass through the Nebraska Sand Hills instead of following an existing pipeline, other than to save a few dollars, but at the risk of polluting the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1352	1	Ketchum	J.&D.		As a resident of St. Marie in Valley County, Montana, I support the Keystone XLPipeline project, which also incorporates the transmission line to be built by Big Flat\Electric Cooperative to serve this load.	Comment acknowledged.
530	1	Kiefer	Jesse		I am very concerned about this pipeline being sent over the Nebraskan Sandhills above the Ogallala Aquifer recent events have shown how dangerous this can be and the aquifer is one of the Midwest's largest bodies of water. I urge you to stop this. Whatever rationale there is.. it is not worth the potential costs (and I don't mean monetary costs) for our ecosystems and our future.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
542	1	Kiefer	Holly		Putting a pipeline anywhere near the aquifer is begging for disaster. Not in my backyard, nor any other!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1556	57	Killsinsight	Darrell	Rosebud Sioux Tribe	I'm sure we can all sit down and agree that this is a project that's going to commit harm in the future.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1556	58	Killsinsight	Darrell	Rosebud Sioux Tribe	I'm sure a lot of you in this room are veterans and you don't like a foreign project or something foreign coming into your land and making conquests on yourselves.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects.
809	2	Kincaid	Clara	Cornell College	Secondly, the pipeline is completely unnecessary. It's likely that America will not even receive the oil transported through	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the pipeline.	
100	1	Kinder	Brad		I am writing to oppose the construction of the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Project... I urge to reconsider plans for the XL pipeline, thinking long term about the health of our shared environment and the world we leave to the future generations.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
100	2	Kinder	Brad		Specifically, placing the pipeline on the eastern have of the Ogallala aquifer presents serious environmental risks. These risks include groundwater contamination and their associated impacts on surface, drinking, and agricultural water use.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
100	6	Kinder	Brad		The rural location of much of this pipeline again presents too many risks to the environment and impacted landowners, than it does benefits to our energy supply and oil company profits.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project.
1294	1	KINDER	PETER	Lieutenant Governor MISSOURI	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1294	5	KINDER	PETER	Lieutenant Governor MISSOURI	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
1294	6	KINDER	PETER	Lieutenant Governor MISSOURI	Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1294	8	KINDER	PETER	Lieutenant Governor MISSOURI	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1294	9	KINDER	PETER	Lieutenant Governor MISSOURI	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1294	10	KINDER	PETER	Lieutenant Governor MISSOURI	Local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1294	11	KINDER	PETER	Lieutenant Governor MISSOURI	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Comment acknowledged.
1294	12	KINDER	PETER	Lieutenant Governor MISSOURI	I urge the granting of the permit.	Comment acknowledged.
586	1	King	Mary		I strongly object to the location of the pipeline under the Ogallala Aquifer and near pristine NE rivers. I was certainly tentative before the devastation of the Gulf oil spill, but that and the request to use less secure than typical pipelines have turned my "unsure" into a "please, no".	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. GLF-1, Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
825	1	Kingery	William		I don't know who is in charge there but the placement of any kind of oil or oil pipeline is not an issue of economics. It is an issue of environment first. You will make enough money where ever it goes and the Sand Hills in Nebraska needs to be	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					off limits to the Fools in charge. You are destroying everything in our lives, do not touch the Sand Hills with your poison. In fact keep that pipeline out of Nebraska entirely.	Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
372	1	Kinzell	Richard&Suzette		This statement is an addendum to the letter we submitted at the public scoping meeting held in Glasgow, Montana, on 2/26/2009. On that date we had received no communication from the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Project regarding our concerns about the proposed pipeline being constructed through our small 30 acre subdivision tract. Our concerns seemed to go unheeded. After numerous calls to the Universal Fields Services, right of way agent for the Keystone Project, we received a response that a Mr. Tony MacDonald of Universal Field Services and an engineer for Keystone would do a route walk through with us. This was done with numerous questions being asked about our free flowing springs which the pipeline would cross through. Our objections and concerns were emphasized about damage to our springs, ponds, and riparian/wetland area. After about a month following the walk through, Tony MacDonald called us and at the recommendation of the Keystone engineer, the line would not cross our property but would move farther north to avoid the spring areas. We have recently viewed maps of the proposed route and the pipe center line is still shown as crossing our land. This was also verified by Craig Jones of the Montana Dept of Environmental Quality. On 5/3/2010, we called Tony MacDonald with our concerns about no indicated change in the route on the proposal maps. He reassured us the line would be moved even further north than first estimated and the route "would not" cross our land at all. Since this is the final day for comment on the pipeline and the route across our property hasn't changed on maps we have viewed, we want our statement to be documented as a matter of public record. We hope we aren't being promised one thing and wind up having to go to court over route condemnation issues.	Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1. Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
162	1	Kirkegard	JeanneRae	McCone Conservation District	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project. The McCone Conservation District would like to express their support for the TransCanada Keystone Pipeline XL Project. In our opinion this pipeline would not only benefit McCone County but also the surrounding counties and the State of Montana.	Comment acknowledged.
162	2	Kirkegard	JeanneRae	McCone Conservation District	A project of this magnitude would create jobs for the construction phase and after completion it would provide jobs for the maintenance and operations stages. The construction of the pipeline would also create additional business for the local merchants. Eastern Montana has been experiencing economic depression and the economic benefits of construction would boost our rural communities immensely. Second, a project such as this one would have an impact on our taxable valuation which would increase the value of each mill levied.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
162	3	Kirkegard	JeanneRae	McCone Conservation	However since we represent many who would be directly impacted by this project itself, I would also request that the	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				District	utmost consideration be given to those who own the land where this project will pass through and reside. Farmers and Ranchers will certainly lose some of their productive land.	addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
327	1	Kirkegard	Jeanne	McCone Conservation District	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project. The McCone Conservation District would like to express their support for the TransCanada Keystone Pipeline XL Project. In our opinion this pipeline would not only benefit McCone County but also the surrounding counties and the State of Montana.	Comment acknowledged.
327	2	Kirkegard	Jeanne	McCone Conservation District	A project of this magnitude would create jobs for the construction phase and after completion it would provide jobs for the maintenance and operations stages. The construction of the pipeline would also create additional business for the local merchants. Eastern Montana has been experiencing economic depression and the economic benefits of construction would boost our rural communities immensely. Second, a project such as this one would have an impact on our taxable valuation which would increase the value of each mill levied. This project is very important to all who live and work in our community. With such a great potential impact to our local community we are hopeful that this project will begin soon.	Comment acknowledged.
327	3	Kirkegard	Jeanne	McCone Conservation District	However since we represent many who would be directly impacted by this project itself, I would also request that the utmost consideration be given to those who own the land where this project will pass through and reside. Farmers and Ranchers will certainly lose some of their productive land.	DOS takes seriously its responsibilities to thoroughly evaluate the environmental effects of its Presidential Permit decisions consistent with NEPA and other relevant laws and regulations. In conducting the environmental review of the proposed Project, DOS followed NEPA, CEQ regulations and guidance, and all other applicable laws and regulations. In addition, DOS was assisted by a third-party environmental contractor in the environmental review of the proposed Project. That contractor, Cardno ENTRIX, has conducted environmental impact assessments of nearly 30 proposed pipeline projects and has experience in such work throughout the U.S., including in the states along the proposed corridor. DOS also consulted extensively with other relevant federal agencies that have particular technical expertise and authority relevant to the proposed Project. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1103	1	Kirkendall	Janyce		I agree that to build this pipeline through the sand hills, over the aquifer, is a terrible safety issue... and proper safety issues addressed...	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1103	3	Kirkendall	Janyce		I agree that to build this pipeline through the sand hills, [over the aquifer,] is a terrible safety issue...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1103	4	Kirkendall	Janyce		I agree that to build this pipeline through the sand hills, over the aquifer, is a terrible safety issue. If the aquifer is ruined, there is no way to clean it, only eons of time.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
532	1	Kirst	Ingrid		I am very concerned about the proposed XL pipeline and its route through so much of our valuable national resources. My biggest concern is that any leaks could quickly contaminate fresh water sources and cause damage to the environment. Even just putting in the pipeline is going to cause damage all along its length to native landscapes and waterways. The pipeline project should not be allowed to continue. We need to reduce our dependence on oil, not cause more problems with it.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1001	1	Klanecky	Irvin		We need to protect the aquifer. If there is anything you can do to make the pipe line from Canada miss the Sandhills, please do it .	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1001	2	Klanecky	Irvin		Maybe we could make them use stronger pipe and not use so much pressure if you can't stop it from going across the sand hills.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
31	1	Kleeb	Jane		I am concerned about the potential effects on things like increase cancer rates. Please point me to the studies that have been done and the safety precautions and financial compensation you will have in place if increased cancer rates are shown.	The proposed Project would have minor fugitive emissions from pump stations and from the Cushing tank farm (see Table 3.12.1-10 of the EIS) and no discharges unless there is a spill of crude oil. The emissions would meet regulatory requirements and are not expected to be measureable at locations outside of the pump stations or at locations much beyond the perimeter of the tank farm. Therefore, it is likely that there would be no measureable increase in the risk of cancer due to normal operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
31	2	Kleeb	Jane		Will jobs come from local Nebraskans or subcontracted to outside employers who are non-Nebraskans? Jobs should go to clean energy.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
31	4	Kleeb	Jane		Our family homestead in the Sandhills	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1560	1	Kleeb	Jane		If pipeline is built, Nebraskans should be given the jobs to build and operate it.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1560	1	Kleeb	Jane		Concerned that this project produces too much greenhouse gases.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1560	1	Kleeb	Jane		According to Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act, the U.S. is prohibited from buying oil produced by processes that produce more greenhouse gas emissions than traditional petroleum.	The decision of whether or not to grant a Presidential Permit for the construction and maintenance of facilities at the international border does not implicate Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act.
1560	43	Kleeb	Jane		Concerned about increased cancer risk associated with pipeline. Has read that there are increased cancer rates associated with the pipeline.	It is not clear what articles on the potential for increased cancer rates due to the proposed Project is referring to. The Project would have minor fugitive emissions from pump stations and from the Cushing tank farm (see Table 3.12.1-10 of the EIS) and no discharges unless there is a spill of crude oil. The emissions would meet regulatory requirements and are not expected to be measureable at locations outside of the pump stations or at locations much beyond the perimeter of the tank farm. Therefore, there would be no measureable increase in the risk of cancer due to operation of the Project
1560	44	Kleeb	Jane		Wants to make sure individuals will be duly compensated for medical conditions caused by the pipeline.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Crude oil pipeline spills do not pose a substantial risk to the general public. If people experience sickness that is directly attributable to the accidental release, Keystone would be liable for related medical costs.
96	1	Kleiman	David		I am against the Keystone XL Pipeline. It is hard to believe that it is even being considered.	Comment acknowledged.
96	2	Kleiman	David		The use of tar sands is an environmental disaster that needs to stop. A pipeline would do the opposite and would encourage increased production and implies approval. I am sickened that our country is supportive of the harvesting of the tar sands. Look at some before and after pictures and investigate the environmental effects of the tar sands, please.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
96	2	Kleiman	David		The use of tar sands is an environmental disaster that needs to stop. A pipeline would do the opposite and would encourage increased production and implies approval. I am sickened that our country is supportive of the harvesting of the tar sands. Look at some before and after pictures and investigate the environmental effects of the tar sands, please.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1070	1	Klein	Randy		Is this address for making comments on the keystone pipeline going through Nebraska? If so, where can I find more information about this project and the approval process?	Consolidated Response REQ-2 provides information for request of locations of paper copies of the EIS and that copies of the draft EIS, other specific information, or references be sent directly to the commenter.
1095	1	Klein	Marty		Endangering the Ogallala Aquifer for this pipeline is just plain	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					nuts. I can't believe that it is even under consideration, especially after the Gulf oil disaster, which shows the limits of our abilities to control the consequences of accidents. Numerous states, including Nebraska, are dependent on this fresh water source for survival, not just personal and commercial uses. If this aquifer is accidentally contaminated, it would literally ruin the lives of millions of people who depend on it, and have a significantly adverse effect upon the economy and well being of the entire United States. This pipeline project is simply not worth the risk. I think the pipeline itself is a worthy project, but not the planned route that endangers this vital resource.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
787	2	Klocksinn	Marcia		However, risking the Ogallala Aquifer is not the answer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
787	3	Klocksinn	Marcia		...And if the oil spill in the Gulf has shown us one thing, it is that these big companies do NOT have adequate disaster prevention and cleanup plans...	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
787	4	Klocksinn	Marcia		...Furthermore, as a Nebraska voter, I resent that some people appear to think they can propose a pipeline like this in a relatively unpopulated area and get away with it politically!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
449	1	Klodnicki	Richard		Even if TransCanada were to be required to double-pipe the petroleum, there would be a chance of an accidental spill, but, even more so, with hundreds of miles of pipeline through vast unpopulated areas, the threat of terror attacks should make even the most "Drill, Baby, Drill" enthusiast reconsider support for the pipeline along the present route. The cost of a route further east, although large in dollars, is small in comparison to the damage which could be done to the lives and economy of Nebraska, Nebraskans, and all others in States relying on the precious water in the aquifer. Transport the petroleum, but do it over a safer route.	All pipeline companies must comply with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) requirements for construction of oil pipelines in the U.S. There is no PHMSA requirement for double-walled pipe. AQF-6 also addresses the potential for using double-walled or triple-walled pipe. Section 4.3 of the EIS and Consolidated Response ALT-1 address potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of Nebraska. Consolidated Response TERR-1 addresses issues related to terrorism. However, it is not clear why the commenter considers a route east of the proposed route to be less susceptible to terrorist attacks.
449	2	Klodnicki	Richard		The Sand Hills can be described as one huge beach, similar in character to the beaches now being polluted by the Gulf Oil spill. Even if TransCanada were to be required to double-pipe the petroleum, there would be a chance of an accidental spill, but, even more so, with hundreds of miles of pipeline through vast unpopulated areas, the threat of terror attacks should make even the most "Drill, Baby, Drill" enthusiast reconsider support for the pipeline along the present route. The cost of a route further east, although large in dollars, is small in comparison to the damage which could be done to the lives and economy of Nebraska, Nebraskans, and all others in States relying on the precious water in the aquifer. Transport the petroleum, but do it over a safer route.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer (NHPAQ) system. Issues related to the NHPAQ system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical accidental releases from the proposed Project over two areas of the NHPAQ system. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						implement. There is no PHMSA requirement for double-walled pipe and we are not aware of any oil pipeline system that is constructed with double-walled pipe for a 36-inch-diameter transportation pipeline. Issues related to terrorism are addressed in Consolidated Response TER-1.
449	3	Klodnicki	Richard		As a long time professional meteorologist with training in hydrology and as a passenger on airlines flying over and observing the blowouts caused by central irrigation pivots, I full-heartedly agree that to allow TransCanada Keystone XL to run a pipeline anywhere near the Ogallala Aquifer is sheer lunacy. There is no room to allow for any chance at a spill, however small, of petroleum near that national treasure. It is a treasure in the real sense of the word. In the past several decades, farmers and ranchers have experienced significant droughts and were saved only by the availability of the water in the Ogallala Aquifer. Even today, small towns in Nebraska are facing large costs to clean their drinking water which has been polluted by spills from livestock feeding pens and from over chemical fertilization of crop lands. The Sand Hills can be described as one huge beach, similar in character to the beaches now being polluted by the Gulf Oil spill. Even if TransCanada were to be required to double-pipe the petroleum, there would be a chance of an accidental spill, but, even more so, with hundreds of miles of pipeline through vast unpopulated areas, the threat of terror attacks should make even the most "Drill, Baby, Drill" enthusiast reconsider support for the pipeline along the present route. The cost of a route further east, although large in dollars, is small in comparison to the damage which could be done to the lives and economy of Nebraska, Nebraskans, and all others in States relying on the precious water in the aquifer. Transport the petroleum, but do it over a safer route.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. AQF-5, AQF-6 addresses the potential for using double-walled or triple-walled pipe. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
449	4	Klodnicki	Richard		We can't risk an oil spill in Nebraska Sandhills:	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
982	1	Klute	Allen&Darlene	Klute Farms, Inc.	We are very concerned about the pipeline running through our state. We are amazed that anyone is even considering running a pipeline close to our underground water supply.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
982	3	Klute	Allen&Darlene	Klute Farms, Inc.	It would be far better to teach everyone to conserve oil rather than taking a chance on destroying our vital Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
982	4	Klute	Allen&Darlene	Klute Farms, Inc.	Some claim this oil won't even be used in the US so what is the point!	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
353	1	Kniepkamp	Rick	RK Statewide Auction	The pressure waiver concerns me because the draft EIS does not analyze the risks or potential impacts of spills of alternative thicknesses of pipe, or disclose what areas are "high consequence areas" and what affected lands are the remaining "low consequence areas." The Department of Transportation has said that it will issue a separate Environmental Analysis and proposed special permit allowing a waiver for TransCanada to use thinner pipe outside of "high consequence areas." The draft EIS should have analyzed the real potential risks and impacts of a spill under the waiver-	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration will not be preparing a separate analysis.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					granted scenario.	
353	3	Kniepkamp	Rick	RK Statewide Auction	Lastly, I am concerned about safety issues not addressed in the DEIS. My safety concerns include the pressure waiver I addressed earlier and an emergency response plan that need to be further addressed in future drafts of the DEIS. The DEIS does not contain or evaluate a complete emergency response plan, which the DOT must approve prior to pipeline operations. The largely volunteer emergency personnel and potentially affected property owners and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of the plan. The disaster in the Gulf serves as a warning if federal officials had paid more attention to the lack of a plan for dealing with a blow-out of BP's rig before the company was allowed to drill, we would have known before it was too late that there was no plan to contain a catastrophic spill.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
657	1	Knutsen	Leif		You Folks: I am trying to be polite here but it is difficult knowing that my elected government is more concerned about big money than the future of humanity. Both Capitalism and by extension Corporations must be charged with respect for earth's life support systems and humanities long term survivability/sustainability first and foremost and the privilege to pursue profits secondary. This axiom needs to be codified into the law of the world. It is becoming obvious that humanity cannot survive with these two powerful human created entities at odds to humanity and a livable Earth's very existence. With Capitalism and Corporations, mankind has created "Robots" with a license to kill. So it has become a battle of kill or be killed. The problem with that is humanity will need the corporation of both to have even a chance of extricating ourselves from our current makings of self destruction. Conversely, Capitalism and Corporations both need to realize that there is no future for them in a dead world without humanity. You will be shut down and you know it. You just have to look around with an honest eye to your rape and pillage. Surely you must admit that course is not sustainable.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1237	1	Knutsen	Leif		Public Servants: That is, after all, what you are. You are elected or appointed to use the best scientific knowledge to make informed decisions that serve the well being of the citizens of our country, This day in age that concern must also be given to all earth and the life systems dependent upon a healthy earth. Allowing the production of Tar Sands fails on all fronts. For Shame... Disgusted.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. Production in the oil sands area of Canada is under the jurisdiction of Canadian governmental agencies. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1225	1	Knutson	Roberta		Your remarks about the national energy policy and the financial regulations fuel my helpless feeling that the Obama regime is totally out of touch with the common people and we can do nothing about anything. I am frightened for our state and for our country. We are lucky to have you working on our behalf.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1071	1	Kobza	Bill		We know foreign oil companies don't give a damn about our environment. So why would we let something as important as the Aquifer be ruined just for a couple of dollars. Don't you think we should learn from the BP fiasco and not take a chance?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
509	1	Koch	Melanie		Please change the route for the pipeline. The current route crosses not only some of the NE Sandhills, but the aquifer. Do not put at risk such sensitive ecological areas. Given the current tragedy in the Gulf, I cannot believe that the current plan is being considered.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
796	1	Kohler	Ken		I am opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline...	Comment acknowledged.
796	2	Kohler	Ken		...I view the construction and operation of this delivery system as an unnecessary environmental risk...Railways exist to transport this potential environmental hazard to its terminals in an established and tested safe mode. The amount of product to be delivered poses extreme and avoidable environmental and economic damage to neighboring communities and to the beauty of the natural sovereignty of the lands through it will pass.	Section 4.2.3 of the EIS addresses the alternative of rail delivery of the Canadian crude oil, including an explanation of why it is not a reasonable alternative. Impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are presented in the resources sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS. As described in those sections, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts. In addition, as described in Section 3.10.2, there would be economic benefits, not "economic damages," to states, counties, and municipalities along the proposed route during construction and normal operation if the Project is implemented. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
92	2	Koncz	Anna		Stop drilling!!!! As soon as "Americans" stepped foot on this planet we've done nothing but destroy it hour by hour. Protect what is left of our world. It is my intention to help heal the earth yours should be too.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
215	1	Kramen	Leon		My concern is I have sub irrigated land and if there is a leak it will be in the ground water before you know it. The line is also going to be about 500' from a stock farm pond and stock well. If this toxic shit gets into the pond the cattle will be dead. This is a big concern.	Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stockpond or a well used as a source of water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1031	1	Krebs	Bonnie		Thanks for voicing your concern over the Ogallala Aquifer. We must protect our precious water supply here in Nebraska. The Gulf oil spill shouldn't take precedence over this part of the U.S.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
556	1	Kreikemeier	Mike		Please keep the Keystone XL pipeline away from the Nebraska Sandhills. The environment is too fragile and the Ogallala Aquifer is too important a resource to risk it being contaminated with oil.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1485	1	Krem	John		The tar sands project and pipeline is a bad thing for the United States and Canada. The global warming emissions are 20% worse than regular oil, but on top of that, we would be participating in the destruction of large portions of the boreal forest. This is dirty fuel and we should not help Canada's Prime Minister do this to his people, or his country.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including greenhouse gases. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, crude oil produced from Canadian oil sands projects is similar in composition to heavy crude oil currently used in U.S. refineries.
967	1	Kretzschmar	John		The Keystone XL Pipeline Project is being planned and executed by a for-profit company using a business model that puts a premium on maximizing profit for its owners. It is not providing a public service and its primary concern is not preventing leaks. The evidence is already there that it will make decisions that lower the cost of delivery based on its assessment of the risk involved in doing so.	<p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. In Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Because of the financial losses that would be associated with spills from the Project, including the cleanup liabilities as discussed in Consolidated Response LIA-1, preventing leaks and other releases and detecting them if they occur is important to any pipeline company. Sections 2.4 and 3.13.5.5 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-3 describe the systems that would be in place to detect leaks and to shut down the system.</p>
967	2	Kretzschmar	John		TransCanada will not scour the world to find examples of the most rigorous safeguards and redundancies to insure that not a drop of oil will spill on Nebraska's and middle Americas greatest fresh water natural asset, the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
967	3	Kretzschmar	John		Even when there are government run programs serving the public good like NASA, which build in the most extreme safeguards and backups, things can and do still go wrong with tragic consequences. If the pipeline is to be built, please make sure that the strictest safeguards are prescribed and vigorously monitored. And please insure that it is NOT constructed anywhere that a mishap could ever leak into this national treasure.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1560	1	Kruise	Bonnie		TransCanada asked for a waiver from the PHMSA federal pipeline safety regulations, it is not a company to be trusted.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
1560	1	Kruise	Bonnie		Deny the TransCanada XL Pipeline permit because the purpose of the pipeline is to provide crude tar sands oil to meet the demands for China, not the United States;	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project. As stated in that response and in Sections 1.2 and 2.0, the crude oil would be transported to delivery points in Texas and refined in Gulf Coast refineries. In addition, Consolidated Response P&N-2 addresses issues related to export from the U.S. Gulf Coast.
1560	2	Kruise	Bonnie		If the pipeline breaks and there is an oil leak or spill, no one will claim responsibility for clean up.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1560	4	Kruise	Bonnie		TransCanada refused to bury the pipe at a depth of 5 feet and restore topsoil in accordance with NCS standards because it is too costly.	<p>The commenter is referring to the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System. In most areas across land, the pipe of the proposed Project would be buried to a depth of 4 feet below the ground surface, which is deeper than required by the regulations of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (see Section 2.3.2.3 of the EIS). That depth and the restrictions of use of the permanent right-of-way would help protect the pipe from damage. In addition, PHMSA Special Condition 19 addresses burial depth and Table 2.3.2-2 of the EIS lists the burial depths.</p> <p>Keystone would segregate topsoil during excavation and replace it after backfilling the trench as described in Section 2.3.2.3.</p>
32	1	Kruise	Jon&Bonnie		The Presidential Permit for the TransCanada XL Pipeline should be denied for the following reasons: 1. The purpose of the TransCanada XL pipeline is to provide transport of crude tar sands oil to meet the demand of China--not the United States. Please refer to the attached article "Canada looks to China to exploit oil sands rejected by US.2. The Alberta Clipper crude oil pipeline and TransCanada's Keystone crude oil pipeline supply enough tar sands crude oil from Canada to meet the demand of the United States. The TransCanada XL pipeline is not needed. Please refer to the attached article "Enbridge Alberta Clipper." In the event that TransCanada sells or transfers the XL Pipeline and the pipeline breaks, leaks, or spills all bets are off as to who would be held responsible for clean up and compensation.	<p>Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.</p> <p>Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands project.</p> <p>Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is an accidental release of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from an accidental release of crude oil from the Project.</p>
32	2	Kruise	Jon&Bonnie		TransCanada is not a reputable company. TransCanada has failed to act in good faith with the State of Nebraska, local Nebraska city governments and Nebraska landowners Here are facts to support this statement: TransCanada refuses to work with the State of Nebraska, landowners, and local city and county governments to protect the environment or take responsibility from damage resulting from pipeline leaks, breaks or spills. Nebraska Senator Cap Dierks introduced LB 755, a bill that would hold landowners harmless for unintentional damages to pipelines on their property.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>Furthermore, pipeline companies would be required to procure insurance policies covering litigation costs for all landowners affected by the pipeline. The bill would have also required pipeline companies to bury pipes at a depth of five feet and restore topsoil in accordance with Natural Conservation Service Standards. Jim Krause, director of U.S. operations for Keystone Pipelines testified in opposition to the bill. Mr. Krause stated, "the liability protections in the bill would reduce an incentive for landowners to follow proper procedures when digging near pipelines. Further, the 5 foot depth requirement for pipe burial would significantly increase the costs of construction and result in greater damage to grounds when trenching." Mr. Obama, let me assure you that landowners who live on their land, and depend their land for their livelihood, and will either pass that land down to the next generation or sell it already have all the incentive needed to follow proper procedures when digging near pipelines on their property that could potentially pollute their land, and this bill would not reduce it. The landowners themselves went to Senator Dierks to introduce this bill to further protect themselves and the land, not to seek a way of avoiding proper procedures. As for the added cost of a 5 foot depth----this is standard procedure when a pipeline crosses a high consequence area and does not result in greater damage to grounds when trenching. Robert Jones, vice-President of TransCanada Keystone Pipeline LP also spoke in opposition to LB 755 stating that the bill's fee would add \$60 million to the annual operating costs of the pipeline. He said the cost would be excessive, considering the project already would produce more than \$20 million in tax revenue. Mr. Obama, let me assure you that this pipeline is projected to produce billions of dollars in profits for TransCanada. If TransCanada cannot afford to add \$60 million to the annual operating costs of the pipeline then they should not be allowed to build the pipeline, they should not be given the Presidential Permit. If they can't afford to build it right and compensate the landowners and the State of Nebraska they have no business building the pipeline in the first place. Please refer to the Attached article "Pipeline Fee a Possibility Under New Bill." Please find attached copy of Legislative Bill 755.</p>	<p>pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.</p> <p>Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.</p> <p>Any changes the State of Nebraska would like to impose on Keystone are matters between the state and Keystone. The Department of State does not have the authority to change PHMSA's regulatory requirements or to intervene in state proceedings.</p>
118	1	Krutz	Mel		To even consider the Keystone Pipeline Project in Nebraska or any state over the Ogallala Aquifer is unsound and unconscionable. The width of their pipe notwithstanding. Time decays all pipe. The Aquifer is an immeasurable treasure.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
118	3	Krutz	Mel		"RELiance ON OIL SANDS GROWS DESPITE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS," NY Times 5-18-10, which follows, presents further clear vital evidence that the environmental challenges the pipeline presents are serious and devastating. It absolutely must not be built.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
774	1	Kubat	Joseph		Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
901	1	Kubat	Marie		Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
328	1	Kuper	Catherine		Please do not support the building and use of the Keystone XL pipeline. This pipeline will cross sensitive areas of Nebraska, especially the Ogallala Aquifer. The risk of damage to the aquifer is just to hire especially given the recent oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. We have to take seriously the resources that we have and protect them. I just do not have confidence in large business to protect the environment over profits.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
168	1	Kydney	Bavarly		You are putting our greatest resource at risk. Do you actually believe the reassurances given to you about the safety of this project? The gulf oil spill should give you some reason to reconsider this project. Are you only considering the financial benefits this may bring to Ne.? Today the paper told of the oil threatening the great salt lake because of a broken pipe. I'm sure they were given reassurances about the safety of that project also.What good did it do?	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
168	2	Kydney	Bavarly		No amount of money can replace the benefits of the aquifer to Nebraska.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
168	3	Kydney	Bavarly		Please don't do this! The Sandhill eco-system is very fragile and cannot quickly recover from a major assault such as this.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
758	1	Kyler	Shannon		... If there was a spill, is there a concrete plan on how it would be cleaned up? [how will the land around the pipeline be restored??] ...	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project.
758	2	Kyler	Shannon		This must be stopped!!!!We will not support the creation	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of more dirty energy!	the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1000	1	Laaker	Damon		I would hope that this pipeline would not be build as proposed. Our water resources are precious and necessary. Contamination is not acceptable even at a "small" risk. Do not build it across the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
466	1	Ladman	Dorothy		I am against having the pipeline cross Nebraska where if it ruptures it will impact the Ogallala Aquifer, one of the largest underground aquifers in the country. While the gulf of Mexico is getting all the attention because of the massive oil leak there, not much attention has been paid to the pipeline leak in Utah that has threatened the Great Salt Lake lately. There is too much risk involved in piping oil through Nebraska. Let the oil stay in Canada and be refined there!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
576	2	Lake	Ladd	DRPC	I am against the pipeline extending through any portion of Nebraska near the critical Ogallala Aquifer. Any damage to the water supply would decimate Nebraska's economy.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
576	3	Lake	Ladd	DRPC	I am against the pipeline extending through any portion of Nebraska near the critical Ogallala aquifer. The fact that the company has admitted to a risk of leak (low which is what?) and that they are using thinner materials for the pipes are additional reasons to not allow it to be built along the proposed course. Any damage to the water supply would decimate Nebraska's economy	<p>Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. .</p> <p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.</p> <p>Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, the economy of Nebraska would not be devastated if a spill from the Project entered the aquifer.</p>
1162	1	LaMar	Warren		I do not have a great deal of concern with Keystone Pipeline. I have 50 years of Natural Gas background.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1162	2	LaMar	Warren		I do have concern with any Federal oversight with anything any more.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1532	1	Lamb	George&Rick	Malta Area Chamber of Commerce businesses	The above Malta Area Chamber of Commerce business is in support of the Keystone XL pipeline project which also incorporates the transmission line to be built by Big Flat Electric Cooperative to serve this load.	Comment acknowledged.
1029	1	Lambert	LeRoy		I may be wrong. Why do we have to have a Canadian oil line running across the US to refineries in KS & OK? If they get it that far it will soon go to Huston or the gulf for export. Build refineries in MT & WY or other states.. This should lower the cost of distribution of the finished product and all supplies would not be in one general area.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1029	2	Lambert	LeRoy		We know we have terrorist living in the US. Make it harder for them to strike entire supply.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
1029	1	Lambert	LeRoy		I may be wrong. Why do we have to have a Canadian oil line running across the US to refineries in KS & OK? If they get it that far it will soon go to Huston or the gulf for export. Build refineries in MT & WY or other states. This should lower the cost of distribution of the finished product and all supplies would not be in one general area.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1499	1	Lambrech	Mark	Montana Quality Education Coalition & MREA	The Montana Quality Education Coalition (MQEC) and the Montana Rural Education Association (MREA) support TransCanada's construction of the Keystone pipeline system in Montana. These education organizations believe this project will benefit Montana communities and schools. The project will also generate much needed tax revenue for local governments and public schools. MQEC represents 80 public school districts throughout Montana, including AA, A, B, C, independent elementary and Indian Impact schools. Its membership also includes the School Administrators of Montana, the Montana School Boards Association and the Indian Impact Schools of Montana. MREA is a Montana, the Montana School Boards Association and the Indian Impact Schools of Montana. MREA is a statewide organization of 150 K-12 public school districts with a leadership comprised of school administrators and school trustees from four regions across Montana. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for this project. Please contact us if you need additional information.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	187	Land	Carla	Citizen of Channelview	I've heard things here tonight that are really ridiculous. Out in the Gulf right now we have all that oil...coming out of the ground, polluting our Gulf. And we found out, we've been told by our government, because you went in there and found out, it broke because they used a cheaper version...Put the money back in their pocket...This is the part I really don't understand. They came up to you face-to face and told you right up front...That's arrogant. The fact that you all accepted that, I	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					don't understand.	
1544	188	Land	Carla	Citizen of Channelview	Seems doubtful jobs will be created when it will just be pipe fitters digging a hole and leaving when the pipe is laid.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1544	189	Land	Carla	Citizen of Channelview	They say they're going to watch the lines. Are you going to watch them watch the lines, can any of you tell me? This is a serious question. Does the government watch the people that watch the lines?	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1544	191	Land	Carla	Citizen of Channelview	And we do have a right to get up here and talk about pollution. And that's what's going to happen they're inferior pipe structure, the thinness of it, when it breaks, it's called pollution, sir. When it gets down here in Channelview in these little old plants to be processed and goes through the air that all the people breathe, all this sulfur and stuff, that is pollution.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	192	Land	Carla	Citizen of Channelview	If the stuff is so good to these Canadians, why don't they send the stuff to Vancouver? It's closer to the water and they can ship it out from there.	Section 4.1 addresses alternatives means of transporting crude oil from Alberta, Canada to the west coast of Canada.
80	1	Landress	Judy		No Tar sands pipeline through OK and TX!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1557	31	Landrum	Devonna		Wants information regarding the strength of the steel, the psi in the pipe, and the steel strength in the areas with special permits to allow 80% max? How deep will the pipe be and what is the quality of the pipe? Are they made safer in people's backyards where children play and near ponds?	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. The design specifics of the pipe are presented in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS, and Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. The burial depth of the pipeline in each type of land traversed is provided in Section 2.3.2.3 and Special Condition 19 presents depth of cover requirements.
1557	33	Landrum	Devonna		How will oil spills be handled for the private landowner in regards to water quality? What is the average cost per foot for the landowner? Are private landowners considered in the tariffs for the county?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations. If water sources are affected by a spill,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Keystone would be responsible for providing water until the affected source is considered acceptable for use. It is not clear what the commenter is referring to by "average cost per foot for the landowner" and DOS cannot respond to the comment. Keystone would pay property tax on the proposed Project facilities, not the landowners. Landowners would have no involvement in tariffs imposed on the transported crude oil.
1557	34	Landrum	Devonna		Learned that there is a very large reserve of oil within the Continental United States? Why don't we use that?	It is not clear what large reserve the commentor is referring to. DOS is not aware of a large reserve that is being developed with pipeline transport of crude oil to the Gulf Coast.
627	1	Lang	Mike		I am for the pipeline. We can reduce 25 % of our foreign oil usage. Today's engineers and agencies do great plans. Doing things on land versus the ocean are a lot safer and manageable. Construct the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1362	1	Langford	A.Lance	Brigham Oil & Gas, L.P.	This letter is to express Brigham Oil & Gas' support for TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline, and to urge the Department of State to continue its permitting process for this important energy infrastructure project. ...I strongly encourage the Department of State to reject calls to halt its rigorous permitting process for this vital national energy infrastructure project. This process, fully compliant with the National Environmental Policy Act and under the auspices not only of the Department of State but an additional eleven cooperating agencies, is fully sufficient to determine whether or not this vital national energy infrastructure project will meet our rigorous environmental standards. Therefore I believe the process should continue. I will appreciate your assistance in this matter.	Comment acknowledged.
1362	4	Langford	A.Lance	Brigham Oil & Gas, L.P.	KXL will also facilitate the ongoing development of the Bakken Shale formation within the Williston Basin in the United States of America. The Bakken formation is the only land-based region of the continental United States where oil production has been increasing in recent years. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates there are between 3 billion and 4 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil in the Bakken formation. This is a tremendous national resource that can displace imports from abroad, but will not be developed to its full potential without additional pipeline capacity to access a variety of markets. KXL would alleviate some of the existing congestion in regional pipeline systems and therefore benefit domestic oil production. More importantly, TransCanada is actively working with Bakken producers in Montana and North Dakota to determine if there is sufficient interest and commercial support to provide a connection to KXL for Bakken producers.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the proposed Project in Montana.
1362	5	Langford	A.Lance	Brigham Oil & Gas, L.P.	Such a connection would not only provide access to additional U.S. markets but increase domestic oil production, reduce dependence on foreign oil, increase jobs, and increase tax revenues.	Comment acknowledged.
1464	1	Langston	M.L.	PRICE GREGORY INTERNATIONAL, INC	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1464	2	Langston	M.L.	PRICE GREGORY INTERNATIONAL, INC	This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.	Comment acknowledged.
1464	4	Langston	M.L.	PRICE GREGORY INTERNATIONAL, INC	Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1464	5	Langston	M.L.	PRICE GREGORY INTERNATIONAL, INC	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1548	18	Lanzrath	Ralph		In favor of the pipeline as a means of reducing our national debt.	Comment acknowledged.
400	1	Larsen	Susan		This pipeline crosses the great aquifer. It's stupid to risk a leak into the source of clean drinking water for such a large segment of the population. Another federal bailout to purchase "safe drinking water"? We have safe drinking water. We need to keep it. People in east coast cities have been drinking chlorine for so long, they don't know what water really is. We do not want to be like them.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
307	1	Larson	Kenton&Donna		As a business man and landowner in McCone County, I would like to see the Keystone Pipeline Co. through our county. We need the additional tax base and the jobs it would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1022	1	Larson	Wayne&Janet		As to our previous comments, we continue to be VERY concerned about this pipeline, a leak be a complete disaster for our state. Oil companies statements about safety should be accepted with the highest skepticism.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1513	1	Larson	Carol		I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota. The environmental benefits of Keystone XI should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: Land based; North American; and, Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p>	
1243	1	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	<p>As residents of the states that will bear all the risk of the Pipeline, Biodiversity Conservation Alliance, Friends of the Niobrara, Honor the Earth, Intertribal Council on Utility Policy, Nebraska Environmental Action Coalition, Nebraska Chapter of the Sierra Club, Nebraska Sustainable Agriculture Society, Northern Plains Resource Council, Plains Justice, Prairie Hills Audubon Society, Wachiska Audubon Society Western Nebraska Resources Council, and Western Organization of Resource Council believe that the risks associated with the current proposal are too great.</p>	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1243	2	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	<p>The impacts when pipelines fail are too devastating to leave any element to chance. In the last four years alone, pipeline incidents have killed 56 people, injured 209 people, and caused over \$900 million in property damage.</p>	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1243	3	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The proposed Keystone XL DEIS is particularly troublesome in light of the many recent oil spill disasters.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1243	5	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	A string of recent oil pipeline accidents have exposed a lack of government oversight of the pipeline industry and a lack of spill detection and response plans. In January of 2010, an Enbridge pipeline spilled over 3,000 barrels of crude oil in North Dakota. In late April, another Enbridge pipeline ruptured and leaked over 210 gallons of tar sands crude oil into Minnesota wetlands. The exact date of the Minnesota spill is unknown because the accident went completely undiscovered until firefighters working in the area happened to notice crude oil covering the ground while investigating a wildfire. In May of 2010, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, owned partly by BP, had a "series of mishaps" that resulted in a power outage that opened relief valves and spilled several thousand barrels of crude oil. Luckily, this spill was mostly contained in "backup containers." On June 12, 2010, a massive spill from a Chevron crude oil pipeline was discovered in Salt Lake City, Utah. The reason for the breach is unknown, and crews are continuing to try to stop the giant oil slick from reaching the Great Salt Lake.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1243	6	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS for the Keystone XL project is legally and technically flawed because the U.S. Department of State ("State") failed to provide an adequate analysis all of the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the project, including risks of leaks and spills, emergency response planning, and abandonment standards.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised and addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to taking the Project out of service at the end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1243	7	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS improperly defines the project's purpose and need and fails to ensure the scientific integrity of its analysis.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses commentor concerns regarding the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1243	8	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	We request that State fully and completely address our concerns and re-issue the DEIS for further public comment.	Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1243	12	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The EIS must analyze the environmental impacts of increased capacity that will result from additional inputs of petroleum in Montana. The Pipeline is projected to have an ultimate capacity of 900,000 bpd, but the capacity may rise significantly when and if the MPSC orders TransCanada to allow additional inputs, or the ultimate capacity may be reached sooner.	The maximum capacity of the proposed Project at the time the draft EIS was issued was 900,000 bpd. The impacts associated with construction, operation, monitoring, maintenance, and inspection of the proposed Project have been addressed for that maximum throughput. However, Keystone withdrew its application for a special permit and the maximum nominal throughput would be 830,000 bpd. The proposed Project cannot be expanded beyond that capacity with adding an additional pipeline. If Keystone is interested in adding a pipeline to the Project in the future, it would have to submit a new application for a Presidential Permit and apply for all of the relevant environmental permits (see Table 1.10.1-1).
1243	13	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	An increase in Pipeline capacity would amplify the environmental impacts from refining and end use of the petroleum, and may heighten the risk of spills and the severity of environmental impact if a spill were to occur. It would also drastically increase the physical footprint of the project, due to increased infrastructure, access roads, pumping stations, and electric transmission lines. These impacts are reasonably foreseeable indirect, cumulative and/or connected actions that must be considered in the EIS.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Section 3.13 addresses the reliability and safety of the pipeline, irrespective of maximum throughput, although the maximum spill volume was calculated for a throughput of 900,000 bpd (also see Consolidated Response OIL-2). That estimate is considered conservative since the maximum nominal throughput for the proposed Project would be 830,000 bpd. As noted in Sections 1.1 and 2.1 of the EIS, increasing throughput from the initial rate of 700,000 bpd to the maximum rate of 830,000 would require increasing pumping capacity. That increase would be installed within the boundaries of the proposed pump stations and increasing to maximum capacity would not increase the footprint of the Project or increase the number of access roads or electric transmission lines.
1243	14	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The EIS must analyze how these additional sources of conventional crude oil will interact with the tar sands crude oil being transported from Alberta and whether any operational or design changes will be necessary. For example, the EIS should examine whether the currently-planned pumping stations will be sufficient to accommodate the additional sources and additional capacity; whether the amount of diluent or heating that is required to move the crude through the pipeline will change; what additional facilities, operational plans, or emergency response plans will be necessary, and what the potential impacts to the environment and local communities will be.	As is common with crude oil and petroleum product pipelines, crude oil would be shipped in batches through the proposed Project. Different sources of crude would be "batched" through the pipeline from Canada. If the connected actions described in Sections 2.5.3 and 2.5.4 of the EIS are implemented, the U.S. crude oil would also be batched in the pipeline. Heating is not required for transport of the crude oil that would be shipped through the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. If crude oil from U.S. sources is transported by the proposed Project and the nominal capacity of 700,000 bpd is not exceeded, no additional facilities or actions would be required. If there is sufficient transportation demand, Keystone could increase the maximum nominal throughput to 830,000 bpd by adding pumping capacity at the existing pump stations.
1243	15	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	If granted common carrier status, the Pipeline will likely increase the amount of oil development in Montana due to the availability of additional pipeline capacity. This increase in domestic oil development is an indirect, connected, and/or cumulative action. As such, its environmental impacts must be	Connected actions are address in Section 2.5 of the EIS and in the resource portions of Section 3.0.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					evaluated, including but not limited to the increased use of hydraulic fracturing, increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the displacement effect it will have on the renewable energy market, including biofuels.	
1243	16	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The EIS must examine the environmental impacts of the spur lines that will transport the Montana oil to their connections with the main Pipeline. Specifically, the EIS should contain an analysis of several alternatives for the spur lines, including analyses of their respective water crossings and proximity to sensitive areas.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1243	18	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Throughout the EIS scoping and public hearing process, there has been short notice before public meetings and remote locations that hindered meaningful public participation. Many affected entities and individuals have had no notice or very short notice of public hearing opportunities.	DOS notified the public of the scoping meetings and the comment meetings on the draft EIS at least 2 weeks prior to the meeting dates. The meetings were held in the vicinity of the proposed route to provide affected landowners with the opportunity to participate in the meetings.
1243	19	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Hard copies of the DEIS have been made available only in a very limited manner, which is not consistent with the goal of NEPA to enable public participation. The online version is inaccessible, as a practical matter, to many rural residents with slow dialup internet connections. Accordingly, we ask State to hold open the public notice and comment period and hold public hearings and make hard copies of the DEIS more widely available, prior to any final decision on the DEIS.	As noted in Consolidated Response CMT-6, DOS provided libraries in the vicinity of the proposed route with paper copies of the draft EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response CMT-2, DOS also held 19 comment meetings on the draft EIS at locations in the vicinity of the proposed route and the comment period remained open until July 2, 2010.
1243	21	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The draft EIS attempts to cover alternatives dealing with no action, system, and major route alternatives. However, the Pipeline is being proposed in order to fill a perceived future gap in fuel and energy in the United States. The Pipeline is not the only alternative for filling this gap: other alternatives include fuel efficiency, alternative fuels, electric vehicles, other clean transport technologies, and public transportation. The draft EIS does not adequately address alternatives to expanding U.S. capacity to import tar sands oil or the opportunity costs involved in this decision.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1243	23	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The purpose of this EIS is to provide an assessment of the environmental impacts if a Presidential Permit for the proposed project is approved. Presidential Permits, unlike NEPA analyses, have the burden of looking at not only the narrow field of traditional NEPA factors, but whether the "issuance would serve the national interest." Therefore, the DEIS's determination that a "no action alternative" is not preferable cites to supply and demand components.	Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the determination of national interest is a separate process from the NEPA environmental assessment.
1243	24	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	According to Section 4.1 of the draft, a "no action alternative" is not considered preferable because it would not meet the purpose and need of the project which involves both supply and demand components. Section 4.1 argues that it is because of the demand in the U.S., the supply available in WCSB, the WCSB as a "relatively stable and secure source of North American crude oil for Midwest and Gulf Coast markets" and the desire to reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil supplies that makes this alternative not preferable. The analysis of national interest only looks at one aspect of how to meet our energy needs. It does not consider that unconventional oil is not the only alternative for our energy	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					future.	
1243	25	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The draft EIS does not consider the alternative of biofuels and their domestic economic advantages.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1243	26	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not consider the significant risk of leaks and spills and how damage to water sources, soil and other natural resources in our nation's breadbasket would compromise the national interest.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater. Consolidated Response OIL-2 describes the maximum size of a spill from the Project. As described in Section 1.3 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response P&N-9, the process for the determination of national interest is a separate process that will include consideration findings presented in the final EIS.
1243	28	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The central problem with the draft EIS analysis of alternate routes is that no U.S. agency at the state or federal level actually has the authority to change the full pipeline route in response to the draft EIS. There is some jurisdiction within agencies such as the Montana Department of Environmental Quality to guide route decisions, but even that authority was abdicated during the application review process because the applicants had already chosen a route without reference to Montana standards. Other states along the route have no routing authority, except some de minimis discretion at the county level. Performing an analysis of alternative routes for the purely theoretical purpose of NEPA review, when no agency has authority to act on the conclusions, is a sham and an abuse of the NEPA process that gives participants an entirely false impression that their participation might somehow influence the outcome.	Section 4.3 of the EIS presents assessments of alternative routes. DOS has the authority to condition the Presidential Permit through conditions in the Record of Decision and will include a route requirement condition the ROD. The public, including federal and state agencies, reviewed the draft EIS and provided comments on it, including comments on the proposed route and alternative routes. DOS considered those comments in identifying the preferred route in the final EIS. As a result, the agencies and the general public had the opportunity to provide input that could change the full pipeline route. As noted in Section I-2.3 of Appendix I of the EIS, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) required that Keystone develop two additional alternatives in Montana after it reviewed Keystone's proposed route in detail. Since that time, MDEQ reviewed nearly 100 variations and minor route realignments prior to selecting its preferred route, which is not the route proposed by Keystone. Keystone would be required to construct the Project along MDEQ's preferred route since that would be the route identified in the Certificate of Compliance under the Montana Facility Siting Act.
1243	29	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	In one instance of sham review of alternate routes, Montana DEQ collaborated with the Applicant to invent alternate routes after the proposed route had already been chosen. To comply with the requirements of the Montana Major Facilities Siting Act (MFSA) and Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA), at Section 4.3 the EIS considers five alternate routes in Montana. According to the EIS, Keystone did not appear to examine the preferred Montana routine criteria and preference for the use of public land until after it had selected Alternative SCS-B as its proposed route.... Thus, MDEQ worked with Keystone and the third-party EIS contractor to develop two new alternatives (the CND and CSD alternatives) in a manner that provided clear documentation of the steps taken and factors considered, as indicated in Sections I-2.1 and I-2.3.17. Conveniently, these two after-the-fact alternate routes were rejected.	After reviewing the applicant's proposed route, the Montana DEQ (MDEQ) required Keystone to develop two additional alternatives that would meet the criteria of the state Major Facility Siting Act as described in Section I-2.3 of Appendix I of the EIS. MDEQ reviewed the CND and CSD alternatives and did not consider them preferable to the proposed route, as described in Section 4.3.7.1 and Appendix I of the EIS. However, portions of the CSD were considered environmentally preferable to portions of the preferred route (termed variations in the EIS) and were incorporated into MDEQ's tentative preferred route identified in Section I-2.6 of Appendix I of the draft EIS.
1243	30	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Development and review of alternate routes that takes place after the proposed route is chosen can hardly provide the meaningful consideration of alternatives required by state and federal law. To the contrary, it is another sham with no	At the time the draft EIS was issued, neither the Department of State (DOS) nor the Montana DEQ (MDEQ) had selected a route for the proposed Project. The applicant submitted its preferred route for review and consideration. Alternatives

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					purpose other than to paper over the NEPA, MEPA and MFSA processes.	were developed after the applicant identified its preferred route, not after the proposed route was "chosen." After the draft EIS was issued, MDEQ considered additional variations in Montana to further reduce impacts of construction of the Project. Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1. DOS and MDEQ followed the requirements of NEPA, MFSA, and MEPA in conducting the assessments of the proposed Project.
1243	31	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The EIS fails to consider existing pipeline routes, including the route of the recently completed Keystone pipeline, which begins in Alberta and would require only a relatively short additional section to reach the Gulf coast. At no point does the draft EIS attempt to justify the additional disruption, destruction and risk of an entirely new pipeline route.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including following the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System. Paralleling an existing corridor does not mean that a pipeline is installed within an existing right-of-way. Typically a new pipeline is installed parallel and adjacent to an existing corridor rather than within the same, previously disturbed corridor. That generally results in impacts that are similar to those resulting from construction through an area without an existing pipeline. In addition, even if a new pipeline is installed within an existing corridor, the risk of a spill is the same as that of a new pipeline outside of an existing corridor; there is not an additional risk as suggested by the commenter. These issues are further addressed in the revision to Section 4.3 of the EIS.
1243	32	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The draft EIS gives insufficient consideration to alternate routes that would have less impact on water resources. The "Western Alternative" is one such alternative that may be both practicable and less damaging to water resources. The draft EIS admits that "[p]otential positive attributes to this alternative include the avoidance of the Missouri River crossing just to the east of the Fort Peck Reservoir and the avoidance of crossings of reaches of the Niobrara River that have been included with the federal Wild and Scenic River program." However, the route still crosses the Niobrara, one of Nebraska's most treasured natural resources. Not mentioned, but also a potential reduction in impacts to water resources of this more westerly route, is the avoidance of vital and sensitive prairie potholes generally located in the more eastern portions of Montana and South Dakota.	The proposed Missouri River crossing would be accomplished using the horizontal directional drilling method and would not result in a significant impact. The reach of the proposed crossing site of the Niobrara River is not part of the Wild and Scenic River program. As noted in the EIS, the proposed Project would not have a significant impact on prairie potholes.
1243	33	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS fails to consider environmental impacts associated with new power lines and power generation sources that will be required to provide the large amounts of electricity required by the project. In light of the probability that interconnection for domestic oil producers will be required as part of the Montana siting process, the infrastructure necessary for that interconnection must also be evaluated as part of the EIS process. These impacts are part of the project impacts and must be considered as part of a single EIS to avoid illegal segmentation.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project, as well as impacts from connected actions, including electrical distribution lines. Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves.
1243	34	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not adequately address impacts on water and wildlife under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), discharges of pollutants, including dredged and fill material, are prohibited unless permitted pursuant to CWA. In order for discharges of dredged and fill to be permitted under the CWA by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps or USACE), a "sequencing"	Keystone has consulted with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts for proposed Project construction as is described in Section 3.4. The EIS presents a summary of this process that will culminate with the USACE granting the permit for construction. The development of compensatory mitigation is tied to the permitting process

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					analysis must occur. First, impacts to wetlands must be avoided; then minimized; and finally, to the extent impacts are unavoidable, compensated. For non-water dependent projects, CWA regulations do not allow for a permit to be issued if a practicable alternative to the discharge exists that would have a lesser impact on water resources. Mitigation is a last resort to be used only to compensate for impacts that could not be avoided or minimized.	which is outside of the National Environmental Policy Act analysis.
1243	35	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS relies almost solely on mitigation measures in its analysis of impacts to wetlands and streams. The DEIS fails to adequately demonstrate that efforts were properly made to avoid or minimize wetland, stream and river impacts.	Keystone has provided various versions of alignments to regulatory agencies for review and comment during the development of the proposed Project alignment. The alignment presented in the EIS is the result of their review and input. Impacts to many wetland areas were avoided through this process. Construction techniques for pipeline installation are designed to minimize impacts to wetland, stream and river crossings. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits.
1243	36	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS fails to quantify the extent to which CWA mitigation requirements will even apply to wetlands and streams that will be impacted, leaving a very open-ended statement that "requirements for compensatory mitigation would depend on final USACE decisions on jurisdictional determinations."	Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
1243	37	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The pipeline will cross vital water resources the Corps has not been protecting under the CWA, meaning that no CWA permitting or mitigation requirements would apply.	Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses stream crossings, including permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.
1243	38	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The purpose and need of this project is unlawfully narrow and not substantiated.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses commentor concerns that the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS is "too narrow."
1243	39	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	A proper purpose and need would reveal that this project is not necessary to meet energy needs. As such, the No-Action	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses commentor concerns regarding the stated purpose of the proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Alternative is the practicable alternative with the least damage to the aquatic environment. Thus, the currently proposed impacts to hundreds of rivers and streams and several hundred acres of wetlands should not be permitted under Section 404 and should not be allowed. System alternatives would also have less impact on water resources and be practicable. As the DEIS states: "A system alternative would render construction of the pipeline unnecessary, although some modifications or additions to other existing pipeline systems would be required to increase the current capacity of those systems." The DEIS projected demand well exceeds what EIA has demonstrated future demand to be. Although existing pipelines like the ExxonMobile Pegasus may not be able to accommodate the 900,000 bpd that the Keystone pipeline can carry, demand does not show such carrying capacity is needed.	in the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, and as noted in that response, uses EIA data as the basis for the assessment of need. System alternatives would not meet the heavy crude oil needs of Gulf Coast refineries as described in Section 4.2 of the EIS.
1243	40	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	It is possible use of existing pipelines could meet the need of this project, thus being practicable, and would avoid and minimize impacts to water resources as required by law. This practicable alternative would almost certainly result in far less impact to aquatic resources and should demand that CWA permits not be issued for the impacts associated with the preferred alternative.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1243	41	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The draft EIS dismisses use of other planned pipelines (such as the Altex, Chinook-Maple Leaf, Trailbreaker, and Enbridge-BP Delivery System pipelines) as alternatives to building the Keystone XL on the basis that "[p]art of the purpose and need of the Project is to provide up to 900,000 bpd of crude oil to PADD III in as short a timeframe as possible." The assumptions about the amount of capacity needed are baseless. A proper assessment based on an appropriate purpose and need would likely demonstrate that the project is not needed at all, and that any carrying capacity needed could be accommodated by other proposed pipelines with overall minimization of impacts to water resources. This again leads to a conclusion that impacts for this project cannot be permitted under the CWA.	DOS considered System Alternatives in Section 4.2 of the EIS and determined that there were no such alternatives that would meet the purpose of the proposed Project or the crude oil needs of PADD III refineries as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Section 1.4.2 of the EIS. They were not "dismissed" based on maximum Project throughput. As described in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the assessment of need was a thorough and independent study using information from government agencies tasked with projecting energy needs and from independent experts on energy use and projections.
1243	45	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The preferred Gulf Coast Section alternative (GCS-A) has considerable more impacts to wetlands than the rejected alternative (GCS-B), which is only 6 miles longer. GCS-A has 280 more acres of impacts than GCS-B (853.3 compared to 573.3). The cited reason for rejected GCS-B is its "greater length" and "associated greater area of impact and [stream/river] crossings." Yet, while this alternative does have more waterway crossings, the difference in wetland impacts (280 less acres of impacts for the rejected alternative) dwarfs the difference in stream crossings (13.2 more acres of impacts). The added six miles of length hardly makes this alternative impracticable, especially when almost 98% of this rejected alternative would parallel existing ROWs of other linear facilities.	Alternative GCS-B would cross more agricultural land, rangeland and grassland, developed land, more open water and rivers and streams than the proposed route. In addition, Alternative GCS-B would be in close proximity to more developed areas along its route than the proposed route. K108
1243	46	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The preferred route for the Houston Lateral section (Houston Lateral Alternative A) has significantly more wetland impacts (236.5 acres to 165.5 acres) than the rejected alternative	In addition to the reasons for rejecting Alternative HL-B stated by the commenter, the alternative would also extend through heavily developed urban areas at the beginning and end of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					(Houston Lateral Alternative B). While the rejected alternative is longer, has more stream crossings, and may have more difficulty in terms of meeting compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act, there is still an inadequate showing that the route is not practicable and does not have less overall impact on aquatic resources than the alternative route chosen.	proposed route (see Section 4.3.6). Alternative HL-B would also require a marine crossing of an arm of Galveston Bay in the vicinity of the Houston Ship Channel. The crossing distance would be approximately 1.8 miles, and would produce impacts to benthic communities and nearshore environment along the proposed route. In comparison, the proposed Project route would not cross any portion of Galveston Bay. DOS considers the reasons stated for rejecting Alternative HL-B to be reasonable and adequate.
1243	47	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Crossing methods do not appropriately seek to avoid and minimize impacts to water resources. Rather than ensuring the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative is used, convenience seems to be the overriding concern in regards to which crossing methods are used. This fails to comply with the law.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses permitting requirements and potential impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses stream crossings, including permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.
1243	48	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS states that approximately 621 intermittent waterbodies would be crossed by the proposed Project (Appendix E). In the event that these intermittent waterbodies are dry or stagnant at the time of crossing, conventional upland cross-country construction techniques would be used. The pipeline would be installed with the open-cut wet crossing method if water is flowing at the time of installation. The specific method used for each crossing would be based on site-specific analyses of conditions at the time of installation so that the method selected would result in lower levels of environmental impact. However, the DEIS does not indicate that efforts will be made to ensure that the timing of the crossing will result in the least amount of damage to water resources.	Keystone would prefer to construct stream crossings during low flow periods, or for intermittent streams, when there is no flow. However, the timing of stream crossing will be determined by the limitations imposed in environmental permits, weather conditions, and other variables.
1243	49	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Given relatively predictable changes in flow rates throughout the year, achieving the lowest level of environmental impact may depend greatly on when crossings occur, allowing crossing to happen at times of low or no flow when impacts would be reduced and less environmentally damaging methods could be used. It is practicable to time crossings in such a manner as to reduce impacts.	Keystone would prefer to construct stream crossings during low flow periods, or for intermittent streams, when there is no flow. However, the timing of stream crossing will be determined by the limitations imposed in environmental permits, weather conditions, and other variables.
1243	50	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Crossing methods for many streams seem to improperly be allowed to occur at the whim of land owners and managers.	All stream crossing methods used must meet the requirements of federal and state permits obtained for those crossings. If

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					"The actual crossing method employed at an individual perennial stream would depend on permit conditions from USACE and other relevant regulatory agencies, as well as additional conditions that may be imposed by landowners or land managers at crossing locations."	landowners have specific requests in addition to those requirements that are consistent with environmental permits and regulations, Keystone would consider accommodating the landowner.
1243	51	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not address the fact that the Corps may decline to find jurisdiction over certain stream crossings (see below), meaning that for some streams no CWA permit conditions may apply. In order to truly assess possible impacts from stream crossings, the DEIS must analyze the possible impacts from the Corps not asserting jurisdiction over certain water resources.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.
1243	52	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Plans for wetlands crossings seem to be more concerned with convenience than ensuring crossings are timed to reduce impacts. The DEIS states that, "Pipeline construction across wetlands would be similar to typical conventional upland cross-country construction procedures, with modifications to reduce the potential for affects to wetland hydrology and soil structure. The wetland crossing methods used would depend largely on the stability of the soils at the location at time of construction." As with streams, there is no attempt to ensure crossings are timed during periods of lower water or other times to ensure an avoidance or minimization of impacts.	The description of wetland impacts in Section 3.4 of the EIS does not make this statement. Wetland crossing methods are described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS). Pipeline construction across wetlands that are dry during the construction period would be similar to upland crossing methods. Construction across wetlands are timed to avoid high water periods to the extent practicable.
1243	53	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	In general, State should require that dry crossings should occur unless TransCanada can demonstrate that such crossings are impracticable or not possible. Other than the 38 streams that would be crossed using the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) method, the "preferred crossing method" is the open-cut crossing method, which is the method with the most environmental impacts. An open cut allows substantial downstream sedimentation, since excavation, pipeline placement, and back fill all occur in flowing water. There are a total of 341 perennial waterbodies and 621 intermittent waterbodies. Aside from the 38 that will be crossed by the HDD method, there is no requirement that less damaging alternatives to open-cut will be used and only a statement that dam-and-pump and flume crossings will be used "where technically feasible" or "where practicable" on unspecified "environmentally sensitive waterbodies."	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						quality associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.
1243	54	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Dam-and-pump and flume crossings are standard techniques in the pipeline industry for achieving a dry crossing. DOS should discuss a mitigation measure indicating that dry crossings of waterbodies are the preferred method unless Keystone provides information that such a crossing is infeasible or impractical.	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for stipulating stream crossing requirements in its permitting process.
1243	55	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not require that stream banks be properly restored. The DEIS allows that "[a]fter pipeline installation, stream banks would be restored to preconstruction contours or to a stable configuration." Stable configuration could mean the use of "rock riprap, gabion baskets (rock enclosed in wire bins), log walls, geogrids, willow cuttings, or alternative wood-based structured where required by regulatory authorities." Stabilization methods like riprap, log walls and other methods, can often have severe deleterious impacts on streams. They can alter or negatively impact important functions such as stream evolution processes, riparian succession, sedimentation processes, habitat, and biological community interactions, with resulting adverse impacts to aquatic wildlife. This means that once functional banks could be made stable, but have important functions permanently degraded. These impacts are not assessed by the DEIS.	The EIS is a document developed by the Department of State to disclose potential impacts of the proposed Project to resources and does not "allow" actions. Keystone would follow state regulations and recommended best management practices for reclamation of riparian habitats at river and stream crossings. Stream crossings and typical reclamation are discussed in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS and in the Construction Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan which is included as Appendix B of the EIS.
1243	56	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS further notes several impacts to water resources that could potentially be severe, but fails to quantify or describe them in a manner that provides meaningful information regarding the severity of the impacts. For instance, the DEIS states that the project will result in "temporary increase in turbidity and changes in wetland hydrology and water quality." However, how long is temporary? And when will the impacts occur? During times when, for instance, certain aquatic life may be breeding or foraging and could be dramatically impacted by turbidity? And will the turbidity and sedimentation cause long term problems such as destruction or degradation or fish or amphibian breeding habitat? The DEIS leaves these important issues unaddressed.	The information on the potential impacts of waterbody crossings in Section 3.7.3 was revised. As noted in Section 3.0, Temporary impacts would generally occur during construction, with the resources returning to pre-construction conditions almost immediately afterward. Short-term impacts would continue for approximately 3 years following construction. Impacts to aquatic life, including sensitive life stages, are discussed in Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. In-stream crossing time periods would be limited (typically between 24 and 48 hours for waterbodies up to 100 feet in width) and the resultant elevated suspended sediment levels in the water column would generally be temporary. The duration of elevated suspended sediment levels as a result of direct disturbance to waterbodies would depend upon site-specific waterbody conditions. Keystone has initiated and will continue consultation with relevant regulatory agencies, including the USFWS and state fishery agencies, to minimize potential Project-related impacts to sensitive aquatic species.
1243	57	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Impacts to wildlife are not properly analyzed.	Project-related impacts to wildlife are addressed in Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS. Additional discussion concerning the adequacy of the EIS are provided in Consolidated ResponseP&N-6.
1243	58	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The project will result in immense impacts along the project route due largely to habitat loss and fragmentation. Overall, the project will result in significant habitat modification.	Impacts to wildlife habitats including loss and alteration are addressed in Section 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS.
1243	59	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Construction of the proposed Project would result in loss and alteration of about 22,493 acres of wildlife habitat, including 11,533 acres of grasslands and rangelands, 2,523 acres of forested habitat, and 554 acres of wetland habitats (including	Impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats including loss and alteration are addressed in Section 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS. Habitat loss and fragmentation or sage brush and forest habitats are discussed in Section 3.6 and 3.8.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					271 acres of forested wetlands)." This loss and fragmentation has the potential to be especially harmful in areas, such as forests and shrubland, that will recover over a longer period time.	
1243	60	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The impacts of habitat fragmentation are documented and well-known. Studies have shown that the fragmentation of a species' habitat can threaten that species survival for a variety of reasons. These include: reduction of total habitat area; vulnerability during dispersal to other patches (increased risk of predation to species during movement); isolation of a species population; edge effects (more "edge" habitat that changes the type and distribution of species); edge effects-changes in microclimate (e.g. forested areas tend to be shadier, more humid and less windy, but more edge can alter these micro climates).	Habitat fragmentation issues are identified and discussed in Section 3.6.2 of the EIS.
1243	61	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS acknowledges impacts of habitat fragmentation, stating that predator movement will be facilitated by the existence of a right of way (right-of-way) for the pipeline; predator opportunities will be increased by fragmentation as more "edge" habitat is created for predation and parasitism (like cowbird nesting invasions); and fragmentation will impact movement of amphibians, reptiles, small mammals and some bird species.	Consolidated Response WIL-1 addresses concerns relative to the approach to assessing potential impacts to wildlife described in the EIS.
1243	62	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Another major impact of the project that is inadequately analyzed is the introduction of invasive species.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
1243	63	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The pipeline right-of-way will cut through native grassland, shrub, and forest communities and would remove vegetation including sagebrush and native grasses, creating an unvegetated strip over the pipeline trench and adjacent construction areas. Subsequent revegetation may not provide habitat features comparable to pre-project conditions.	These impacts are addressed in Sections 3.5 and 3.6 of the EIS. Additional discussions on impacts to sagebrush habitats specific to Montana are also presented in Appendix I of the EIS.
1243	64	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The potential impacts of invasive species, particularly in light of climate change, are not properly analyzed.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
1243	65	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Because many invasive species are fast-growing, highly opportunistic ecological generalists, land use change and alteration generally favors biological invasion. Non-native aquatic species can compete with native species and transmit diseases. As protection against invasives, the DEIS provides that, "During construction, the Contractor shall clean the tracks, tires, and blades of equipment by hand (track shovel) or compressed air to remove excess soil prior to movement of equipment out of weed or soil-borne pest infested areas or utilize cleaning stations to remove vegetative materials using	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					water under high pressure.” This is insufficient to protect sensitive ecosystems from the spread of invasive species. Small organisms may be hidden in crevices and other dangers, such as disease-spreading parasites, bacteria and viruses, are completely invisible to the naked eye. Additionally, the DEIS only states that such cleaning/decontamination will occur “before entering areas either identified as sensitive habitats or new ROW.”	
1243	66	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not explain why measures would not be used in existing right of ways, construction areas, or other locations where invasives could easily be introduced, become established and negatively impact native species.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
1243	67	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Plans for preventing the spread of invasive species from hydrostatic testing equipment are inadequate. Measures apply only in areas “where zebra mussels are known to occur” and the measures only call for a “thorough cleaning” of equipment. The project will apparently not take preventive measures to stop invasives spreading where zebra mussels are not present. This is a wholly unacceptable risk that must be examined.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
1243	68	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	A “thorough cleaning” may not remove all invasives that could be contained in equipment and subsequently spread to other waterbodies. The utmost precaution should be taken in preventing the spread of invasive species, since they are a pollutant that spreads exponentially over time, and once established, are nearly impossible to eradicate and incredibly costly to manage. Climate change will make it ever easier for such invasives to spread, and ever harder to control such invasives. These impacts are not examined by the DEIS and must be given a hard look.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
1243	70	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS fails to detail the full impacts to wildlife caused by the construction of the Pipeline. Many potentially harmful activities will be associated with the construction of the Pipeline.	The EIS describes the mechanisms for Project-related construction and operation impacts to wildlife, including activities that may result in direct mortality to wildlife.
1243	71	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not address this construction in detail or provide mitigation measures for the construction of some temporary roads would be required in addition to upgrading of existing roads. Approximately 400 temporary access roads are needed to provide adequate access to the construction sites.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1243	72	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not properly address impacts from driving fuel trucks – such as collisions – which would be transported daily by fuel trucks from the yards to the construction area for equipment fueling	Section 3.13.3.2 of the EIS addresses the potential for fuel to be released from fuel trucks due to accidents.
1243	73	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not properly address impacts from building “temporary bridges (e.g., subsoil fill over culverts, timber mats supported by flumes, railcar flatbeds, flexi-float apparatus)” which “would be installed across all perennial water bodies to allow construction equipment to cross with reduced disturbance.”	Section 3.3.2 of the EIS was revised to address the potential impacts of temporary bridges.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1243	74	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The methods proposed in the DEIS for water body and wetland crossings are unnecessarily destructive in many instances. Approximately 621 intermittent waterbodies would be crossed by the Pipeline. In the event that these intermittent waterbodies are dry or stagnant at the time of crossing, conventional upland cross-country construction techniques would be used. However, the pipeline would be installed with the open-cut wet crossing method if water is flowing at the time of installation. The open-cut wet crossing method is potentially more harmful to wildlife and wildlife habitat than other methods by causing the discharge of suspended solids and other pollutants into waters, many of which are already impaired. There is inadequate explanation as to both the number of waters that might be impacted by this method, or why efforts are not made to ensure crossings at times when a less harmful method can be used.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.
1244	1	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not properly account for the fact that many impacted wetlands and water bodies are not being regulated under CWA and therefore may not receive mitigation.	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS). Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1244	2	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS relies on CWA protections to conclude that mitigation measures will protect waters from the impacts of the pipeline. However, due to two Supreme Court decisions, Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 531 U.S. 159 (2001) and Rapanos v. United States, 547 U.S. 715 (2006) and subsequent Corps and EPA guidance documents interpreting those decisions, the status of CWA protections for many important waters that will be impacted by the project, such as intermittent streams and so-called "isolated" wetlands, is in doubt.	Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1244	3	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The overwhelming majority of streams impacted are intermittent or ephemeral (350 in MT; 331 in SD; 127 in NE; 273 in OK; 415 in TX). In terms of the wetlands, the pipeline crosses the interior of the country, where a great number of depressional, geographically isolated wetlands exist. While the DEIS never quantifies the number of "isolated" waters that will be impacted, the DEIS acknowledges that "[w]etlands throughout Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas include isolated depressional wetlands, glaciated kettle-hole wetlands, and sinkhole wetlands, as well as isolated floodplain wetlands such as oxbows." Due to a 2003 guidance document interpreting the SWANCC decision,	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the Corps is not protecting geographically isolated wetlands such as prairie potholes under the CWA meaning that developers have been free to impact and destroy these valuable resources without any federal safeguards under the CWA.	
1244	4	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS never examines the extent to which jurisdictional uncertainty and Corps implementation of the SWANCC and Rapanos decisions effects its conclusions regarding impacts to water resources. While acknowledging that “[w]etland impacts that affect non-jurisdictional wetlands under Section 404 would not require mitigation,” the DEIS never even roughly quantifies these impacts and does not discuss possible impacts to streams due to possible questions of CWA jurisdiction.	All wetlands and stream crossing will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone’s Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1244	5	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS relies heavily on the existence of CWA protections to conclude impacts will be accounted for when this may not be the case. The DEIS fails to mention the possibility that in many instances both Section 404 and 401 safeguards would not be invoked.	All wetlands and stream crossings will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone’s Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1244	7	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	For the hundreds of intermittent and ephemeral streams the Corps may determine are not jurisdictional, similar protections may also not be applied. Yet, the DEIS seems oblivious to this risk, stating that, “Prior to any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would obtain a permit under Section 404 [of the CWA] through the USACE and Section 401 water quality certification as per state regulations.” DOS is in no position to require such permits to be issued and it is ultimate the Corps and EPA, or a court, that will determine whether or not certain crossings require permits.	All wetlands and stream crossings will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone’s Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1244	8	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	DOS is in no position to assume that stream crossing will necessarily be subject to CWA protections. The DEIS must take this serious risk to waters into account, and cannot rely on assumptions about CWA protections ameliorating water impacts without assessing the extent to which those protections are assured.	Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses stream crossings, including permitting requirements and potential impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response WAT-1, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and, in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification as per state

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						regulations. These federal and state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits. In Montana each crossing of a perennial stream would be reviewed in the field by personnel from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and specific requirements for stream crossings would be determined upon completion of that review. The potential impacts to water quality and associated mitigation measures associated with waterbody crossings are addressed in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS.
1244	9	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS Fails to Assess Impacts to Water from Pump Stations, Mainline Valves, Roads and Other Associated Developments	Potential impacts associated with construction of the proposed Project described in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS include the impacts of constructing the pump stations and valve stations within the construction right-of-way. No access roads would be constructed at or across streams and there would be essentially no impacts to water quality due to construction of the access roads. The EIS has been revised to address potential impacts of pump stations, valve stations, and ancillary facilities during operation.
1244	10	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The project will impact, in addition to the route, wetlands and water resources associated with 30 new pump stations, 74 intermediate mainline valves of which 24 are check valves located downstream of major river crossings, approximately 50 new access roads and approximately 400 temporary access roads. However, the DEIS did not assess the associated developments: "The Project would disturb a total of 554 acres of wetlands (not including pipe storage yards, rail sidings, contractor's yards, access roads, or construction camps)." These impacts could potentially be enormous, as roads, storage yards and similar developments can disturb or destroy water resources by directly impacting them by crossing through them, or by causing stormwater discharges, erosion, changes in water temperature by removing shading vegetation, and other similar impacts. These impacts are not quantified or analyzed in a manner that could be characterized as a "hard look."	Most proposed pump stations, intermediate mainline valves, and new permanent access roads would not be located within wetlands. Information on wetland impacts for permanent facilities and temporary access roads has been added to the description of wetland impacts in Section 3.4. Most wetland impacts from the Keystone XL proposed Project occur during construction of the pipeline, not from construction of new permanent facilities. Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22.
1244	11	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS hints at the scale of the potential impacts it fails to examine, acknowledging that "[e]xtra workspace areas away from the construction ROW would be required during construction of the Project for use as pipe storage sites, railroad sidings and contractor yards. Pipe storage sites would be required at 30-mile to 80-mile intervals and contractor yards would be required at approximately 60-mile intervals. It is estimated that 40 pipe storage yards and 19 contractor yards would be required for the proposed Project."	After the DEIS was issued, Keystone submitted additional information regarding the proposed locations of construction yards and pipe storage sites. The EIS has been revised to describe those facilities and the potential impacts of establishing and using them. As noted in the EIS, there would not be significant impacts associated with those facilities.
1244	12	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Extension road construction would be large in scale as well.	Impacts due to construction and use of temporary and permanent access roads are addressed in the relevant resource portions of Section 3.0 of the EIS.
1244	13	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The impacts of building 40 pipe storage yards, 19 contractor yards, 400 temporary access roads, and 50 permanent roads on wetlands, streams, rivers and other waters are not analyzed. This is a blatant and illegal oversight.	Most pipe storage yards, contractor yards, temporary access roads, and permanent access roads would not be located within wetlands. Information on wetland impacts for permanent facilities and temporary access roads has been added to the description of wetland impacts in Section 3.4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Most wetland impacts from the Keystone XL proposed Project occur during construction of the pipeline, not from storage or contractor yards which are normally located in uplands.
1244	15	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS states that the use of herbicides or pesticides will be prohibited within 100 feet of any wetland, unless allowed by the appropriate land management or state agency. This requirement is not even mitigation: it allows herbicide and pesticide use where it currently would be allowed and appears to add no additional protection. Beyond that there is no explanation as to whether 100 feet will properly reduce impacts, or how that number was chosen. It appears to be a completely arbitrary number.	Keystone has followed the typical Federal Energy Regulatory Commission guidelines for planned construction activities, including the buffer zones described in the EIS and in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Remediation Plan. As stated in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS, prior to commencing any stream crossing construction activities, Keystone would be required to obtain a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and in some cases, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 administered by the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification in accordance with state regulations. The USACE and the state agencies would require measures to limit unnecessary impacts to aquatic and riparian species and their habitat during construction as a condition of the crossing permits.
1244	17	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	There is no explanation as to why the 85 foot wide corridor construction zone mitigation measure is either protective or the least damaging width practicable. Nor is there any guidance about what sort of "soil conditions" would permit TransCanada to ignore this width requirement and impact a wider corridor.	As described in Section 2.1 of the EIS, the pipeline would typically require a 110-foot-wide construction right-of-way. In certain sensitive areas, which may include wetlands, cultural sites, shelterbelts, residential areas, or commercial/industrial areas, the construction right-of-way would be reduced to 85 feet.
1244	18	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not adequately address the destruction of irreplaceable native grassland ecosystems and impacts on the Sand Hills. Although the DEIS acknowledges that "conservation of native prairie remnants is a high priority throughout the project area" and that the Sand Hills are "one of the few remaining examples of a functioning prairie ecosystem," the Pipeline route will cross over 336 miles of native grasslands that may take a century or more to recover from the excavation. These are irreplaceable resources of national and international value that cannot simply be replanted.	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's process for development of construction and restoration methods within the Sand Hills and other issues are discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1244	19	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	In recent years increasing amounts of scarce remaining native grasslands have been plowed under to meet agricultural needs. The native prairie remnants on the High Plains and Great Plains are biologically unique, contain high biological diversity, and provide critical ecosystem services to the region, including carbon sequestration. Pipeline construction and operation will permanently alter this ecosystem by causing increased soil erosion, introduction and expansion of noxious weed populations, long-term damage to delicate soils, alteration of vegetation due to increased soil temperatures, and a risk of minor to catastrophic spills along the full Pipeline route.	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's process for identifying and mitigating impacts to native grasslands are discussed in ENV-3.
1244	22	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS underestimates the significance of native grassland excavation.	These impacts are addressed in Sections 3.5 and 3.6 of the EIS. Additional discussions on impacts to sagebrush habitats specific to Montana are also presented in Appendix I of the EIS. Additional information on Keystone's process for identifying and mitigating impacts to native grasslands is presented in Consolidated Response ENV-3.
1244	23	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice,	In Section 3.5.2 (under Terrestrial Vegetation), the first	The commenter has mis-read the opening sentence. The

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				et al	sentence is inaccurate with regard to the degree of alteration “by agriculture, urban, industrial development...prairie dogs”. It is inaccurate to say that native vegetation communities “throughout” the project area have been so altered. Some of these areas have been altered very little. Their excavation would represent, in some cases, the first alteration by human hands.	sentence lists the anthropogenic (agriculture, urban and industrial) and natural processes (fire, bison grazing, prairie dogs) through which native vegetation communities are “altered”. There is no degree of anthropogenic alteration stated or implied.
1244	24	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Section 3.5.2 includes factual errors. For example, grasses are either bunch grasses or sodforming, not both.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1244	25	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The discussion of “Traditionally Used Native Plants” at Section 3.5.2.4 requires updating and/or additions to scientific names.	The EIS was revised to include “purple (or prairie) coneflower (<i>Echinacea</i> spp.).” All other traditionally used native plants include scientific names.
1244	26	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Most of the lakes in the Sand Hills region represent the water table. The risk of aquifer contamination is therefore exceptionally high in this area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1244	27	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS fails to consider fully the risk of noxious weed introduction.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies.
1244	28	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Table 3.5.5-4 (Noxious Weed Sources Occurring Along the Steele City Segment of the Project) underestimates the noxious weed species active in Nebraska. The DEIS does not reflect the fact that noxious weeds ‘ <i>Sericea</i> [Chinese] <i>lespedeza</i> ’ and Johnsongrass grow in Nebraska.	Table 3.5.5-4 was compiled from weed surveys completed by Keystone across the proposed Project ROW. It is not intended to represent a comprehensive list of weeds in Nebraska. The noxious weeds identified as occurring within counties crossed by the proposed Project is included in Table 3.5.4-1. Neither <i>Sericea</i> [Chinese] <i>lespedeza</i> (<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>) or Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) are considered noxious weeds in Nebraska (see http://www.agr.state.ne.us/division/bpi/nwp/nwp1.htm).
1244	29	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Table 3.5.4-1 (Federal, State, or Local Noxious Weeds Potentially Occurring Along the Project Route) has omissions and should be revised with the assistance of a specialist in affected prairie ecosystems.	Table 3.5.4-1 was prepared based on reported occurrences of noxious weeds within counties crossed by the proposed Project. As noted above, different states include different plants on their noxious weed lists. This listing is specific for counties and states crossed by the proposed Project. Keystone has worked with experts in restoration of native prairie habitats as noted in the document entitled Sand Hills Construction/Reclamation Unit included in Appendix H of the EIS.
1244	30	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Section 3.5.5.1 does not address the fact that increasing soil temperature might allow for southern plants to move northward. An additional concern is that the newly created microclimate may allow invasion of new noxious weeds.	Disturbed soils would be revegetated as quickly as possible and equipment would be cleaned after use within infected areas. These are the primary deterrents to establishment and expansion of noxious weeds. Small changes in soil temperature would have local scale, not regional scale impacts and would likely be indistinguishable from exposure to local noxious weed sources.
1244	31	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Research on soil temperatures increases (Appendix L) extensively cites an article, Dunn et al that is unpublished. Since it has not gone through a scientific peer review process, the Dunn article should neither be used nor cited in the document. Other cited research is primarily related to crops,	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects. Keystone acknowledged in Appendix L that the article prepared by Dunn et al. is a pre-published draft.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and the only article on the impact of native grass species involves a natural gas pipeline installed 17 years ago. Further research needs to be done to determine if more relevant and newer peer-reviewed research exists that can provide a stronger basis for decision-making.	
1244	32	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The small section regarding revegetation monitoring (Appendix L, section v.) discusses a CRP field reestablished after a crude oil pipeline was installed, but the research is not in a peer reviewed journal and was conducted by a paid environmental service firm. The 20-50% increase in temperature they quote from the Knapp article is not a correct conclusion from the article. It is an overstatement.	This resport in Appendix L was provided by Keystone, and information specific to modeled pipeline temperatures was used in the EIS. The 20 to 50 percent increase in temperature was not used in the EIS.
1244	33	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS plans inadequately for revegetation.	Revegetation plans are generally specific to location along a pipeline corridor, and specific plans would be prepared for the proposed route based on the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. Reclamation would be monitored for 2 to 3 years until adequate cover by vegetation has been achieved. The EIS was revised to provide additional information on reclamation of the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. In addition, sagebrush restoration specific to Montana is discussed in more detail in Appendix I of the EIS. Additional discussion on reclamation in the Sand Hills of Nebraska is provided in Appendix H of the EIS and in Consolidated Response ENV-1. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are also addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1244	34	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	At several points, the DEIS makes faulty assumptions, proposes insufficient measures, or is unclear about revegetation planning for highly sensitive areas. For example, one growing season of discouraging livestock grazing will be inadequate for establishment. Establishment will likely take five to ten years.	Revegetation plans are generally specific to location along a pipeline corridor, and specific plans would be prepared for the proposed route based on the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. Reclamation would be monitored for 2 to 3 years until adequate cover by vegetation has been achieved. Additional information on reclamation of the Sand Hills has been added to Section 3.5. In addition, sagebrush restoration specific to Montana is discussed in more detail in Appendix I of the EIS. Additional discussion on reclamation in the Sand Hills of Nebraska is provided in Appendix H of the EIS and in Consolidated Response ENV-1. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are also addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1244	35	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The recommendation by regulatory agencies on prohibiting burning is not clear.	Agency recommendations are presented in the EIS as submitted to DOS.
1244	36	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS is unclear on whether local ecotypes will be used for seed mixes in replanting and offers no supporting evidence for the assertion that the reseeding plan will restore the biodiversity that will be destroyed by the construction process. Dr. James Stubbendieck, Director of the Center for Great Plains Studies at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln believes it will not.	Reclamation of Sand Hills vegetation and recommended seed mixes were discussed with regional experts, including: Dr. Jerry Volesky, Dr. Dave Wedin, Dr. David Loope, Dr. Alexander Smart, and Dr. Eric Mousel. Native grass species will be used in the seed mix, including those recorded during pedestrian surveys of the proposed Project and have been recommended by the NRCS, university scientists, and the Nebraska Department of Roads. The EIS was revised to include additional information on Sand Hills construction and reclamation in Appendix H.
1244	37	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice,	Recovery time projected for "Vegetation Communities of	Recovery times are estimates and vary with the type of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				et al	Concern" is inadequate.	vegetation community, precipitation, livestock and wildlife grazing. In many instances estimated recovery periods were suggested by resource management agencies. Section 3.5.5 of the EIS discusses vegetation mitigation.
1244	38	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	It is not clear if prairie dog burrows will be encouraged or even allowed on the right-of-way post construction.	Prairie dog burrows would be neither encouraged or discouraged within the right-of-way after construction.
1244	39	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS does not clarify whether the predicted sagebrush re-establishment time is related to re-planting or natural colonizing. Monitoring in the recovery phase must last longer than just one year, and evaluation of revegetation success by "visual survey" is inadequate. A sampling technique should be developed that requires more quantitative figures versus the proposed qualitative method. For example, a system evaluating percent cover or botanical composition of each species should be employed.	Resource management agencies would specify monitoring protocols and time periods. In general Keystone would monitor vegetation re-establishment for 2 to 3 years or until sufficient vegetation cover is achieved. Information on sagebrush restoration specific to Montana is presented in Appendix I of the EIS.
1244	40	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	For the Sand Hills region, certain specifics are lacking or inappropriate to the unique soil conditions. There is little topsoil development in this area, so stockpiling it would be of little value on the uplands.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1244	41	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Revegetation methods specific to the Sand Hills are inadequate. Some are untested in the region (such as imprinting the soil).	Keystone has consulted with the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Services and the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding revegetation and would continue to do so. Continued monitoring of revegetated areas is described in Section 2.3.2.9 of the EIS.
1244	42	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Wind erosion in the Sand Hills region is a major concern that remains unaddressed.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1244	43	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Fencing in Sand Hills region would be needed to remove animal traffic in revegetated areas.	Reclamation of Sand Hills vegetation is discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ERO-1 and the Appendix H of the EIS was revised to include additional information on construction and restoration in the Sand Hills area. Use of fencing to limit livestock access of the reclamation area is included as a special consideration in the Sand Hills reclamation plan.
1244	44	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The sixth bullet point in Section 3.5.5 fails to discuss the impact of increased soil temperatures on the soil microbial community or the impact on native vegetation.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1244	45	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Section 3.5.5.1 (General Vegetation Resources paragraph) misrepresents the length of time it will take for vegetation to establish to preconstruction conditions. Studies have shown a much longer re-establishment period, for example, 20-40 years in the shortgrass prairie, but less time for Sand Hills or tallgrass prairies.	Recovery times are estimates and vary with the type of vegetation community, precipitation, livestock and wildlife grazing. In many instances estimated recovery periods were suggested by resource management agencies. Section 3.5.5 of the EIS discusses vegetation mitigation.
1244	46	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	In Section 3.5.5.1, it is unclear whether the time period for shrubland re-establishment would be if the shrubs were re-introduced or natural colonization was allowed to occur.	The estimates in the EIS were developed assuming natural colonization would take place.
1244	47	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Section 3.8 (Threatened and Endangered Species) omits consideration of the federally endangered Blowout Penstemon (Penstemon haydenii) population in Rock County, Nebraska.	The proposed Project would not cross known populations or suitable habitat for the blowout penstemon (Penstemon haydenii) in Rock County, Nebraska, and no associated facilities would be constructed in this county. The blowout penstemon was not identified as occurring near the proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Project during Section 7 Endangered Species Act consultations with either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. Further discussion about the blowout penstemon is presented in Section 3.8.1.7 of the EIS.
1244	49	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	We request that DOS condition the grant of the Permit on a requirement that the fifty-one special permit conditions imposed on the original Keystone pipeline by PHMSA be imposed on the full length of the Keystone XL project as well.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1244	51	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Because of the higher temperature at which this pipeline will operate, internal and external corrosion will be a major risk. Given the advanced state of various corrosion mitigation technologies such as recent developments in fusion bonded epoxy ("FBE") coatings, improvements in cathodic protection design and operation, and requirements for cleaning pigs and corrosion inspection with high resolution smart pigs, we request that DOS expand its conditions for corrosion mitigation to include all of the above.	<p>As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.</p> <p>The temperature of the crude oil in the pipeline would be similar to that of crude oil transported by many other pipelines and would have the same potential for corrosion as those existing pipelines. The Special Conditions address temperature of the oil, corrosion monitoring, and corrosion mitigation. Corrosion prevention and reduction measures are also described in Section 2.3 of the EIS.</p> <p>All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of PHMSA, as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1. As such, PHMSA would be responsible for considering recommendations such as those of the commenter and implementing them if they are considered appropriate.</p>
1244	56	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Federal regulations identify certain areas, such as populated areas, that can be affected by pipeline releases as HCAs. Keystone XL has asked to increase design factors to 0.8, allowing thinner pipe, in special permit rural areas that are not located in HCAs. The approximate location of HCAs and special permit areas along the pipeline should be identified in a pipeline route map that should be included in the EIS. It is very important that the public knows and understands that the HCAs and special permit areas designated are proper and this understanding can best be conveyed with a map showing the	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					approximate locations of these areas along a pipeline.	constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1244	58	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Table 3.1.4-2 identifies areas of the proposed pipeline route that are "Areas with High Landslide Potential Crossed by the Project." The impression that this table gives is that there are over 360 miles of pipeline routed in areas with high landslide potential. No pipeline is capable of withstanding the forces of many tons associated with a massive landslide.	Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route.
1244	59	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS states that "Keystone has considered landslide potential in its routing work and has selected crossings of these areas where the landslide potential is considered minimal." Further detail is warranted to put this concern to rest given that landslide related failures usually end up as pipeline ruptures, with very large, high rate releases.	Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route.
1244	60	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Table 3.1.4-2 needs to be expanded in further detail to identify those areas of the pipeline route where steep landslide would be of the "breakaway" type rather than slight or limited earth movement or settlement. Pipelines are usually designed to handle slight earth movement or settlement. A pipeline elevation profile should quickly help in determining breakaway landslide potential in those areas identified as steep unstable slopes. Breakaway landslides place rapid and excessive abnormal loading forces on the pipeline. Pipelines placed in breakaway landslide areas need to be routed out of these landslide areas.	Consolidated Response GEO-1 addresses landslide potential along the proposed route.
1244	61	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The analysis of seismic activity at 3.1.4.1 discounts almost entirely any risk from earthquakes along the route. These claims seem ignorant to local residents who have experienced repeated seismic activity along much of the route, including in some of the most biologically sensitive areas such as the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1244	62	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Table 3.1.4-1 finds no "High Seismic Hazard" along the route, defined as "peak ground acceleration with 2 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years >0.5 g." The studies cited are compilations of faults, not seismological analyses or projections of seismic risk in the area. A more thorough analysis should be performed in light of the grave risk to pipeline safety posed by active geologic faults.	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1244	67	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The U.S., in recent years, has undergone an unusual expansion/construction phase in the number of miles of transmission pipeline constructed, and both the Keystone and Keystone XL projects are contributing to a serious demand on experienced pipeline construction and inspection resources.	The commenter is correct in that there were many natural gas pipeline and oil pipeline projects constructed in the past several years. However, most of those projects have been completed, and many others will be completed before construction begins on the proposed Project, if it is approved. DOS does not anticipate that the proposed Project-related demand for experienced construction and inspection resources would exceed the supply available for the proposed Project.
1244	70	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	It is also unclear if girth weld non-destructive testing means inspection by radiograph or ultrasonic testing, and if such inspection will also occur in non special permit areas (i.e., HCAs). Many companies and other countries (including	All welds would be inspected using non-destructive radiographic, ultrasonic, or other PHMSA-approved methods. All aspects of welding, including reporting, would be conducted in compliance with the requirements of 49 CFR

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>Canada) now incorporate this important construction quality inspection on all their transmission pipeline girth welds and require such important records to be maintained for the life of the pipeline. It is also unclear from the DEIS if all girth weld radiological or ultrasonic inspection records are to be maintained for the life of the pipeline. This should be a simple matter to clarify.</p> <p>For example, federal pipeline safety regulations do not require that all girth welds that join pipeline segments be radiologically or ultrasonically inspected, even segments in HCAs. Prudent pipeline operators constructing new pipeline exceed current federal safety minimums, and provide such high tech inspections to assure the quality of all girth welds. Smart pigging currently cannot inspect girth welds to the level of detail or quality as that of radiologically or ultrasonically inspection. Such girth weld radiologically or ultrasonically inspection records should be maintained for the life of the pipeline as is required in many other countries.</p>	195.228 and PHMSA Special Conditions 4, 5, 6, 12, 18, and 20 (see Appendix U).
1244	72	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Given the amount of energy driving the electric pumps and the viscosity of the oil, the oil temperature in the pipeline will increase and range from approximately 100°F to 140°F, depending on the pipeline's throughput and the season of the year. PHMSA has placed a 150°F maximum temperature limit on the Keystone pipeline for various technical reasons, and this restriction should also be placed on the Keystone XL pipeline.	PHMSA Special Condition 15 includes temperature limitations and related requirements similar to those requested by the commenter (see Appendix U).
1244	73	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The increase in temperature as the crude oil flows down the pipeline increases the energy efficiency of the pipeline as the oil thins with higher temperature, making it easier to flow down the pipeline. Temperature increase, however, markedly raises the risks of corrosion attack (both internal and external) to the pipeline. Corrosion will be a bona fide risk of concern for this system, well beyond that for a normal liquid pipeline operating at much lower temperatures.	PHMSA Special Condition 15 includes temperature limitations and related requirements similar to those requested by the commenter (see Appendix U). The temperature of the crude oil in the pipeline would be similar to that of crude oil transported by other pipelines and there is no evidence that the oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be more corrosive than other heavy crude oils transported by pipeline. Corrosion prevention and reduction measures are described in Section 2.3 of the EIS.
1244	75	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Cleaning pigs and prudent runs of high resolution smart pigs provide an important safety net in monitoring various forms of corrosion.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1244	76	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	It is important to note that PHMSA has required an import safety net for special permit areas in requiring that general corrosion with predicted metal loss greater than 40% wall thickness be repaired within 180 days. Pipe in HCAs only has to be repaired within 180 days if general corrosion loss exceeds 50% of nominal wall.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. The Special Conditions, presented in Appendix U of the EIS, include many requirements associated with corrosion, including pipe repair if corrosion is detected.
1244	78	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Overpressure protection design and effectiveness should be taken very seriously, especially for this liquid pipeline system, given several unique characteristics associated with this pipeline such as bitumen, horsepower, and batching operation.	The proposed Project would not have the unique characteristics suggested by the commenter. The proposed Project would transport crude oil, not raw bitumen. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed proposed Project is similar to other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. and transported by other pipeline systems. Prior to shipment, the materials obtained from the oil sands are processed to remove many impurities such as sand. The horsepower used to pump oil and the batching operations would be essentially the same as on other crude oil pipeline systems.
1244	82	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	From the DEIS there is no backup power to the mainline electric motors and this is not necessarily a problem. There appears to be a backup system of the SCADA operation and certain MLVs. The DEIS is not clear if other safety related equipment, such as critical core communication or tank level monitoring, has an adequate and independent electric power supply that will assure safe pipeline operation is maintained, especially during an upset associated with an electric power loss.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the proposed Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.3 and 3.13.4 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes. Pump stations would have battery backup systems.
1244	83	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Because of the ability for PHMSA to impose additional requirements as a result of the special permit request, PHMSA had added requirements on the Keystone pipeline system incorporating additional SCADA requirements related to National Transportation Safety Board ("NTSB") pipeline safety investigations and recommendations that have recently been codified into federal pipeline safety regulations. These improvements increase the effectiveness of the SCADA, its presentation and alarm system, and incorporate control room management practices that increase the proficiency and the efficiency of the important control room operators remotely overseeing and operating the pipeline system.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that include many conditions for SCADA (see Appendix U of the EIS).
1244	85	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	While the DEIS is moot about the number of contract employees that will assist the pipeline operator in certain operation, maintenance, and oil spill response activities, 20 employees sounds like a very small number to cover a 24/7 pipeline operation of approx. 1,700 miles of 36-inch pipe, 32 pump stations with multiple pumps (even though electric	Pipeline maintenance and monitoring would be conducted in compliance with PHMSA regulatory requirements and the applicable Special Conditions presented in Appendix U of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					drivers simplify the pump station complexity), 74 main line valves, a tank farm, metering equipment, cathodic protection systems, and assorted telecommunication and monitoring as well as safety equipment, that have to be periodically inspected, calibrated and tested, as well as cover round the clock 24/7 response to operating needs or demands.	
1244	86	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	In fairness to the operator, this low number of employees may reflect a reliance on contract personnel to perform many less critical operational and maintenance activities associated with maintaining the safety of the pipeline. A more detailed review of the work tasks, work load, and requirements, while under the discretion of the pipeline operator, is warranted to assure adequate coverage of maintenance and operational core activities.	DOS agrees that a detailed review of operational procedures is appropriate, and PHMSA will be responsible for conducting that review, including reviews of the Keystone Operations and Maintenance Manual for the proposed Project.
1244	87	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	PHMSA's approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline Emergency Response Plan is a major federal action subject to NEPA. Although many of the pipeline safety standards in federal law are written as performance standards, PHMSA has discretion to determine whether the means of compliance chosen by a pipeline company satisfies federal law given the size, location, and type of the specific pipeline at issue.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1244	89	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Since federal law requires only that emergency response plans be approved before operation, without specifying how long before operation approval is required and without prohibiting or specifying any particular review procedures, it is entirely possible for PHMSA to comply with both the requirements of federal pipeline law and NEPA.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project, including NEPA compliance by PHMSA.
1244	90	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	DOS's failure to include a draft Emergency Response Plan means that Draft EIS provides no opportunity to comment on this critical issue. Instead, the Draft EIS presents merely a general description of federal emergency response planning law, with no details about how the federal government will protect citizen and the environment from the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1244	91	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	PHMSA actions under federal pipeline law are subject to NEPA in part because federal pipeline law preempts state and local pipeline safety requirements, with the result that PHMSA actions are the exclusive form of mitigation for impacts related to oil spills from this pipeline. Absent full review of Emergency Response Plan alternatives related to, for example, amount of spill response equipment, number of spill response personnel, location of spill response personnel and equipment, alternative spill response strategies, time for response, worst-case spill scenarios, and mitigation options, the Draft EIS will not consider meaningful alternatives and mitigation related to the primary risk posed by the pipeline to citizens and the environment, namely oil spills.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project+K52
1244	92	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Absent consideration of a Keystone XL Pipeline Emergency Response Plan through this NEPA review, citizens will have no opportunity to comment on the sufficiency of federal actions intended to protect them from oil spills from this pipeline.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1244	93	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice,	Given several references in the DEIS, this author must caution	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				et al	that additional details are warranted because of the unusual properties of blended bitumen and the temperatures at which the pipeline will be operating that can make oil recovery process and equipment needs substantially different than that for more conventional lighter crude oil blends.	preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S. In addition, the temperature of the oil transported would not be different from that of other heavy crudes transported as noted in Special Condition 15 (see Section 3.13.1.1 and Appendix U of the EIS). As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS, if a spill occurs, the behavior of the released Canadian crude oil would be the same as that of other heavy crude oils. Therefore, the recovery process and the equipment needed would be the same as those applicable to other heavy crude oils.
1244	94	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	An oil spill plan should categorize and address releases as small rate leak releases, both those that reach the surface and those that flow underground, especially those that can threaten aquifers, and then address the oil spill recovery and mitigation plans, including mitigation/recovery techniques for such smaller releases.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the specific requirements of the plan are the responsibility of PHMSA.
1244	95	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	A separate section within the oil spill plan related to releases that can enter aquifers is a must as the response and mitigation will be entirely different than that for surface releases.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the specific requirements of the plan are the responsibility of PHMSA.
1244	98	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Certain core information related to oil spill response plans must be made public to assure that such plans can be implemented in a timely manner and be effective for this unique material.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS, if a spill occurs, the behavior of the released Canadian crude oil would be the same as that of other heavy crude oils. Therefore, the recovery process and the equipment needed would be the same as those applicable to other heavy crude oils.
1244	99	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	One core document that is important in evaluating whether an ERP will be effective on a particular pipeline, is an elevation profile of the pipeline showing the approximate location of mainline valves including check valves. An elevation profile is especially important in judging the soundness of an ERP when it comes to a large high rate release associated with pipeline ruptures. The elevation profile is much less effective in evaluating the ERP when it comes to leaks. An elevation profile indicating the location of the mainline valves, including check valves, and their mode of operation will also help determine and confirm if the placement of such valves, especially check valves, is appropriate. Some highly sensitive areas warrant remote operated mainline valves, other than check valves, given the possible severe consequences in the event of a release.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the specific requirements of the plan are the responsibility of PHMSA. All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system, including valve placement, are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. PHMSA regulations in 49 CFR 195 and Project-specific Special Condition 32 include requirements for the placement of valves.
1244	100	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	According to Section 3.3.1.1 of the draft EIS, the proposed route for the Keystone Pipeline Project passes directly over a number of shallow aquifers in the eastern Dakotas and	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Nebraska. Many of these shallow aquifers along the proposed pipeline route are close enough to the surface to be directly replenished by rainfall and hydraulically connected to surface waters. This means that any leak or spill from the pipeline has the potential to contaminate these underlying aquifers, and unlike surface waters, they cannot be directly accessed for the purpose of clean-up and mitigation measures.	
1244	101	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Many rural residents and rural communities rely on both private and public wells that draw potable water from shallow aquifers the eastern Dakotas and Nebraska. In addition, rural residents actively engaged in production agriculture are likely to have irrigation systems and livestock that also depend on these shallow aquifers as a primary water source. The draft EIS does not adequately address the full range of consequences that would result from a catastrophic leak or spill along the pipeline that occurs over an underlying shallow aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1244	102	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	At Section 5.3.1, the draft EIS concludes that “[m]any of the aquifers present beneath, or in the vicinity of, the proposed route are isolated by the presence of glacial till,” which would offer a measure of protection from contamination. For those near-surface aquifers that do not have this overlying layer of protection, the draft EIS notes that “measures have been proposed ... to reduce the potential impact of leaks and spills during construction.” The draft EIS does not address what measures would be implemented to protect these aquifers during the operation lifetime of the pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. In addition, the EIS no longer includes Section 5.0 since the same summary information is presented in the Executive Summary.
1244	104	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	What contaminants would be released into the groundwater in the event of such a spill? What would be the likely duration of such contamination?	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including duration which would vary with habitat and environmental conditions. Consolidated Response OIL-4 and Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 provide a summary of the composition of the transported crude oils.
1244	105	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	If a spill from the pipeline could permanently contaminate a shallow aquifer that rural residents rely on for their potable water, is it appropriate to route the pipeline over such aquifers, or are there viable alternatives?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1244	106	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The final EIS should more thoroughly examine the risk to shallow aquifers posed by the Keystone Pipeline Project. The draft EIS does not address these issues, which are vital to the health and livelihood of the rural residents who depend on these aquifers as their sole source of potable water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1244	107	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Water is a priceless resource in the region to be traversed by the pipeline. The DEIS indicates in many segments of the report that the pipeline will not cross any sole-source aquifers. We question the correctness of these statements and request further documentation of affected aquifers.	Consolidated Response AQF-2 addresses pipeline routing through shallow aquifers. In addition, there are no sole source aquifers crossed by the pipeline as designated by EPA Region 6, 7, and 8.
1244	109	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Oil spill response plans (or ERPs) should identify how a specific aquifer will be protected and how contamination will be addressed. This is especially important to avoid serious contamination of critical aquifers such as the Ogallala Aquifer that plays a very important water supply role along parts of the Pipeline route. Remediation could include actually digging up	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the specific requirements of the plan are the responsibility of PHMSA. Consolidated Response AQF-3 addresses potential accidental

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					soil contaminated with the very thick bitumen blends in the event various other remediation approaches are ineffective.	releases of oil into the High Plains Aquifer System and the associated response procedures. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS, if a spill occurs, the behavior of the released Canadian crude oil would be the same as that of other heavy crude oils. Therefore, the recovery process and the equipment needed would be the same as those applicable to other heavy crude oils.
1244	110	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	There is a specific type of aquifer, called a karst aquifer that usually merits special attention given its unique characteristics. Considerable discussion is presented in the DEIS related to the pipeline and the exposure to subsidence to the pipeline in karsts. While federal pipeline safety regulations require the pipeline operator to consider abnormal load threats such as that from subsidence, the more critical issue is the threat that the pipeline has to the karst aquifer as a water source.	See Consolidated Response AQF-3 for a discussion on the potential for groundwater resources (aquifers) to be impacted by the proposed Project. As described in the EIS, potential karst features are present in the Niobrara Formation in Nebraska. This formation is typically covered by 50 feet of sediment, so impacts to these karst features (if filled with water), would be limited. In southeastern Oklahoma and Texas, karst features may be present in flat-lying carbonate rock. However, the proposed Project route does not cross any principal karst aquifers. The nearest principal karst aquifers are the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, located approximately 12 miles to the west and Ozark Plateau Karst Aquifer, located approximately 90 miles to the east in northeastern Oklahoma.
1244	111	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Karst aquifers consist mainly of water flow structures that can cause released oil in such an environment to more rapidly move through the aquifer. The fracture structure of a karst aquifer makes oil removal, especially the heavier oil moved by the pipeline, extremely difficult, if not impossible, to remove.	See Consolidated Response AQF-3 for a discussion on the potential for groundwater resources (aquifers) to be impacted by the proposed Project. As described in the EIS, potential karst features are present in the Niobrara Formation in Nebraska. This formation is typically covered by 50 feet of sediment, so impacts to these karst features (if filled with water), would be limited. In southeastern Oklahoma and Texas, karst features may be present in flat-lying carbonate rock. However, the proposed Project route does not cross any principal karst aquifers. The nearest principal karst aquifers are the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, located approximately 12 miles to the west and Ozark Plateau Karst Aquifer, located approximately 90 miles to the east in northeastern Oklahoma.
1244	112	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Regarding pipeline routing, special precautions should be exercised in karst aquifers and any aquifers that may have rapid migration phenomena in the event a pipeline oil release can reach such structures, especially if these aquifers are sole sources of water.	See Consolidated Response AQF-3 for a discussion on the potential for groundwater resources (aquifers) to be impacted by the proposed Project. As described in the EIS, potential karst features are present in the Niobrara Formation in Nebraska. This formation is typically covered by 50 feet of sediment, so impacts to these karst features (if filled with water), would be limited. In southeastern Oklahoma and Texas, karst features may be present in flat-lying carbonate rock. However, the proposed Project route does not cross any principal karst aquifers. The nearest principal karst aquifers are the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, located approximately 12 miles to the west and Ozark Plateau Karst Aquifer, located approximately 90 miles to the east in northeastern Oklahoma.
1244	113	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Pipelines that can affect sole source aquifers, especially karst-like aquifers, are identified as unusually sensitive areas marked for special pipeline integrity management protocols in federal pipeline safety regulation covering HCAs.	See Consolidated Response AQF-3 for a discussion on the potential for groundwater resources (aquifers) to be impacted by the proposed Project. As described in the EIS, potential karst features are present in the Niobrara Formation in Nebraska. This formation is typically covered by 50 feet of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						sediment, so impacts to these karst features (if filled with water), would be limited. In southeastern Oklahoma and Texas, karst features may be present in flat-lying carbonate rock. However, the proposed Project route does not cross any principal karst aquifers. The nearest principal karst aquifers are the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, located approximately 12 miles to the west and Ozark Plateau Karst Aquifer, located approximately 90 miles to the east in northeastern Oklahoma.
1244	114	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Table 3.1.4-3 in the DEIS lists approximately fifty miles of the pipeline that cross karst aquifers as identified by national scale karst maps. The DEIS goes on to state "Keystone would consult with the respective state geological survey departments to identify the most up-to-date sources of data on karst-related subsidence hazards along the proposed route." We request that such karst aquifers be screened as to their potential to be impacted by an oil spill (leak or rupture) from the pipeline. If such an analysis finds the pipeline to be a serious threat, the pipeline should be routed out of the karst risk area, or effective pipeline mitigation efforts incurred to prevent contamination from the pipeline.	See Consolidated Response AQF-3 for a discussion on the potential for ground water resources (aquifers) to be impacted by the proposed Project. As described in the EIS, potential karst features are present in the Niobrara Formation in Nebraska. This formation is typically covered by 50 feet of sediment, so impacts to these karst features (if filled with water), would be limited. In southeastern Oklahoma and Texas, karst features may be present in flat-lying carbonate rock. However, the proposed Project route does not cross any principal karst aquifers. The nearest principal karst aquifers are the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, located approximately 12 miles to the west and Ozark Plateau Karst Aquifer, located approximately 90 miles to the east in northeastern Oklahoma.
1244	115	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	We request a separate analysis of risks and impacts to agricultural and native soils, native biota, and productive capacity.	Impacts related to native soils, native biota, and agriculture are addressed in Sections 3.2, 3.5, and 3.9 of the EIS. Productive capacity is not addressed since Keystone would compensate landowners for lost productivity as described in its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B.
1245	12	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	NEPA does not limit assessment of impacts to only those impacts that are subject to federal regulation, in part because Congress intended that NEPA review act to inform Congress and agencies of significant impacts that have not yet been addressed through federal programs.	The EIS for the proposed Project addresses potential impacts associated with construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the Project and considers alternatives to the proposed Project. It does not limit the impact assessments to "impacts that are subject to federal regulation."
1245	16	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The draft EIS does not adequately address the potential adverse impacts of the Pipeline on historic cultural resources of Native American nations along the route.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1245	17	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	According to the EIS, many of the traditional cultural properties studies are still "currently underway," and some nations and tribes have not formally responded to communications from State. Although the proposed pipeline route does not currently cross any lands owned by the various Native American nations and tribes consulted with as a part of this process, federal regulations require a process of formal consultation for any properties of "historic significance" to Native American nations and tribes. These same regulations further require that the relevant federal agency "must, except where appropriate to protect confidentiality concerns of affected parties, provide the public with information about an undertaking and its effects on historic properties and seek public comment and input."	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Sections 3.11.1.2 and 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes, including Traditional Cultural Properties, and the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes.
1245	18	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	To date, the public has been provided with no information about the potential adverse impacts of the Pipeline on cultural	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					resources of Native American nations and tribes along the proposed pipeline route. Indeed, it would be impossible for the Department of State to have done so, because formal consultations with affected Native American nations and tribes were incomplete at the time the draft EIS was published. In order for all affected parties, including members of the general public, to adequately comment in this important issue, it is vital that State complete the required process of consultation with affected Native American nations and tribes prior to publishing a final EIS.	conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes. Potential impacts of the proposed Project on cultural resources are discussed in Sections 3.11.1 and 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. The DEIS was made available to the public for review and comment. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in 3.11.4-3) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality.
1245	19	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	It is vital that the results of tribal consultations be made available for public comment, as required by federal regulation. Without gathering this information through a rigorous process of formal consultation and subjecting the findings and conclusions to public comment, the impacts of the Pipeline on important Native American cultural resources cannot be properly predicted or adequate mitigation plans drafted in a final EIS.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) provides the process by which cultural resources adversely affected by the project are mitigated and how the associated consultation process is conducted between the DOS and other federal agencies, tribes, SHPOs, and other consulting parties. The DEIS was made available to the public for review and comment. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports and (noted in 3.11.4-3) as well as specific aspects of tribal consultation may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality.
1245	20	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	We believe that the Draft EIS does not provide a full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts of the Keystone XL project.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1245	21	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Commenters request that State issue a subsequent DEIS that addresses these shortcomings and allows for further review and comment. Commenters have demonstrated at length that major portions of the DEIS are inadequate. In such circumstances, NEPA regulations require re-issuance of a revised draft.	Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS.
1245	22	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	Failing significant improvement of the draft EIS, the no action alternative will be the only responsible action based on the inadequate demonstration of need for the Pipeline and the significant impacts that the project is likely to have on human health and the environment.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As described in the EIS, construction and operation would not result in significant impacts and the commenter has not identified any specific impacts she considers significant.
1245	23	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The hundreds of Americans whose land will be condemned for a foreign corporation's private development project deserve the highest level of agency scrutiny on every detail of this misguided endeavor.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1243	16	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The EIS must examine the environmental impacts of the spur lines that will transport the Montana oil to their connections with the main Pipeline. Specifically, the EIS should contain an analysis of several alternatives for the spur lines, including analyses of their respective water crossings and proximity to sensitive areas.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1243	33	LaSeur	Carrie	Plains Justice, et al	The DEIS fails to consider environmental impacts associated with new power lines and power generation sources that will be required to provide the large amounts of electricity required by the project. In light of the probability that interconnection for domestic oil producers will be required as part of the Montana siting process, the infrastructure necessary for that interconnection must also be evaluated as part of the EIS process. These impacts are part of the project impacts and must be considered as part of a single EIS to avoid illegal segmentation.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin. Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves. During operation, the pump stations would consume at least as much electrical power as other customers currently use in the area. That could result in long-term stability of the usage rates of electricity and increased profits to local electric co-ops.
546	1	Latham	Darwin		I urge you to allow the permit for the Keystone XL pipeline. This pipeline will provide a substantial boost to the economy of the cities, counties, and States that the pipeline will go through. There will be short term jobs created during the construction phase, and some long term jobs associated with the pumping stations when the pipeline is operational. The local tax revenue that will be generated for the counties and school districts in the rural areas will be a huge benefit.	Comment acknowledged.
546	2	Latham	Darwin		In my home county, Harding County, SD, it is estimated that the valuation of the 2 pumping stations located within the county will equal the entire current tax base in the county. This will increase available revenues for local government, and at the same time lower the tax burden on residents. I again urge you to allow the permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1110	1	Latta	Janet		As a lifelong Nebraskan, I understand what a hidden treasure the United States has beneath the Midwest Plains in the form of the Ogallala Aquifer. This vast reservoir of fresh water must be protected from foreign entrepreneurs who see nothing but treeless miles to cross for their own profit.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1110	2	Latta	Janet		The Keystone XL oil pipeline project must be stopped before an unregulated accident again threatens the precious natural resources of our country.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1110	5	Latta	Janet		We "small people" must join together to say no to companies who would use our country's thirst for energy as a motivator for reckless disregard for our irreplaceable land and water... Tell our Canadian neighbors that pumping tar sand oil under high pressure over a thousand miles through our country's heartland is a bad idea. Please, do not allow the Keystone XL pipeline to be built.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1500	1	Laudeman	Chuck	Newfield Exploration Company	On behalf of Newfield Exploration Company, I am writing to express my support for TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline, and to urge that the Department of State continue its permitting process for this important energy infrastructure project. KXL is important for America's domestic energy security, not only because it will deliver crude to U.S. markets from our closest ally and neighbor, Canada, but because it will also facilitate the ongoing development of the Bakken formation within the Williston Basin in the United States of America. Energy independence is a national priority. The Bakken formation is the only land-based region of the continental United States where oil production has been increasing in recent years. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates there are between 3 billion and 4 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil in the Bakken formation. This is a tremendous national resource that can displace imports from unfriendly or unstable nations. This resource will not be developed to its full potential without maximizing access to markets and additional pipeline capacity. Standing alone, KXL would alleviate some of the existing congestion in regional pipeline systems and therefore benefit domestic oil production. More importantly, TransCanada is actively working with Bakken producers in Montana and North Dakota to determine if there is sufficient interest and commercial support to provide a connection to KXL for Bakken producers. Such a connection would not only provide access to additional U.S. markets but increase domestic oil production, reduce dependence on foreign oil, increase jobs, and increase tax revenues. I strongly encourage the Department of State to reject calls to halt its rigorous permitting process for this vital national energy infrastructure project. This process, fully compliant with the National Environmental Policy Act and under the auspices not only of the Department of State but an additional eleven cooperating agencies, is fully sufficient to determine whether or not this vital national energy infrastructure project will meet our rigorous environmental standards, and therefore believe the process should continue.	Comment acknowledged.
1559	32	Lauman	Jeff		U.S. oil production has declined since 1970.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project.
1559	35	Lauman	Jeff		Agrees with the comment about the need for this pipeline for national security.	Comment acknowledged.
1559	65	Lauman	Jeff		First aquifer below land surface is anywhere from 8-25 feet. So if bury pipe deeper it would be subject to more corrosion over time.	The pipe would be buried deeper than required by the regulations of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) as described in Section 2.3.2.3 and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>in Speical Condition 19 (see Appendix U of the EIS). Along most of the proposed route, the top of the pipe would be 4 feet below the surface of the land.</p> <p>As described in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS, to avoid or minimize external corrosion, the entire pipeline would be coated pipe with a corrosion-protectant bond and the proposed Project would include a cathodic protection system. Keystone would conduct internal monitoring of the pipeline as a part of its Integrity Management Program and would replace sections of pipe that have unacceptable corrosion levels as defined by PHMSA. In addition, PHMSA regulations include requirements to address corrosion (see 49 CFR 195, Subpart H -- Corrosion Control) and PHMSA Special Conditions 9, 34, 37, 39, 49, and 52 address corrosion monitoring, repair, and reporting (see Appendix U).</p>
1435	1	Laut	Steve	Canadian Natural Resources Limited	This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States from Canada. Canada is a valued trading partner and the most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil.	Comment acknowledged.
1435	2	Laut	Steve	Canadian Natural Resources Limited	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: Land-based; North American; and, Transported by pipeline. TransCanada's Keystone XL project meets each of these criteria.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1435	3	Laut	Steve	Canadian Natural Resources Limited	Securing stable and affordable energy from Canada through projects such as the Keystone pipeline will offer more stable prices for consumers as significant interruptions of pipeline operations are few and easily resolved. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. Canada and the U.S. depend on more than 175,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and draw materials safely and reliably. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States by providing the means to a dependable source of energy.	Comment acknowledged.
1435	4	Laut	Steve	Canadian Natural Resources Limited	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property tax revenues paid by the pipeline company.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
98	1	Lawrence	Barbara		Surely you realize that Texas is a state running amok, energy wise. We experience a proliferation of dirty power plants, with very little regulation. With the country trying to improve our air quality I see no reason to allow the Keystone XL pipeline to go through and cause further dirty air.	The proposed Project does not include any regulated sources of emissions in Texas. Based on the nonattainment status of Texas counties in which the pipeline will pass, a General Conformity analysis was prepared (see Section 3.12.1.3 of the EIS). It was determined that construction emissions for the Project would be accounted for in the SIP emissions budget and the proposed activity within the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria nonattainment area was presumed to conform to the SIP.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
842	1	Lechner	Joel		I would like to voice my concern over the keystone XL pipeline running through my state. I'm sure there are plenty of other comments that deal with fears of contamination of the vast underground water resources that are underneath the pipeline routing pathway, so I will be brief. As valuable as oil is in the current world, water is even more valuable. Oil will never be as important to existence as oil. There has to be another way. Perhaps above ground piping, or a different route would be a better compromise to both move what is undoubtedly an important resource, but still protect our most important resource. Thank you for your attention. Please do not let this pipeline go forward in the current configuration.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 address potential alternative routes, including following the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route to minimize the distance the proposed Project would extend across the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
391	1	Leclerc	John		I am concerned about the oversight, safety, reliability and maintenance of this pipeline, it's impact on wildlife, and the ecological impact of supporting operations in Canada.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
631	1	Lee	April		Please keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
711	1	Lee	Justin		I urge the US government to not approve the the Keystone XL pipeline. Once this pipeline is built it will be politically impossible to shut it down, even if all parties agree that tar sands are not the energy source we need. It is far simpler, and cheaper, to not build it in the first place.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
711	2	Lee	Justin		...but neither the US nor Canada can accept the environmental degradation that Tar Sands cause. Long before the Deepwater Horizon disaster in the Gulf tar sands projects have been shown to cause massive damage to local ecosystems, and entire watersheds...	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
711	3	Lee	Justin		...It does not make fiscal sense for the US to allow this massive project that quickly turn into a financial boondoggle as soon as energy/carbon legislation is passed, and it will only make it harder for us to meet our domestic and international commitments. ...	The commenter's opinion is noted.
711	5	Lee	Justin		...Not only is Obama Administration setting a new path to ...	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					mitigate the worst effects of climate change, which this project does neither, ...	
1541	27	Lee	Chuck		Will a disaster plan be made available to the local county coordinators and the State of Montana? If something is to happen, we're going to be one of the people called on. I want to make sure that the disaster emergency services are in the loop.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1541	28	Lee	Chuck		We have a lot of concerns about the camps. We're not against it, but we do have concerns. In 2000 the population of Fallon County was 2,837. In Baker there was 1,695 people. If we have an influx of 600 people, maybe more, we're talking a 33 percent increase in population. No offense to the people that do the work, but that's going to be a lot of young, fired-up men. From a law enforcement standpoint, traffic, road conditions, etc, we have concerns.	Potential socioeconomic impacts due to the use of construction camps are addressed in Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS. As noted in that Section, DOS understands that Keystone would work with local law enforcement, fire departments, and emergency service providers, including medical aid facilities, to establish appropriate and effective emergency response measures.
1541	29	Lee	Chuck		If we have a thousand new people in this community, how are we going to deal with that and the effects, whether it's law enforcement, shopping, whatever. This is going to affect the community. What efforts are being made to assist with that?	Potential socioeconomic impacts due to the use of construction camps are addressed in Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS. As noted in that Section, DOS understands that Keystone would work with local law enforcement, fire departments, and emergency service providers, including medical aid facilities, to establish appropriate and effective emergency response measures.
1550	12	Lee	Anita		I hope you have not signed yet for three reasons. One of them is, as you've learned in the last couple weeks, they're still changing the rules. They went to the PUC. They had some things changed. Those changes were granted. This is a permanent easement they want you to sign. I mean when they change the rules on a permanent easement we're talking like a marriage contract when they haven't decided who the wife is going to be yet, only there's no annulment.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1550	14	Lee	Anita		Asking landowners to question why the crude has to be piped all they way across the US if its actually going to be used in the US.	As noted Consolidated Response P&N-1, the project has been proposed to meet a need for heavy crude oil in the Gulf Coast area and will replace declining supplies of heavy crude oil from Mexico and Venezuela. That need cannot be met by existing sources of oil in the U.S. Consolidated Response P&N-2 addresses exports of refined product from the U.S. Gulf Coast.
1550	15	Lee	Anita		Discussion about an ordinance in Meade County and asking to hold off approving pipeline until after the next County Commissioners election in Meade Co.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's (DOS's) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination (NID) process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. DOS will make a decision on the Presidential Permit application and the NID 90 days after the final EIS is issued.
412	1	Leeker	Mark		For the sake of all future generations please do not sign off on this FOOLISH proposal. We can survive and live well without oil, not so without clean water. Please consider the future of mankind!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1557	26	Leeper	Kevin		Real problem is that we are all consumers of oil and cannot switch to alternative energy sources overnight. TransCanada is the strictest company in regards to safety and the environment. Believes that TransCanada will make sure that the people that build the pipeline are competent and will do it in a trustworthy manner. Would feel safer if he knew the job	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					was being done right.	
904	1	Leitz	Curt	Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America	The Minnesota Division of the Izaak Walton League of America (IWLA) primary concern is that the proposed project's DEIS does not adequately address several issues raised during the scoping process. The "United States Department of State Scoping Summary for the Keystone XL Project Environmental Impact Statement," published May 2009, reflects comments that urge a full analysis of the cumulative impacts of producing and refining Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) crude oil (p. 11, p. 14), including GHG emissions that will result directly and indirectly if the proposed project is developed. We feel this analysis is abridged or absent in the DEIS.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
904	2	Leitz	Curt	Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America	The analysis of need for the proposed project in DEIS section 1.2.2 acknowledges the many sources of uncertainty in projections of crude oil supply, demand, prices, government regulations, costs and availability of alternative energy sources, etc. (p. 1-4). Nonetheless, this section proceeds with the assumption that domestic consumption of crude oil will not decrease over the next thirty years, and that consumption of heavy crude will increase (p. 1-4). This assumption, paired with the assumption that sources of light, sweet crude will decline or become unstable, is used to argue for the necessity of the proposed project. However, the most recent U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts project a significant decline (3 million barrels/day) in U.S. imports of crude oil by 2030 (http://www.eia.doe.gov). The EIA analysis shows that the current pipeline system can handle the projected volumes of imported heavy crude.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general.
904	3	Leitz	Curt	Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America	By law, the EIA cannot factor expected (indeed, certain) future laws and regulations limiting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Numerous regional and state initiatives, including the Western Climate Initiative, the Midwest Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord, and Minnesota's Next Generation Energy Act, are working to reduce GHG emissions in the coming decades. Federal policies are following suit. As the DEIS recognizes, in 2007 the Supreme Court found that GHGs are pollutants covered by the Clean Air Act (Massachusetts v. EPA, 549 U.S. 497). The Environmental Protection Agency is now required to regulate GHG emissions as a pollutant that endangers the health and welfare of current and future generations, including GHG emissions from motor vehicles (DEIS 3.14-38). One result of this regulation and other expected federal regulations is that GHG emissions will be required to decline, causing a further decline in demand for imported crude oil. The DEIS fails recognize and analyze such factors in assessing the need for the proposed project.	The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA do not require that environmental review consider the potential impacts of proposed projects in relation to speculative policies and goals, only existing plans, regulations, and policies. However, the analysis of need for the proposed Project did include consideration of the EPA low-demand scenario as well as consideration of the effect of the use of alternative technologies and energy conservation. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
904	4	Leitz	Curt	Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America	Section 3.0 of the DEIS discusses numerous environmental impacts and procedures to mitigate those impacts. The Minnesota Division IWLA has significant concerns that the DEIS does not adequately analyze the cumulative and indirect impacts that would result from development of the proposed project. Section 3.14, "Cumulative Impacts," asserts that the	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Section

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					DEIS “employs the definition of cumulative impacts found in the Council on Environmental Quality’s (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA: “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 actions” (40 CFR 1508.7).” However, the DEIS fails to consider cumulative impacts that will result from further exploitation of WCSB reserves that are the source of heavy crude to be transported by the proposed project. Ostensibly, this omission is due to the assumption that U.S. demand for imported heavy crude will increase in the coming decades and due to the assumption that the WCSB reserves will be exploited regardless of whether the proposed project is developed. We dispute these assumptions. Because the DEIS proceeds on these two assumptions, parts of Section 3.0, “Environmental Analysis,” are incomplete or inadequate.	3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
904	7	Leitz	Curt	Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America	Section 3.14.3.14, “Air Quality, Greenhouse Gasses, and Climate Change” of the DEIS considers the proposed projects effects on refinery emissions to be “speculative” and thus “not required” as part of the environmental review process (p. 30). Because some refineries have already been retooled to process heavy, sour crude instead of sweet, light crude, the resulting effects on refinery emissions are not speculative. While the pipeline infrastructure and system of contracts between suppliers and consumers (refineries) may preclude predicting changes to emissions at a specific refinery, systemwide predictions can be made based on the increased processing of heavy, sour crude that would result from development of the proposed project.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
904	8	Leitz	Curt	Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America	Section 3.14.3.14 fails to consider the cumulative GHG emissions, and the resulting effects of climate change on those emissions, that will result from increased exploitation of WCSB reserves. Tar sands are a notoriously carbon-intensive source of petroleum products. The DEIS analyzes GHG emissions based on the assumption that refining one barrel of heavy, sour crude emits 47.4 kilograms of carbon dioxide (p. 41). From this figure, the DEIS extrapolates that refining the oil transported by the proposed project will result in additional emissions of from 1.3 to 17.2 million tons of carbon dioxide annually (p. 41). What these figures omit, however, is the increased emissions caused by production of the heavy, sour crude in the first place. Canada’s National Energy Board (NEB) estimates that production of crude from WCSB reserves emits approximately 75 kilograms/barrel of carbon dioxide (“Canada’s Oil Sands: Opportunities and Challenges to 2015, An Update,” 2006, Cat. No. NE23-116/2006E, p. 39). The cumulative effects analysis, and especially the analysis of GHG emissions, is woefully inadequate without considering the impacts of developing the tar sands and producing the crude oil. The DEIS disregards these impacts on the basis of faulty assumptions regarding U.S. demand for heavy crude and whether WCSB reserves would be developed independently of the development of the proposed project. We dispute the latter assumption.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
904	10	Leitz	Curt	Minnesota Division, Izaak Walton League of America	Section 4.1.3, "Potential WCSB Markets Under the No Action Alternative," accepts blindly Canadian producers' assertions that WCSB reserves will be developed regardless of whether the proposed project is developed (p. 4). However, this same section points out that under the No Action Alternative, significantly greater costs and GHG emissions will be required to develop and operate infrastructures that can move WCSB heavy crude to non-U.S. markets, particularly Japan, China, and India (p. 4). The DEIS fails to consider that these increased costs will make WCSB reserves more expensive, and thus less developable, than other sources of crude oil. The net effect of the No Action Alternative would thus be to delay or prevent a degree of the development of WCSB reserves. Thus, it is entirely appropriate to use the total cumulative impacts of producing, developing, and refining WCSB reserves in an analysis of the proposed project's expected impacts.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including updated information on development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Keystone XL Project.
1388	1	Leone	W.A.	Delta Gulf Corp.	As a union pipeline contractor from Louisiana, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project [that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction, at a time when our economy continues to struggle...] We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project [and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."] We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL [and enables our counties, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.]	Comment acknowledged.
1388	2	Leone	W.A.	Delta Gulf Corp.	As a union pipeline contractor from Louisiana, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction, at a time when our economy continues to struggle. We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "Limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create... As a pipeline contractor we understand Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high wage construction jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas and falloff work will come into	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Louisiana, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation. In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our parishes, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion, and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route, and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. Moreover, in addition to the construction and manufacturing jobs Keystone XL will create during construction, the economic stimulus provided by the pipeline's construction and development will lead to the creation of more than 100,000 additional jobs in the economy... This is permanent jobs to the U.S. economy, and add \$29 billion to the nation's gross annual product, conservatively estimated.	
1388	4	Leone	W.A.	Delta Gulf Corp.	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1388	6	Leone	W.A.	Delta Gulf Corp.	Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production.	Comment acknowledged.
1241	3	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The Wildlife Society (TWS) are more specifically concerned by the lack of consideration of the upcoming CEQ guidance on climate change, and by the lack of basic compliance with U.S. environmental regulations, such as the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).	Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1241	4	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The refinement of oil sands is an environmentally destructive process. In this process, sands containing oil, or bitumen, are strip-mined or collected using underground heating techniques, and the heavy oil is extracted and separated during a subsequent refining process. Over two tons of sand are required to produce just one barrel of oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1241	5	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	This process of mining and extraction not only strips away features of the natural environment, uprooting trees, filling ponds, draining groundwater, and displacing wildlife, but also generates a number of toxic chemicals, including naphthenic acids, mercury, arsenic salts, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), all of which have been shown to be	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					rising in concentration in the atmosphere.	
1241	6	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The toxic pollution that is created from the refinement of oil sands has been described as “what amounts to a slow motion oil spill in the region’s river systems...worse in many respects than the Exxon Valdez oil spill.”	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. Also see Consolidated Responses CAN-1 and P&N-3.
1241	7	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	Scientific and anecdotal reports from the locales in Alberta where oil sands are refined have noted deformed pickerel in Lake Athabasca, moose meat with 453 times the acceptable level of arsenic, and unusually high levels of cancer in local communities.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1241	8	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	This pollution enters the environment largely through massive toxic tailings ponds filled with acutely toxic chemicals. These chemicals are very concentrated and birds have been observed to die simply by landing on the ponds, necessitating that some companies hire workers to rake dead birds from the surface. These ponds are often built on the banks of the Athabasca River and are held in place only by earthen dikes; it has been predicted that if an earthquake or severe weather event were ever to cause the breach of a dike, the impacts on the downstream environment would be far-reaching and fatal. Because these ponds are built in the water-dominated boreal forest environment, the main environmental threats are a result of the migration of pollutants through the groundwater system and into neighboring surface water sources.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1241	9	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The pollution coming into the Athabasca River from the oil sands refineries is already being found far downstream in the Peace-Athabasca Delta, one of the largest freshwater deltas in the world, and a region of great biodiversity. More than 1/6 of Canada drains into this watershed, which is also one of the world’s most important migratory bird and animal habitats, with more than half of America’s birds migrating to the Canadian boreal forest region to nest every spring.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1241	12	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	Acid rain effects are not confined to Canada and could cause similar deleterious consequences in the northern United States.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1241	13	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The Wildlife Society (TWS) is particularly concerned with the effect that oil sands refinement and the Keystone XL Pipeline project may have on wildlife within the United States.	Potential impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are presented in Section 3.5 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including potential impacts to wildlife. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1241	16	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The pipeline itself may also have more substantial effects on	Potential Project-related impacts to black-footed ferrets and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				SOCIETY	U.S. wildlife than the DEIS suggests. As noted in the DEIS, the proposed project would cross two counties in Montana and four counties in South Dakota that may contain black-footed ferret (<i>Mustela nigripes</i>) habitat, fragmenting prairie dog (food source) colonies, altering habitat, and leading to a possible increase of direct mortalities due to collisions and other disturbance. The DEIS notes that the populations it is likely to affect are non-essential experimental populations. However, with a population estimated to be as low as 750, each population is important to the survival of the species and should be treated with due caution.	black-tailed prairie dogs are discussed in Section 3.8.1 of the EIS. After construction and reclamation are completed, the buried pipeline would not create a barrier to movements of either black-tailed prairie dogs or black-footed ferrets. The comments concerning non-essential experimental populations refer to the level of protection afforded to these populations through federal Endangered Species Act protections.
1241	17	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The whooping crane (<i>Grus Americana</i>) is another endangered species that will be threatened by the Keystone XL Pipeline proposed Project. The DEIS notes that the pipeline crosses some of the migratory route, however, it fails to note that the complete expanse of the Keystone XL proposed Project in fact falls within the whooping crane migration route, from Texas, to North Dakota, up to Alberta. We believe this is a critical omission, and we believe that not only the pipeline, but the larger development that it supports must be considered when reviewing the adverse impacts this proposed Project will have upon a species.	The potential impacts to whooping cranes from construction of the proposed Project and associated aboveground facilities, including the electrical distribution lines to pump stations, are discussed in Section 3.8 and in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS, including recommended conservation measures. Section 3.14.4.4 of the EIS was revised to add information on potential impacts of the proposed Project the whooping crane for the Canadian portion of the proposed Project. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1241	18	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The DEIS concludes that the Proposed Project will not adversely affect whooping cranes, in part because of the "rarity of the species." Citing this as a reason that the Proposed Project will not harm the species shows questionable logic; additionally, given that the Proposed Project is crossing the migratory route, and contributing to the destruction of whooping crane nesting grounds, it is difficult to see how the species will not be adversely affected. We urge a re-evaluation of the effects of the entire Keystone proposed Project on the entire life history of the whooping crane.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. As a result, the proposed Project would not affect whooping crane nesting habitat. The potential impacts to whooping cranes from construction of the pipeline and associated aboveground facilities, including the electrical distribution lines to pump stations, are discussed in Section 3.8 and in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS, including recommended conservation measures. Section 3.14.4.4 of the EIS has been revised to add information on potential impacts of the proposed Project the whooping crane for the Canadian portion of the proposed Project. Section 3.14.4 of the EIS has been revised to add a discussion of the environmental impacts due to oil sands development.
1241	19	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	In February 2010 the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) released a draft of "Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases under NEPA" document. The document, while still in draft form, does discuss several critical components that CEQ may expect to have in future NEPA reviews. These include consideration of the cumulative effects of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the impacts of projects on climate change, and a longer-term consideration of effects than have been used in past NEPA assessments. While this document is not yet final, the	Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Department of the State would be wise to act in accordance with impending changes that protect the health and environment of the nation.	
1241	20	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	As measured by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in May 2010, the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, the leading GHG, is 392 parts per million, which is greater than any time in the last 650,000 years. The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center lists 207 nations by order of carbon emissions. The oil sands of Canada have greater emissions than 145 of them and are the single largest contributor to emissions growth in Canada. This figure, it is also worth noting, is only the result of the development of oil sands and does not include all the associated activities, including the movement of oil using trucks and tankers, energy that goes into the refinery process, and the burning of the oil and their resulting GHG emissions. These cumulative effects, most of which will occur in the United States, should be considered in any NEPA assessment.	Section 3.14.3.14 addresses the cumulative effects of greenhouse gases. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1241	21	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The science of climate change clearly shows that GHG emissions need to be lowered immediately and rapidly if we are to prevent further drastic climatic impacts, conserve wildlife habitats, and protect human health. President Obama and Secretary Clinton already have national policies to address climate change and have said that combating climate change should be a national priority. Further, the UN Framework convention on Climate Change, to which we are a party, calls for all parties to "take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent, or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects." By supporting the development of a pipeline that will increase GHG emissions in many ways, in the US and beyond, we are violating the spirit of international agreements and national commitments.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1241	23	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	While the DEIS does make some mention of connected actions, those that it references are inadequate. The DEIS does not address the connected actions from the impacts of additional refinery needs in the Gulf Coast. It also does not examine connected actions of how the expansion of oil sands mining activities will have adverse effects on human and wildlife health, environmental quality, and water quality in Canada and downstream. These "connected actions" will undoubtedly have significant impacts upon the environment and must be considered in preparation of the EIS.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1241	24	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The DEIS does not adequately address the "cumulative" effects upon surrounding wildlife habitats and the larger, more distant environment.	As a matter of policy, DOS has included within Section 3.14 of the EIS a discussion of trans-boundary cumulative impacts.
1241	25	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The DEIS limits its discussion of cumulative effects to relatively minor effects from noise, habitat fragmentation, vegetative resources, and viewshed degradation from disruption by pumping stations and increases in the width of right-of-way areas.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1241	26	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	As for the cumulative effects from GHG emissions, the DEIS notes that while crude oil does contribute to the release of CO2 into the atmosphere, "the crude oil delivered by the Project would be replacing similar crude oils from other sources, [and] the incremental impact of these emissions would be minor." We believe this treatment of the cumulative effects to be woefully inadequate.	Section 3.14.3.14 addresses the cumulative effects of greenhouse gases. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1241	27	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	The reach of this pipeline's effects go far beyond the actual physical bounds of the pipeline. The pipeline also has the potential to generate spills, will necessitate further refinery and pumping station upgrades, and will be using a significant amount of clean water and natural gas to create a pollution-heavy, difficult to process, carbon-emitting form of energy. While neither the Department of State regulations nor Executive Order 12114 may require the DEIS to analyze impacts on environmental activities outside of international borders, we believe that both in the spirit of supporting international accords on climate change and in the best interest of a nation that is downstream and downwind from the toxic effects of oil sands production, cumulative effects must be more carefully considered.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
1241	29	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	How much habitat can be damaged before a species is lost forever?	The thresholds for cumulative habitat loss are largely unknown for most plants and animals. The goal is to minimize impacts to habitats identified as important or critical for the species in question. Project-related impacts to wildlife are addressed in Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS.
1241	30	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	What will be the estimated loss of migratory birds due to the toxic ponds and tailings?	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1241	31	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	What will be the potential near and downstream (as far as the U.S.) impacts of a breach in the dikes supporting these tailing ponds?	The oil sands development projects are hundreds of miles from the U.S. border and it is highly unlikely that a breach in the dikes supporting oil sands tailings ponds would reach the U.S. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1241	32	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	What will be the cumulative impacts of the GHG emissions produced during the actual refining of the crude, esp. in respect to cleaner fuel sources?	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1241	33	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	What will be the cumulative effects of the resulting GHG emissions from the use of fossil fuels?	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1241	34	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	Given that better, cleaner energy technologies are being developed every day, it seems insincere for the Department of State to argue that this pipeline is being built with our nation's best interests in mind.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the Department of State

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						(DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
1241	23	Leopold	Bruce	THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY	While the DEIS does make some mention of connected actions, those that it references are inadequate. The DEIS does not address the connected actions from the impacts of additional refinery needs in the Gulf Coast. It also does not examine connected actions of how the expansion of oil sands mining activities will have adverse effects on human and wildlife health, environmental quality, and water quality in Canada and downstream. These "connected actions" will undoubtedly have significant impacts upon the environment and must be considered in preparation of the EIS.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
330	1	Ler	Patty		As a farm/ranch and private land owner this pipeline Keystone XL will directly impact our lively hood and our way of life. It will affect the fields and grazing pastures for years not just 1 or 2.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 describes potential impacts to farmland and ranches and Keystone's responsibilities to compensate for damage to these crops. The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from construction and from an oil spill and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil on and/or in the soils is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil (commonly called tar or asphalt) may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more.
330	2	Ler	Patty		Some of my concerns are the emergency response plan. The DEIS does not contain a plan. I live in a rural area the closet towns are 30 to 40 miles away, we have no mail route or bus route for our kids to go to school. Neighbors are far and few. A plan on how or who to call would be important. Also these small communities would need some training on how to respond to an oil spill. An oil spill would be a big deal to us who make a living off the land. Look what has happened in the gulf. It will take years to fix that mess. A plan would have been a good thing.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
330	3	Ler	Patty		Pressure waiver; "low consequence" we live in a "low consequence" area. I find this term insulting. This is where we make our living. I happen to believe this land is a vital and important in the fact that we make our living here and we also produce food for our country.	The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) identifies high consequence areas (HCAs) for the purposes of pipeline design requirements and integrity management plans. In general, HCAs are commercially navigable waterways, high population areas (urbanized areas that contain 50,000 or more people with population densities of at least 1,000 people per square mile), other populated areas (places that contain a concentrated population, such as an incorporated or unincorporated city, town, or village); and unusually sensitive areas, as defined in 49 CFR 195.6. All

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>other areas are defined as low consequence areas. There is no intent in the PHMSA definitions to devalue agricultural land or the people who work the land.K28</p> <p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.</p>
330	5	Ler	Patty		Do we really need this pipeline, as there is already a tar sand pipeline completed.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
330	6	Ler	Patty		Keystone XL should pay private land owners a fee to cross there land for surveying and trespassing. I think Keystone would find the land owners easier to get along with if they treated us with some respect. After all, we to have to make a living.	<p>Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.</p> <p>State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each landowner's property Keystone seeks permission to use. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating temporary use agreements or easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commentor has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.</p>
1552	8	Ler	Lewis		Concern about being misled by the land agent in reference to the location and the number of times the easements of the old pipeline would cross his crops, particularly the wheat fields. After having told the land agent that he did not want him crossing the wheat field, he found numerous tracks across that wheat field all running parallel to the original pipeline.	State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each easement negotiated by Keystone. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commentor has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
1552	9	Ler	Lewis		After hearing about the new pipeline, I tried to contact the DEQ for information and was told to wait until they completed a survey. I'm still waiting to hear where the pipeline runs.	Consolidated Response REQ-1 addresses requests for additional information, including detailed maps of the proposed route.
1552	10	Ler	Lewis		I feel like we've been thrown under the bus by the State of Montana. We don't know anything about the pipeline, and we haven't had enough time or help from the organizations involved to learn about the situation.	Appendix I of the EIS addresses the requirements of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) in their assessment of the proposed Project consistent with the requirements of MEPA and MFSA.
1552	12	Ler	Lewis		Concern about the lack of information provided to the landowners.	Consolidated Response REQ-1 addresses requests for additional information, including detailed maps of the proposed route.
1552	13	Ler	Lewis		I think that to do this right, we should start over and get all the affected landowners involved and discuss what's being done.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1552	10	Ler	Lewis		I feel like we've been thrown under the bus by the State of Montana. We don't know anything about the pipeline, and we haven't had enough time or help from the organizations involved to learn about the situation.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						schedules. Appendix I of the EIS addresses the consideration of the proposed Project under the Montana Major Facility Siting Act (MFSA) and the Montana Environmental Protection Act (MEPA).
1552	13	Ler	Lewis		I think that to do this right, we should start over and get all the affected landowners involved and discuss what's being done.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1552	14	Ler	Lewis		Landowners should be treated as people and land of importance instead of as low consequence.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
898	1	Leveillee	Daniel		Since a stable & steady energy supply is pertinent to our National security, & our economy, there's no question in my mind that this pipeline should move forward. The Politicizing of environmental issues seems to have become an epidemic in the U.S. in the last few years, & it is to the detriment of our country & our economy. Oil pipelines are NOT new technology, & have been operating safely for many decades. Please do the right thing, & continue to allow necessary sources of fossil energy (like crude oil) to be transported to, & processed in the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
387	1	Levine	Ruby		Please keep tar sands out of the United States. This dirty, dangerous fuel is the last thing we need	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1003	1	Liebers	Margo		I oppose the pipeline being planned to transport oil 2000 miles from Canada to the U.S. We cannot afford any more environmental catastrophes and must start now to reject dangerous efforts to wring the last drop of oil from the earth and instead turn to learning how to restructure our lives, our work, our communities to do without fossil fuels.	Comment acknowledged.
785	1	Lierz	Albert	Sierra Club - Nebraska Chapter	[I am opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline for the following reasons:] • It would go from Canada to Texas, across thousands of miles of agricultural heartland. ...	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts.
785	3	Lierz	Albert	Sierra Club - Nebraska Chapter	[I am opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline for the following reasons:] This pipeline would cross many miles of Nebraska's Sandhills, a unique environmental area with soils and plant life that are easily damaged and difficult to restore.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
785	4	Lierz	Albert	Sierra Club - Nebraska Chapter	[I am opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline for the following reasons:] It would go through an area where the Ogallala Aquifer is largest and deepest. Once an aquifer is polluted it is difficult and expensive to clean up, and environmental cleanup	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					funds are very limited (thanks to George W. Bush).	
785	6	Lierz	Albert	Sierra Club - Nebraska Chapter	[I am opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline for the following reasons:]... • It will be used to transport tar sands oil from Canada. The process to obtain tar sands is very environmentally damaging. If they build the pipeline they will have more reasons to further develop the tar sands and expand the environmental damage.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1200	1	Liess	Paul&Sue		Please don't overact on the pipeline. Nebraska has many pipelines in the ground, none with the technology the new line will have. We need to support it. Paul and Sue Liess	Comment acknowledged.
149	1	Liles	Kent		My comment will address existing landowner water pipelines that will be crossed by the Keystone XL Pipeline. I have found nowhere to my knowledge that it is addressed in the EIS; except for that Trans Canada will compensate. As a landowner I want the issue addressed first. Our water pipelines are buried at a minimum of six feet in depth because of frost. I am asking that these pipelines be sleeved for the width of the determined easement plus at least 50 feet each side of the easement. The sleeving material to be used should be adequate to with stand crushing, corrosion and accommodate the required maintenance of the water pipeline by the landowner. Asking for at least 50 feet each side of the pipeline is based on the information that most pipeline leaks or spills are caused by the landowner (by digging to close to the easement). Therefore I am asking that you implement this measure for the safety of the landowner and the pipeline. This needs addressing before construction; because of the possibility of crushing pipelines buried at depths less than six feet, due to the heavy equipment and traffic on the work side of the construction area. If the Keystone XL Pipeline would lay parallel to an existing landowner's water pipeline; we ask that there be at least a 100 foot offset from the easement. I am also asking that you implement a safety measure that requires a baseline water test of the water source that provides the water that flows through the landowner's pipeline. A copy of this test should be submitted to the landowner and the DEQ....If Trans Canada has to drill a well for stock water or for water for construction use, that the water right be conveyed to the landowners when the well is finished being drilled. This would be instead of at the time of decommissioning.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities. Section 2.3.3.2 of the EIS addresses construction in areas with buried water lines. Landowners may also include requests such as those of the commenter during the easement negotiation process. All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. DOS does not have the authority to establish safety regulations for pipelines.
701	3	Liles	Kent&Christie		We are currently mounting a 4 1/2 to 5 lb. trout that was caught through the ice on one of these reservoirs. This makes this land a lot more valuable; because we all know that this type of recreation in eastern Montana is an asset to any land.	Comment acknowledged.
752	2	Liles	Kent&Christie		...Within the Construction, Mitigation, Reclamation Plan, Keystone addresses a complaint process to resolve complaints that a landowner might have in reference to issues with the Keystone XL Pipeline. One area referenced to in Appendix B of the (CMRP) is: 4.14.3 Landowner Complaint Resolution Procedure Keystone shall implement a landowner	DOS has submitted the request by the commenter to the Montana Department of Environmental Quality for consideration in its Environmental Specifications for the proposed Project. Those specifications are presented in Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>complaint procedure as follows: • Landowners should first contact the construction spread office to express their concern over restoration or mitigation of environmental damages on their property. The Construction Manager or his designated representative shall respond to the landowner within 24 hours of receipt of the phone call. CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION AND RECLAMATION PLAN TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE, L.P. 40 November, 2008 Rev. 1 • If the landowner has not received a response or is not satisfied with the response, he can contact Keystone's representative at 1-877-880-4881. The landowner should expect a response within 48 hours. Section: 3.2. 11 under Restoration, Reclamation, and Revegetation in the MEPA section of EIS it reads as follows: 3.2.11 The OWNER shall develop and implement an environmental complaint resolution procedure. The procedure shall provide LANDOWNERS with clear and simple directions for identifying and resolving their environmental mitigation problems/concerns during construction and operation of the Project. Prior to construction, the OWNER shall mail the environmental complaint resolution procedure to each LANDOWNER whose property would be crossed by the Project: a) In the complaint resolution procedure, the OWNER shall: (i) Provide a local contact that LANDOWNERS shall call first with their concerns and indicate how soon to expect a response; (ii) Instruct LANDOWNERS that if they are not satisfied with the response, they should call the OWNER, provide a phone number for the OWNER and indicate how soon to expect a response; and b) In addition, during construction and reclamation the OWNER shall include in its weekly status report a table that contains the following information for each problem/concern: (i) The identity of the caller and the date of the call; (ii) The identification number from the certificated alignment sheet(s) of the affected property and appropriate location by milepost; (iii) A description of the problem/concern; and (iv) An explanation of how and when the problem was resolved or will be resolved, or why it has not been resolved. Neither of the above addresses this question; what happens if the problem isn't resolved? Our proposal: Is that you add 4.6.3 to read as follows: DEQ require the OWNER to fund additional efforts to resolve problems which develop that aren't resolved through a complaint process that would be in place for the lifetime of the pipeline. The additional efforts could be a third party independent contractor or consultant; that would review the complaint; and make a proposal to resolve the complaint. This proposal would then be accepted by both parties involved...</p>	
755	1	Liles	Kent&Christie		<p>My comment addresses section 3.10.2.2 Operation Impacts in the NEPA part of the EIS. It reads as follows: Tax Revenue and Fiscal Resources Once the Project is constructed, it would generate long-term property tax revenues for the states and counties traversed by the pipeline, in accordance with applicable tax structures. Keystone has developed estimates of property taxes by state based on the value and/or length of pipe in the ground and quantity of aboveground facilities (see Table 3.10.2-3). The estimated tax data for Montana was</p>	<p>Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>developed by the Montana Department of Revenue (e-mail correspondence with Vern Fogle). Keystone estimates that \$138.4 million in annual property tax revenues would be generated by the Project in the region of influence. This estimate is based on 2006 tax rates and an estimated \$7.0 billion of capital costs. The estimate implies an average 2.0 percent effective tax rate on \$7.0 billion. Most of these revenues, about \$98.2 million, are attributed to the Steele City Segment. The Pump Stations in Kansas would generate \$2.0 million. The Gulf Coast Segment would generate \$37.3 million. The remaining \$1.1 million would be generated on the Houston Lateral. The incremental property tax revenues for the Project area would be an increase of 9.0 percent over the 2006 taxes reported by each State as levied in the counties within the proposed Project area. The greatest percent increase over 2006 taxes, 42.0 percent, would occur along the Steele City Segment. Keystone estimates that in Montana the increase over 2006 taxes would be 145.9 percent. The Keystone estimate implies an effective tax rate of 4.3 percent on the estimated capital costs. This tax rate is twice that of the Project average and may cause an overstatement of the taxes that would be paid to Montana counties. Without regard to magnitude, the impact of the property taxes is a benefit to the counties. The percent increase of taxes over 2006 levels in Kansas is 2.7 percent. Along the Gulf Coast Segment the Project property taxes represent an 11.9 percent increase over 2006 levels. The increase in property taxes along the Houston Lateral is 2.1 percent above 2006 levels. Local counties would be the primary beneficiaries of estimated property tax benefits. Given the size of the existing tax base of affected jurisdictions and assuming that the 2006 tax rates would remain in effect once the Project is built, these revenues represent a minor to major long-term Project fiscal benefit. 3.10-54 Draft EIS Keystone XL Pipeline Project As a landowner I would like an explanation to the statement in the above paragraph that is stated as follows: "The Keystone estimate implies an effective tax rate of 4.3 percent on the estimated capital costs. This tax rate is twice that of the Project average and may cause an overstatement of the taxes that would be paid to Montana counties.</p>	
773	1	Liles	Kent&Christie		<p>United State Department of State Montana Department of Environmental Quality Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Project This comment is in reference to 5.0: Decommissioning number 5.1.4 which reads "All water wells developed by the owner shall be conveyed or transferred to the LANDOWNER upon decommissioning of the pipeline." If the water well was drilled to compensate a Landowner for loss of a water source; then the water well and all items necessary to put it into operation should be conveyed or transferred immediately to landowner impacted. Usually, the landowner will be the property owner and /or water right holder. If the water well is needed for any other purpose than to compensate; an agreement should be reached between the Owner and the Landowner on whose land the well is drilled.</p>	<p>The commentator is quoting from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality's (MDEQ's) Environmental Specifications for the Keystone XL Project (presented as Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS). MDEQ would be responsible for considering this request, and we have forwarded it to them.</p>
858	1	Liles	Kent&Christie		<p>United States Department of State Montana Department of</p>	<p>The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Environmental Quality Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Project This comment is in reference to Appendix B (CMRP) of the Draft EIS: 2.5 Damages to Private Property. We understand that the Montana Department of Environmental Quality can adopt this (CMRP) plan with additional conditions or stipulations. We ask that you include this condition or stipulation: Keystone XL Pipeline or Owner shall pay commercially reasonable costs and indemnify and hold the landowner harmless for any loss, damage, claim or action resulting from Keystone's or the OWNER use of the easement, including any resulting from any release of regulated substances or from abandonment of the facility, except to the extent such loss, damage claim or action results from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the landowner or its agents. This is a condition that the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission stipulated in their Order Granting ; Notice of Entry to Construct The Keystone XL Project Docket (HP09-001) at: http://puc.sd.gov/dockets/hydrocarbonpipeline/2009/hp09-001.aspx . It is under EXHIBIT A: PERMIT CONDITIONS under VII: ENFORCEMENT AND LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE: NUMBER 49. This need for such indemnification of the landowners is apparent. Without these protections, individual landowners could or would be held responsible for the costs incurred to correct the loss, damage, claim or actions taken against the cause and effect of the problem that occurred on the easement. Please protect the Landowners and the State of Montana in the same manner that the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission protected their State and Landowners.	has established its Environmental Specifications for the proposed Project (presented as Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS). MDEQ would be responsible for considering this request, and we have forwarded it to them.
1552	54	Liles	Christie		As a landowner, I would like to see you implement 3.2.11 under Restoration, Reclamation, and Revegetation in the MEPA section of the EIS with some additional stipulations.	The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) developed a list of environmental specifications for the proposed Project. Those specifications are included in Attachment 1 to Appendix I. Any requests for revisions to those specifications should be directed to MDEQ.
1552	55	Liles	Christie		As a landowner, I'm asking you to implement these changes to section 3.2.11 of the DEIS: The owner shall develop and implement an environmental complaint resolution procedure. The procedure shall provide landowners with clear and simple directions for identifying and resolving their environmental mitigation problems and concerns during construction, reclamation, operation and maintenance activities for the life of the project.	The Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CRM) Plan, which is Appendix B of the EIS, addresses these concerns.
1552	58	Liles	Christie		I would like to know what thickness of pipe was used to determine the tax tables that are used in the NEPA part of the EIS. Whichever one was used, it will make a difference in regards to the property taxes and the value that TransCanada puts as the cap at \$7 billion in regards to the overall capital expenses incurred on this pipeline project. That will make a difference in our counties as far as what they're going to get in taxes.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. The pipe wall thickness will be as required by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. The estimate of taxes was based on the cost of pipe provided by Keystone.
1558	9	Liles	Kent		I am concerned with existing water pipelines that will be crossed by Keystone XL. I have found nothing in the EIS addressing this issue except that TransCanada will compensate. As a landowner, I want this issue addressed.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities. Section 2.3.3.2 of the EIS addresses construction in areas with buried water lines. Landowners may also include requests such as those of the commenter during the easement

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						negotiation process. All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. DOS does not have the authority to establish safety regulations for pipelines.
1558	10	Liles	Kent		Our water pipelines are buried at a minimum of six feet due to frost. I am asking that these pipelines be sleeved for the width of the determined easement plus at least 50 feet each side of the easement. The sleeving material should be adequate to withstand crushing, corrosion, and accommodate the required maintenance of the water pipeline by the landowner. Asking for the 50 feet on each side of the pipeline is based on the information that most pipeline leaks or spills are caused by the landowner, by digging too close to the easement. Therefore I am asking that you implement this measure for the safety of the landowner and the pipeline.	Specific requests such as this should be directed to Keystone and included in the easement agreement (see Consolidated Response EAS-2).
1558	12	Liles	Kent		If the Keystone XL pipeline would lay parallel to an existing landowner's water pipeline, we ask that it be at least 100 feet away from the easement.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities. Section 2.3.3.2 of the EIS addresses construction in areas with buried water lines. Landowners may also include requests such as those of the commenter during the easement negotiation process. All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. DOS does not have the authority to establish safety regulations for pipelines.
1558	13	Liles	Kent		I ask that you implement a safety measure that requires a baseline water test of the water source that provides the water that flows through the landowner's pipeline. A copy of this test should be submitted to the landowner and the DEQ. This issue was addressed in the EIS, under the NEPA 5.0 Decommissioning and down to 2.54, but not completely the way I would like it.	DOS has followed the typical Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approach to documenting private water wells that could potentially be impacted by proposed Project construction and operation. As explained in Consolidated Responses SAF-1 and AQF-3, there is minimal risk to private water wells distant from the pipeline centerline due to the high level of safety imposed on the proposed Project and due to the low likelihood of long-distance crude oil migration in the unlikely event of a major oil spill. In addition, well testing is not required around every petroleum storage tank or gasoline storage tank. Such testing is conducted only after a leak occurs. If there is a spill from the proposed Project state, federal agencies will require sampling as appropriate.
1558	14	Liles	Kent		If TransCanada has to drill a well for stock water or for water used in construction, we would like that water right to be conveyed to the landowner when the well is finished being drilled. This would be instead of at the time of decommissioning. That way it will belong to the landowner to use from the start.	Keystone has stated that it would not drill wells as a part of construction of the proposed Project.
54	1	Limpert	Jacki		I live on a ranch south of Buffalo, South Dakota, on one of the ranches being directly impacted by the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline. When we read the proposed modifications to the siting permit we have some serious concerns regarding the property owners affected by this	The permitting process in South Dakota is separate from the consideration of a Presidential permit by the Department of State. As noted in Consolidated Response REG-2, Keystone would have to obtain and comply with federal, state, and local permits to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline. David Niemi has sent the Public Utilities Commission, Commissioners Dustin Johnson, Steve Kolbeck, and Gary Hanson a letter for the reconsideration of the TransCanada Permit. This letter has been extremely well thought out and highlights our concerns with the changes that TransCanada is trying to make. We realize how much time, thought and consideration that the commissioners have put into this permit. We are asking that you do not alter them in anyway.	the Project, including the South Dakota siting permit.
1147	1	Lind	Carol&Mike		We are writing to protest the continuation of the Keystone XL pipeline through Nebraska... We oppose the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1147	2	Lind	Carol&Mike		It will be placed two miles west of our acreage.	Comment acknowledged.
1147	3	Lind	Carol&Mike		After the recent tragedy of the BP debacle, we fear what can happen to the pristine Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1147	4	Lind	Carol&Mike		We also don't believe there can ever be a guarantee that this pipeline will not leak; even with fail-safe measures in place. Nebraska and the other states have too much to lose should there ever be a leak, no matter how small it may be.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater. As noted in that section, the likelihood of a spill from the Project is low, but it is not zero. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
847	1	Lindley	Vina		I am disgusted that the State Department would even consider the Alberta /Texas Pipeline. In lieu of the current BP disaster and the public focus on dirty oil the only possibly answer to Canada is NO. Please don't sell out our safety, the environment or the security of future generations of Americans.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1354	1	Lindsay	Elinor&Byron		As a resident of St. Marie in Valley County, Montana, I support the Keystone XLPipeline project, which also incorporates the transmission line to be built by Big Flat Electric Cooperative to serve this load.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	131	Lindsey	Carl		Concern about the increase in availability of poor quality tar sands oil that will be created by this project.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1544	132	Lindsey	Carl		Concern about the long history of polluting refineries with abysmal safety records in Houston.	Consolidated Response Oil-3 and Sections 3.14.3.12 and 3.14.3.14 of the EIS address issues related to refinery emissions.
1544	134	Lindsey	Carl		I recommend that you look at the history of Texas refineries and implement higher standards for air quality.	DOS is not involved in regulation under the Clean Air Act. Regulation of air quality in Texas is under the jurisdiction of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
1544	136	Lindsey	Carl		If you're going to count employment created by this project, also count all those doctors, scientists, specialists, nurses, and all the other people who will gain employment as a consequence of increased pollution.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
134	1	Lingle	Mary		I am concerned about the small spring fed branch that the pipeline is crossing on my parents' property. It is bad enough that the pipeline is crossing the best part of the property and they are going to have to use more right-of-way for drill pits. I just don't want the natural springs and branch to be damaged. I don't see how this process is going to work without messing up the branch.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns related to the proximity of the proposed Project to existing structures and facilities.
1043	1	Linke	Linda&Melvin		Our main concern is the effect this pipeline might have on the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1043	2	Linke	Linda&Melvin		We are also concerned with the State Dept. being the lead agency in the permitting process.	The Department of State (DOS) is not the lead agency in the overall permitting process. As described in Consolidated Response REG-2, DOS is the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and is responsible for the review of Keystone's application for a Presidential permit, and is responsible for Project compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. Many other federal, state, and local permits would be required for proposed Project authorization as noted in Table 1.8.1-1 of the EIS. DOS has no involvement in those permitting processes.
580	1	Lish	Christopher		Subject: Keystone XL is not in America's national interest Dear Elizabeth Orlando, I am writing to submit my concerns about the impacts the proposed Keystone XL pipeline would have on the climate and communities--and to urge you to deny a permit for this pipeline. The Department of State should not give permits for pipelines importing the world's dirtiest fuel while the rest of the country fights to prevent catastrophic climate change. "It is horrifying that we have to fight our own government to save the environment." -- Ansel Adams Tar sands will increase our transportation emissions, counteract existing efforts to fight global warming, and undermine U.S. energy independence by continuing our dependence on foreign oil. By expanding the U.S. market for tar sands oil, this pipeline will increase air pollution at American refineries and spur further expansion of the tar sands industry in Canada--an industry that has caused severe water and air contamination and destroyed hundreds of square miles of wetlands and forest. "These temple destroyers, devotees of ravaging commercialism, seem to have a perfect contempt for nature, and, instead of lifting their eyes to the God of the Mountains, lift them to the almighty dollar." -- John Muir Allowing more tar sands oil into the U.S. would be a disaster for the climate because it is dirtier than conventional oil at every step of the production process, causing three times more greenhouse gas emissions than regular gasoline. The 900,000 barrels of dirty oil that would be pumped through this pipeline every day would add 38 million tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere annually, which is equal to adding six million new cars to the	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>road. Your draft environmental impact statement ignores how this pipeline would make global warming worse, a serious oversight that must be amended. "Our government is like a rich and foolish spendthrift who has inherited a magnificent estate in perfect order, and then has left his fields and meadows, forests and parks to be sold and plundered and wasted." -- John Muir The expanded production of tar sands oil enabled by this pipeline would also result in more destructive strip mining and drilling in Canada and bring more air pollution to refinery communities in Texas. In Canada, ground zero for tar sands extraction, oil corporations are strip mining huge tracts of forest, and the waste is causing cancer hot spots in indigenous communities living downstream from the toxic byproducts. In the plains states along the Keystone XL pipeline's proposed path, communities face the risk of spills, as the company building the pipeline plans to pump oil at higher than typical pressures through farmland and key natural resources like the Missouri River. And, at the pipeline's end, the health of people living near Texas refineries would suffer, as tar sands oil spews higher levels of dangerous pollutants into the air when processed. "As we peer into society's future, we--you and I, and our government--must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering for our own ease and convenience the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow." -- Dwight D. Eisenhower Tar sands oil production is incredibly toxic and puts American communities and wildlife populations at risk, while setting us back from our goal of transitioning to clean renewable energy sources. Tying our future to toxic tar sands will never be in our national interest. Increasing our reliance on more of the dirtiest oil on Earth and the steep social costs that come with it would be a dangerous step in the wrong direction. It's beyond time to ramp up investments in low-carbon alternatives to oil, such as better fuel economy requirements, plug-in electric cars fueled by solar power, and smart growth and public transportation infrastructure that give Americans choices other than cars. America cannot afford to let big oil and their cronies get rich while we're left with another disaster to clean up.</p>	<p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised and addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.</p>
580	3	Lish	Christopher		<p>Please consider the true impact of this pipeline by including the devastating effects of mining, refining, and burning this fuel when you make your decision. "Our duty to the whole, including to the unborn generations, bids us to restrain an unprincipled present-day minority from wasting the heritage of these unborn generations. The movement for the conservation of wildlife and the larger movement for the conservation of all our natural resources are essentially democratic in spirit, purpose and method." -- Theodore Roosevelt</p>	<p>Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
762	1	Loberg	Kimberly		Please put our needs, the American people who would be directly affected by the Keystone XL pipeline, before the monetary needs of a foreign corporation.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
762	2	Loberg	Kimberly		I am against the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline project going through the Nebraska Sand Hills as I believe it is a danger to the Ogallala Aquifer system that lies below the Sand Hills. Imagine what a leak like that would do, seeping through the sand in Nebraska's Pan Handle and into the Ogallala Aquifer below, the drinking water of most of Nebraska? Sparing the Ogallala Aquifer is what would be most beneficial to the Midwest people who rely on the aquifer as their sole means of drinking water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
762	5	Loberg	Kimberly		Sparing the Nebraska Sand Hills is what would be most beneficial to the Midwest people.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
397	1	Long	Ash	peaceful Uprising	I oppose tar sands and the Keystone Pipeline. This project would essentially import the dirtiest fuel possible into this country, leaving us to store all of the waste that is refined out of the tar.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in substantial changes to operations in Gulf Coast refineries.
397	3	Long	Ash	peaceful Uprising	Utah is too beautiful Why is money so Important? It's more important that preserving nature, which is necessary for life. What good is a tar pit when you're dead!. Please don't bring tar sands to Utah	The proposed Project does not extend through Utah.
710	1	Long	Nancy		Even the very rare possibility of leakage into the aquifer is too much. Please do not put the pipeline in the Sand Hills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
450	1	Longsine	Marguerite		I greatly oppose the Keystone pipeline going through any of Nebraska let alone our water supply.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
450	3	Longsine	Marguerite		Big oil and big money HAVE to be stopped and alternative energy is a must for our future. It would be a tragedy if this were allowed. I am tired of corporations, legislatures, senators and congressmen who allow such outdated tragedies to continue.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
707	2	Lott	S		Please require Texas to meet Clean Air Act standards.	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, not the Department of State, is responsible for delegating the authority to states to issue and monitor permits under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and to ensure that the actions of the states are in compliance with the requirements of the CAA.
973	1	Lowery	Rich		As a registered Nebraskan voter I am very concerned about the long-term impact of the Keystone XL pipeline and its path	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					through the Ogallala Aquifer. The Ogallala Aquifer water resource is priceless. The aquifer is the source of drinking water and irrigation water critical to the economy and population in the state of Nebraska.	
973	2	Lowery	Rich		Industry best practices are not good enough on this project, it needs to redefine safety. Piping leakage calculations need to be continuously performed based on flowrates on the pipe. These need to be independently monitored, reported, and have mandatory thresholds to drive prompt shutdown and piping inspections. These are not burdens, they are prudent risk-mitigation requirements similar to regulations currently imposed on other high-risk industries such as nuclear power. If the regulatory burdens and safety requirements make this piping cost-prohibitive then it is simply not cost-effective to begin with.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Sections 2.4.2 and 3.13.4.5 provide information on the monitoring and leak detection systems that would be incorporated into the Project.
973	3	Lowery	Rich		The pipeline needs to be routinely inspected and repaired on a preventative and predictive basis not after a piping failure.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement (see Appendix U). Both the existing regulations and the Special Conditions require regular pipeline monitoring and inspection, repair procedures, and reporting on those activities.
674	1	Lowndes	Connie		Do not allow the pipeline to cross the Nebraska Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
644	1	Lubman	Stephen		Concerning the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline Project: I am not at all interested in industry assurances; they have too often been false, from the petroleum industry in particular. I am only slightly impressed by "insurances", even escrow accounts, because no amount of money is adequate to compensate for irreparable harm done to irreplaceable water and habitat. I am interested only in "ENSURRENCES" against damage. So long as industry is allowed to proceed without them, they are avoidable expenses, and 'accidents' are just part of the cost of doing business. My background is in computers, so for me to be assured, I would require detection, alarm, and suppression systems for ANY leak, out or in. I would require those systems to be virtually instantaneous and '99 and 44/100%' reliable. I would need that speed and reliability to be regularly tested and certified by a third party. And any attempt to cause or conceal safety defects would result in jail time, not just a fine. So what systems do I suggest? I was a software engineer, not a pipeline engineer, and I'm about to suggest something very expensive. But if it's not worth the money, it is NOT worth doing. I suggest a pipe	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Those requirements do not include installation of a line under or around the pipe or the use of double-walled pipe. Consolidated Response AQF-6 also addresses the potential for using double-walled or triple-walled pipe. Pipelines extending through sensitive areas require thicker walled pipe than through other areas as noted in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS (see Table 2.3.1-1).

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					within a pipe, a la double-hulled tankers. The inner pipe would carry the cargo. The outer pipe would contain only sensors (for moisture, fumes, something else?) and could temporarily contain any leak from the inner pipe. Every sensor would be continuously monitored from a (remote) facility that would expeditiously investigate any problem. The inner pipe would be shutdown ahead of the leak before compromising the outer pipe. Too expensive? Than just say NO! to the pipeline. I do not want oil in my water unless it is unsaturated and I'm cooking pasta.	
1304	1	Lucas	Frank	US Congress	As a member of Congress whose constituents would be positively impacted by Keystone XL I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States,	Comment acknowledged.
1304	2	Lucas	Frank	US Congress	but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. I am deeply concerned about the unintended negative economic consequences that could possibly arise by not allowing TransCanada to continue with the pipeline building process. It is my understanding that Keystone XL will create over 13,000 jobs during a time when unemployment is bordering towards double-digits. A study by TransCanada found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output, and \$6.5 billion of personal income. Also, the economic impact toward state governments would be \$486.36 million and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities along the pipeline route.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1304	3	Lucas	Frank	US Congress	Canada is already the largest supplier of energy to the United States, meeting 12 percent of current U.S. petroleum consumption needs and representing 18 percent of U.S. petroleum imports. This reserve is a growing source of reliable crude oil to our domestic markets that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign oil sources. Therefore, turning to Canada for a secure oil supply alternative is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.
1304	4	Lucas	Frank	US Congress	Also from an economic standpoint, it is critical that additional pipeline facilities be constructed, such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast. Their refineries in this region have excess capacity due to reduced production in Mexico and Venezuela shifting towards other markets.	Comment acknowledged.
1304	5	Lucas	Frank	US Congress	Therefore, I greatly support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." I appreciate your consideration into this matter and look forward to the issue of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL. This would enable the region and the United States to	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create ..	
273	1	Ludden	Jim	TIC-The Industrial Company Wyoming, Inc.	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. TIC respectfully requests that you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
273	5	Ludden	Jim	TIC-The Industrial Company Wyoming, Inc.	The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
273	6	Ludden	Jim	TIC-The Industrial Company Wyoming, Inc.	Over and above the various comments going forward, TIC as a whole, urges the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
273	8	Ludden	Jim	TIC-The Industrial Company Wyoming, Inc.	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked.	Comment acknowledged.
273	10	Ludden	Jim	TIC-The Industrial Company Wyoming, Inc.	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
273	11	Ludden	Jim	TIC-The Industrial Company Wyoming, Inc.	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
273	12	Ludden	Jim	TIC-The Industrial Company Wyoming, Inc.	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, the initial Keystone pipeline project created more than 500 full time jobs in the sectors that TIC worked on. In addition, a number of other contractors employed a like number of full time craftsmen and laborers throughout the length of the project. These are projects and employment that is funded by the private sector.	Comment acknowledged.
521	1	Ludes	Amanda		This project is far too great a risk to be allowed to go on. If any leak were to occur, this valuable water supply would be polluted -- and we all know how difficult it is to remove oil from water! The fact that this is underground means that any leaks would be even more difficult to deal with and repair. Please, make sure this project is rerouted somewhere else and recognize the value of the Ogallala Aquifer as a water source that needs to be kept safe.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. ALT-1.
217	1	Luetkemeyer	Blaine	Member of Congress	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on foreign sources of crude oil not economically and politically aligned with U.S. interests. I urge you to grant this permit should it meet necessary environmental and safety standards.	Comment acknowledged.
271	1	Luetkemeyer	Blaine	State Representative MO District 9	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
271	7	Luetkemeyer	Blaine	State Representative MO District 9	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, the initial Keystone pipeline project created more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
271	8	Luetkemeyer	Blaine	State Representative MO District 9	Local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes.	Comment acknowledged.
271	9	Luetkemeyer	Blaine	State Representative MO District 9	Pipelines are a reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on	Comment acknowledged.
271	10	Luetkemeyer	Blaine	State Representative MO District 9	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
181	1	Lund	Sherian		I wish to express my opposition to the proposed pipeline through Nebraska. I have been reading about it and think it is a bad idea to go near or through the aquifer. They say they have safeguards in place, but look what happened in the gulf oil spill and the pipeline rupture Friday in Utah. We cannot endanger our great source of water for drinking and agriculture.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
673	1	Lunsford	Kristen		Please deny approval to the Keystone Pipeline. It is in no conceivable way a project for the "greater good" of Americans. It is harmful to livelihoods and the environment of rural America.	Consolidated Response RUR-1 addresses concerns regarding potential changes to rural lifestyles.
106	1	Luscher	Diana		I do not believe this is a good idea since the pipeline traverses the migratory bird route for Sandhill Cranes, Whooping Cranes and many aquatic birds who migrate through the central part of Nebraska.	Potential Project-related impacts to whooping cranes are described in Section 3.8 and in the Biological Assessment (presented in Appendix T of the EIS). Additional discussion concerning sensitive resources potentially affected by the proposed Project are addressed in Consolidated Response ENV-1.
106	3	Luscher	Diana		Any damage to the Ogallala Aquifer by a pipeline rupture could be devastating to the populations in 8 states. Consider a safer route and or alternative.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
41	1	Luton	Susan		The potential destruction of forests and potential pollution of water in no way equals the benefits of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. The only people who will benefit for certain are a small group who will collect short-term financial profits. Many thousands of other people (including those of future generations) stand to lose from this insane proposed project.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
111	5	Luttich	S.N.		Regulatory assurances have been become meaningless assurances, due to regulatory agencies having become pawns of the industries that they are instructed and mandated to regulate. The regulators and over-sight inspectors and examiners are not allowed to operate in an environment that is free from political and industrial nuance and interference. The regulators and inspectors are not free to conduct impartial examinations to assure critical standards are being met. Furthermore, the standards alone are often compromised to better serve the profitable interests of industry.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
111	6	Luttich	S.N.		The proposed Keystone XL Pipeline (KSXLP) should not be	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					constructed where it is being proposed to be constructed, nor how it is being proposed to be constructed.	routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
111	7	Luttich	S.N.		The oil to be piped through the proposed KSXLP to Gulf (of Mexico) Coast refineries from the Alberta Tar Sands (Canada) is not only dirty oil, but, also employs a variety of social-economic-political-ecological implications, which should inherently imply need for caution, if not conservative rejection.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
111	9	Luttich	S.N.		The final destination for the Keystone XL Pipeline tar-sands crude is the Gulf Coast refineries; and, no oil is being extracted en-route between the Alberta source and refineries; therefore, follow the pre-existing corridor, which will avoid prejudicing the Sandhill grasslands, east-west surface drainage watersheds, and most of the underlying High Plains water aquifer. It will cost more money; but, it will also avoid the risks, costs and environmental ramifications associated with the construction of the pipeline, and, operation of the pipeline, including potential ruptures of and leaks from the pipeline, when crossing through the Sandhills ecosystem and within and above the Ogallala and High Plains Aquifers and surface rivers, streams and drainage systems.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route. Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS also address potential alternative routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 and AQF-2, and issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
111	12	Luttich	S.N.		Provisions need to be established to guarantee inspectors and examiners are both fully funded and positioned to comprehensively assure compliance standards and oversight reviews are both being met and thoroughly addressed, and, any rectifications completed. Employ only inspectors and engineers who are dedicated to assure the best job is being done and being done safely, without interference or objection from either the politicians or oil and pipeline industry. No short-changing the regulatory environment!	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
111	13	Luttich	S.N.		Keystone XL Pipeline should be bonded for being financially obligated to compensate, mitigate and rectify any damages to people and/or the environment resulting from the operation of the pipeline, including spills and leakages. The value of that bond needs to be annually reviewed and structured to be commensurate with inflationary or deflationary changes in the economy. There are no free lunches! They built the pipeline; they are responsible for what they built! Yes, there will be costs; and, we the people will pay those costs either directly or indirectly. We can either pay by avoiding or insuring against the prospects of an accident or after the accident occurs! The cost of insurance is usually less if an accident is avoided an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
111	14	Luttich	S.N.		Preferably, the Keystone XL Pipeline would not be constructed; and, all refining would be on-site; but, if built to accommodate crude oil flow, than the building should avoid all	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					risks, and, no costs spared to diminish risk.	the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
293	3	Luttich	Stuart		The crude oil flowing through the pipeline will be a relatively highly corrosive oil in need of further refinement.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
293	4	Luttich	Stuart		The proposed pipeline is being routed through an aquifer and ecosystem that should a leak and spill develop will never be repaired or restored to its original state, i.e. the consequences will be, in the context of contemporary time, relatively permanent and not much different from that currently transpiring from the BP Deepwater Horizon well blow-out in the Gulf of Mexico.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
293	5	Luttich	Stuart		The native grasslands of the Sandhills and Great Plains that are being destroyed within the route of the proposed pipeline and resulting from the construction process will never be restored to the original status within the context of contemporary time. Native grasslands once plowed require centuries to recover or be restored. For those living today, this is a one time deal.	The EIS was revised to include additional information on Keystone's construction and restoration techniques within the Sand Hills in Section 3.5. Additional information on Keystone's process for development of construction and restoration methods within the Sand Hills and other issues are discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ERO-1 and additional construction and reclamation information specifics to the Sand Hills was added to Appendix H of the EIS.
293	7	Luttich	Stuart		The proposed pipeline is transporting crude oil to refineries on the Gulf of Mexico shores of Louisiana and Texas, with no guarantees that the resulting products will remain to improve serving the public interests of the United States (or Canada).	Although there are no guarantees, as noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to replace dwindling crude oil supplies from Mexico and Venezuela. We anticipate that the refineries using the replacement oil would continue to ship refined product to current consumers along the East Coast of the U.S. and the Midwest.
293	8	Luttich	Stuart		The United States (and Canada) is assuming all of the environmental and ecological risks and damages along with resulting costs to serve the self-serving pleasures of the oil industries. This is fundamentally wrong!!	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that response, the proposed Project would not result in any significant environmental impacts.
293	9	Luttich	Stuart		Reroute the pipeline to follow existing common corridors.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 address

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route and other existing pipeline routes.
293	10	Luttich	Stuart		Do not build the pipeline, and, instead, refine the oil on-site.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
255	2	Luttrell	Ken	State Representative MO District 9	As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in our rural districts, where too many residents continue to have difficulties finding good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
255	3	Luttrell	Ken	State Representative MO District 9	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and our states and communities along the proposed route. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
255	4	Luttrell	Ken	State Representative MO District 9	In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
255	8	Luttrell	Ken	State Representative MO District 9	I enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the U.S. Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation. I look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our districts, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1477	1	Luty	Dale		Please help slow global warming by denying the permit for the Keystone XL Project. Tar sands are probably the dirtiest form of fossil fuels, in terms of total carbon footprint and global warming potential. I urge you to use your influence at the Department of State to disallow this project. We need to devote our infrastructure spending to more sustainable energy sources. My grandsons deserve better options, for a better future.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1203	1	LYMAN	MARVIN		I feel there are additional protective measures that should be	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					required and implemented if there is ever to be approval for this project. Some to be considered would be above ground location with crossing possibilities provided to accommodate private and public ready access for crossing. Double strength casing of the pipe itself could be required to further prevent any possible leakage. A remedial (proven) plan in effect in the event of the "impossible". Etc. Otherwise - "just say no" to the pipeline within 100 miles of the ogallala aquifer.	and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Issues related to an above-ground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer. Consolidated Response AQF-6 addresses the suggestion that Keystone use double-walled pipe for the Project. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
1556	4	Lyman	Lon		TransCanada proposes to run right down the middle of me, right straight through the middle of the ranch..And as we rode up there that morning thinking we were minding our own business, here came a helicopter come up out of that creek.... They said they were going to fly the line that day, 300 to 500 feet. They weren't...any time that I've dealt with TransCanada they have not been truthful, not been truthful at all.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1556	5	Lyman	Lon		But the problem is now we've discovered that they were looking for migratory birds with that chopper. I called FAA. They checked it out. PUC has checked it out. We have migratory hawks in that creek, a lot of them. And if this comes down through there, and this is their plan, that they're going to run over us, which they've tried to do on everything in the world, and people from all over testified up there at PUC at Pierre, Harding County especially. And they've had trouble with this, and we do not want our wildlife disturbed. Those birds have been in there for years, and this is a way of life for us. It isn't money. Be sure you know that. It's not money. You can't buy it. We want those birds protected and we want our wildlife protected.	Pre-construction surveys to find locations with eagle or other raptor nests are generally completed using a helicopter flying at low level. While some disturbance to nesting birds occurs from the surveys, disturbance is generally limited to a single overflight. Surveys are necessary to identify areas that may need to be avoided or where construction may be limited to specific times of the year when nesting or roosting birds may be present. Raptors are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act which is enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Nest trees would not be removed when nests are active. While there may be some disturbance to nesting raptors during construction; disturbance would generally be limited to one nesting season. Habitats would be restored, although loss of any nest trees due to construction would be long-term.
1542	74	Lynden	Donita		I oppose the tar sands Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	75	Lynden	Donita		The tar sands directly compete with a number of jobs in clean energy. They take away opportunities in the area to transition to an independent energy sector.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1542	78	Lynden	Donita		Oil is not the answer, tar sand oil is certainly not the answer.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	214	Lyneigye	Ms.	U.S. Pipeline	Building a pipeline will bring economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	215	Lyneigye	Ms.	U.S. Pipeline	Pipelines are the safest way to transport liquids with respect to the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	216	Lyneigye	Ms.	U.S. Pipeline	All pipelines are strictly inspected by the highest governmental standards, all impacted wetlands restored, construction limited to times that will have the least impact on wildlife.	Consolidated Response WAT-2 addresses concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands.
1297	1	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	National Wildlife Federation's mission is to inspire Americans to protect wildlife for future generations. We are here today because we believe the proposed Keystone Pipeline Project is in direct conflict with our mission.	Comment acknowledged.
1297	3	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Over 2,000 miles long, this pipeline would traverse rivers and carve across prairies, flow on top of vital aquifers, and threaten farmers, ranchers and wildlife when it leaks or breaks, as we believe it undoubtedly will.	The Project being evaluated by the Department of State and the cooperating agencies includes a pipeline in the U.S. that is approximately 1,384. The EIS addresses the potential impacts of normal operation and the potential impacts that would result from spills from the Project.
1297	5	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	The sludge-like tar sands oil delivered by the pipeline would release vast amounts of toxic chemicals into our air when it is refined in the U.S., and emit much more global warming pollution into the atmosphere than fuels made from conventional oil.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1297	12	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Oil production and OIL-related disasters have devastating impacts.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1297	13	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	If we do not stop the expansion of major infrastructure projects like Keystone XL, we run a huge risk of only further increasing our addiction to oil-at a moment in history when an alternative course is desperately needed-and expected -by the American public.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1297	14	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Keystone XL would have substantial impacts on North America's migratory wildlife species.	Proposed Project-related effects on animal movements are discussed in Section 3.6. After construction, the pipeline right-of-way would have little effect on movements of most animals that migrate through flight or movements of large mammals. Some impediment to movements of amphibians and reptiles may result from construction of the pipeline, permanent access roads and other associated facilities as described in Section 3.6.
1297	15	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Canada's boreal forest, lakes and wetlands, which are being destroyed and polluted at an alarming rate by the expansion of tar sands oil production, provide critical breeding habitat for 30% of America's songbirds and 40% of its waterfowl.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1297	16	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Among the many sportsmen and women represented by our organization, there is a growing concern over the threat that tar sands pose to America's conservation, and hunting and fishing legacy.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1297	17	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	The full impacts of tar sands development on wildlife remain largely unknown because the Canadian government, provincial authorities, and energy companies have not conducted adequate monitoring and testing. However, it is becoming clear that the impacts are substantial.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1297	19	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Bird mortalities associated with tar sands mining are woefully under-reported and mostly undocumented. In an article published in the Open Conservation Biology Journal, Dr. Kevin Timoney laid out a disturbing case that tar sands development has led to a permanent loss of at least 58,000 birds-and possibly as many as 400,000. The Syncrude tailings pond deaths were the result of the birds becoming mired in oil, (a painfully familiar sight these days) when companies' efforts to deter the birds with noise cannons and scarecrows failed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1297	22	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Despite pipeline safety claims by TransCanada, the reality is that pipeline leaks and oil spills are more commonplace than most people realize. The BP oil spill is just starting to bring this reality under greater public scrutiny.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project. That section substantiates the comment regarding the potential for a spill from the Project.
1297	23	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Keystone XL would be pumping up to 900,000 barrels per day of tar sands oil at approximately 50 times the pressure of the air in a car tire over its 2,000 mile route-any leak could cause a disastrous oil spill. This would spell serious trouble for local waters and wildlife.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1297	24	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	The pipeline's construction, additional roads, power lines, and pumping stations would fragment the landscape and important wildlife habitat. Keystone XL will be bring these two threats-the risk of oil spills and landscape and habitat fragmentation-right through America's Heartland.	Habitat fragmentation is addressed in Section 3.6 of the EIS. Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised and addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1297	25	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In Montana, the pipeline would cross some of the best pronghorn antelope habitat in North America and the Yellowstone River, which is the longest of the Missouri Headwaters and is still undammed. The river is vitally important to anglers in the region.	Additional discussions of pronghorn antelope range and the Yellowstone River crossing are presented in Appendix I of the EIS. The Yellowstone River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method. The pipeline would be at least 25 feet below the streambed to avoid impacts to water quality and fisheries resources.
1297	26	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In South Dakota, the pipeline would cut through short-grass prairie habitat for the mountain plover, a rare species that has been proposed for listing as an endangered species.	In the final EIS, the discussion of potential Project-related impacts to the mountain plover has been moved to Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS in consideration of its Proposed Threatened listing. The discussion of mountain plover includes Keystone's proposed minimization measures, which could include nesting season surveys and construction delays in areas where nests or broods are identified.
1297	28	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In Nebraska, Keystone XL would cross the Ogallala Aquifer, which underlies the entire state and extends into areas of South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. This aquifer provides drinking water for two million people and waters more than a 3 quarter of the irrigated land in the U.S. The water table is so close to the surface in some areas that local farmers and ranchers create artesian wells simply by putting a pipe in the ground. Landowners are concerned that any spill could immediately contaminate a large portion of their groundwater.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1297	29	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	The pipeline would also cross the Platte River, which is a critically important, if not sacred, migration stop for migratory whooping and sandhill cranes.	The proposed Project would cross the Platte River using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method which would avoid any direct impacts to instream river habitats for migration stopover for whooping and sandhill cranes. An assessment of potential Project-related impacts to whooping cranes is described in Section 3.8.1 of the EIS, and sandhill cranes are described in Section 3.6.2.
1297	30	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In Oklahoma, the pipeline would cross the Red River and many other river systems that provide an abundance of small fish and breeding habitat for the highly endangered least tern.	Habitats crossed by the proposed route that could be suitable for least tern nesting were identified and surveyed for presence/absence of this species in 2008, 2009, and 2010. Evaluation of potential Project-related impacts and conservation measures for this species are described in Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS. The Red River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method which would avoid any direct impacts to instream river habitats for nesting interior least terns.
1297	31	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	It would also cut through the Deep Fork Wildlife Management Area, a haven for game and non-game species including bobwhite quail, turkey, bobcat and bald eagles. And this area is one of the few public hunting areas in the state.	Proposed Project-related effect on wildlife are described in Section 3.6 to the EIS. The proposed Project would cross less than 1 mile of the Deep Fork Wildlife Management Area in Oklahoma. The proposed Project would cross Deep Fork Creek using the horizontal directional drilling method and would be parallel to an existing right-of-way through the crossing of the Deep Fork Wildlife Management Area minimizing impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats.
1297	32	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In Texas, the pipeline would cross the Neches River, which is the last river with its natural values still relatively intact, including abundant wildlife, clean water, scenic river vistas, and forests.	The proposed Project would cross the Neches River using a the horizontal directional drilling method which avoids and minimizes impacts to riparian vegetation, river banks, benthic substrates, stream channel stability, and water quality.
1297	34	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	While President Obama has shown real international leadership on climate change, if his Administration were to approve Keystone XL, his leadership would be undermined.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1297	35	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	James Hansen, one of the most well-respected climate scientists in the world, recently wrote in the British publication, The Guardian, "the tar sands of Canada constitute one of our planet's greatest threats." Hansen points out that tar sands are a "double-barreled threat" to our planet's climate systems. The first problem is that burning carbon-based fuels emits carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Burning gasoline made from conventional oil has long been seen as a major culprit 4 in this process, but as Hansen points out, "producing oil from tar sands emits two-to-three times the global warming pollution of conventional oil." That's just one part of the problem.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1546	36	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Believes that the pipeline is in direct conflict with NWF's mission to protect wildlife for future generations.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	37	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	If project is approved, every day we will import 900,000 barrels of the world's dirtiest fuel (tar sand oil) over 2,000 miles, traversing rivers, carving across prairies and vital aquifers and threatening natural systems.	As noted in Consolidated Responses OIL-4, the crude oil that the Project would transport is similar to much of the heavy crude oil currently being transported to and used in the same refineries that Keystone would supply. The impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1546	40	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	So despite the pipeline safety claims from TransCanada, the reality is pipeline leaks and oil spills are commonplace, and the BP spill brings that home.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project and addresses concerns about corrosion rate comparisons between the Alberta transmission pipeline system and the U.S. transmission pipeline system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1546	41	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Keystone will be pumping 900,000 barrels of tar sands oils at approximately 50 times the pressure of air in a car time over a 2,000 mile route. Any leak could cause a disastrous oil spill.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1546	42	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Pipeline spells serious trouble for local water.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
1546	43	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Pipeline spells serious trouble for local wildlife.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project, including the potential impacts to wildlife, are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1546	44	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In addition to the construction, the additional roads and the power lines and the pumping stations will fragment the landscapes and important wildlife habitat.	An assessment of potential habitat fragmentation is presented in Section 3.6 of the EIS. Additional information for potential fragmentation due to power distribution lines has been added to the EIS.
1546	45	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In Montana, the pipeline would cut across some of the best Prong horned Antelope habitat in North America, and of course the Yellowstone River...	Rangeland habitats used by the pronghorn would be restored and no permanent fencing that could impede movements would be constructed. The Yellowstone River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method (HDD) and banks and river bed would be undisturbed by this crossing method. Further information on HDD is presented in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS.
1546	46	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In South Dakota, the pipeline would cut across a short grass prairie habitat of the Mountain Plover, a rare species [that] has been proposed for listing as an endangered species. And it would cut across the Mississippi and central flyways of the Prairie Pot Hole Regions, which are critical nesting areas for ducks of all sorts.	Agency-identified habitats suitable for mountain plover nesting would be surveyed for the presence prior to construction. Disturbance to nesting mountain plovers would be avoided. Unavoidable crossings of wetland habitats would employ construction methods that would minimized damage to the wetlands. Most wetlands would be restored after construction. Further information about wetlands is presented in Consolidated Response WAT-2
1546	47	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	In Oklahoma, the pipeline would cut across the Red River, and many of the river systems that provide an abundance of small fish and breeding habitat for the highly endangered Lee's Tern. The Platte River it crosses [is a] critically important, if not sacred[,] migration stop for migratory whooping and Sand Hill Cranes.	Both the Red River and Platte River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method (HDD). Any nesting habitat available for the interior least tern or migration stopover habitat for whooping cranes at these locations would not be damaged by construction. In addition, pre-construction surveys would be completed to ensure that no active least tern nests are present within the crossing area. If active least tern nests are located within the construction area, construction would be stopped until the nests have hatched and young are fledged. Further information on HDD is presented in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS.
1546	50	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	While President Obama has shown real international leadership on climate change, if this administration were to	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					approve KXL, his leadership would be undermined.	
1546	52	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	The burning of carbon fuels emitted carbon dioxide into the atmosphere at 2 to 3 times the rate of standard fossil fuels.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1546	54	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	Building the Keystone XL will import billions of barrels of dirty fuels from Canada, and its taking the wrong path into increasingly hazardous terrain.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
	27	Lyon	Jim	National Wildlife Federation	The pipeline route tracks the Central and Mississippi Flyways, and cuts through the prairie potholes, which provide critical nesting habitat for many ducks, including pintails and mallards.	Proposed Project-related effect on prairie pothole and Rainwater Basin wetlands are discussed in Section 3.4. Additional discussion of sensitive habitats crossed by the proposed Project is provided in Consolidated Response ENV-1.
207	1	M.	Francis		Please work to prevent any oil pipelines from crossing NE. Spills would harm our underground waters. We believe it would be better if Canada and oil company would build a refinery up there. Here in the Grand Island the gov. is spending large amounts of money to clean the water under our town from toxic chemicals over several years.	Section 4.3 of the EIS and Consolidated Response ALT-1 address potential alternative routes, including routes that avoid Nebraska. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
526	1	Maas	Ronald		I am writing this message to express my opposition to routing the Keystone XL Pipeline through the Sandhill region of Nebraska. It would be much better to route it only a hundred miles or more to the east and avoid crossing the fragile soils and near surface water table that are a part of this area. There are numerous examples of how much damage can be done when the native grass is disturbed and the resultant huge blow outs can never be repaired. The soils are a light sand structure about the same as on beaches around the ocean. The grass that Mother Nature has put in place is the only thing that holds it in place and when it is removed the winds and rains can create blow outs that only increase in size. The loss to grazing in the area will be enormous and can be prevented by moving the route to more stable soils just to the east. There is no way that grass can be reseeded in area that will be dug up or damaged by the construction of the pipeline. The prevailing wind in that part of the world is from the Northwest to the Southeast and that would be the same direction as the planned pipeline. The result will be substantial additional damage to a fragile natural environment and no way to restore it to the condition it is now. Thank you for considering my request. Ron Maas	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
1094	1	Maas	Marian		Dear Sir, I strongly oppose the Keystone Pipeline which is proposed to be built across the Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer here in Nebraska. The Ogallala holds ancient water and once any kind of contamination enters this amazing geological formation, it will be there to continue to contaminate for centuries. There is no clean up potential, no artificial means of flushing it out. This is a water source for many towns, ranchers, livestock and wildlife of the Great Plains. The groundwater table can be high in certain places in the Sandhills □ the Ogallala seeps and creates wet meadows and lush hayfields for livestock on the range □ and the construction of a pipeline will damage this sensitive land,	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1094	2	Maas	Marian		not to mention the danger from potential oil leaks and other accidents. Buried in the ground, leaks in the pipeline could go undetected or unfound for days. The company's plan to use thinner metal for the pipeline and run the oil under higher pressure □ let's see, that's a thinner pipe with more pressure going through it than previous pipelines actually borders on irresponsibility. Is it because this is out where "no one lives" that the builders of this pipeline think they can get away with less cost by building it more cheaply and at the same time expecting to transport more oil per second than possibly it was designed? Further, I have talked with an engineer who works with the Alaskan pipeline and he strongly believes that no pipeline of this size should be buried. Integrity loss will be too difficult to correct expediently. Lastly, my graduate work focused on endangered and threatened fish species of the Sandhills and the geological fragility of the ecosystems, vegetation, and the streams of this area. Even slight mechanized transport through this area creates vegetation loss and "blowouts" in which vegetative cover is lost and sandy, barren ground takes over.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Consolidated Response CST-1 describes the reasons that Keystone designed a buried rather than above-ground pipeline. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1094	3	Maas	Marian		The area is geologically young, and Phoxinus neogaus and Phoxinus eos are relic Cyprinid populations of the last glacial period, and depend on clear, un□impacted prairie streams. These are examples of the exceptional nature of the Sandhills, a geological formation unlike nearly anything else in the world.	Occurrence surveys were completed in Nebraska as directed by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission for finescale dace (Phoxinus neogaeus) and northern redbelly dace (Phoxinus eos). These minnows were not found in streams crossed by the proposed Project in Nebraska. An evaluation for suitable habitat along the proposed Project route did not identify any additional suitable habitat for these species that would be crossed by the proposed Project. This information has been added to Section 3.8.3.4 of the EIS.
1561	1	Macholan	Daniel	Caterpillar, Inc	I write to you in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project, and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1561	2	Macholan	Daniel	Caterpillar, Inc	Rejection of the permit, or suspension of the review, would sacrifice the significant economic and energy benefits this project stands to deliver.	Comment acknowledged.
1561	7	Macholan	Daniel	Caterpillar, Inc	Again, I urge support for TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project, and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline without delay.	Comment acknowledged.
995	1	MacInnis	Ronald	Cal Performances/I. A.T.S.E. local 107	Considering the enormous length of the pipeline and the shoddy maintenance that we've come to expect from oil extractors, it is too much to imagine that this project will not end up with a series of disasters.	Keystone is an oil transporter, not an oil extractor. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
995	2	MacInnis	Ronald	Cal	To place the refining in a state that does not adhere to Clean	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Performances/l. A.T.S.E. local 107	Air standards should be the final nail in its coffin.	OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
911	1	Madrone	Serenity		I am writing today to urge you to halt any further development of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
911	2	Madrone	Serenity		Like many Americans I have struggled through the current recession. Jobs are important, and a strong economy benefits us all. Nonetheless, "job creation" and "boosting the economy" must not be promoted at any costs, regardless of the price current and future generations will pay for short-term gains.	Comment acknowledged.
481	1	Maguire	Joan		In light of current events it would seem to be complete madness to run a pipeline across Nebraska and risk poisoning the Ogallala aquifer. There is no such thing as absolutely safe.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
566	1	Mainelli	Margaret		I am completely and utterly opposed to any pipeline coming through the Sandhills of Nebraska. Putting a pipeline in this fragile area is asking for trouble. Keep it out!	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
533	1	Majors	Dalienne		I am a native Nebraska and am horrified about the plan to put an oil pipeline through the Nebraskan Sandhills. Routing the oil pipeline over the Nebraskan Sandhills above the Ogallala Aquifer MUST be stopped! There has already been a leak in Montana and fracking is affecting the water supply in New York State (See Gasland, a recent and illuminating film documentary by Josh Fox). We will still need our water supply in 30 years. Think about the next generation. Please find alternatives. This needs to be rerouted over safer land.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
367	1	Mangan	Maria		I ask that you reconsider and do not send the Keystone pipeline route through any part of the Ogallala Aquifer area. Pure water is much more important to the people of the country, in fact all countries than any oil production. Contaminated water cannot be undone. I hope that this will be a "red flag" for your committees.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1175	1	Mann	Curtis		The proposed pipeline across the state of Nebraska is a HUGE mistake...Please do not allow it to happen!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1175	2	Mann	Curtis		[In light of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico,] can we afford taking a chance with the aquifer in Nebraska? I don't think so.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1175	4	Mann	Curtis		[In light of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, can we afford taking a chance with the aquifer in Nebraska? I don't think so.] We treasure our water in Nebraska and cannot afford to risk our future.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
150	1	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	Need for the Proposal - Why should the citizens of Texas and Houston become a dumping ground for Canada? Why not let Canada refine its own dirty tar sands oil? TransCanada has not been able to do this because Canadians have fought the construction of a refinery to process dirty tar sands oil.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Products refined from the Canadian crude oil would be used by consumers in the U.S. Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands project.
150	2	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	Canadians don't want to breathe polluted air. Neither do Texans and Houstonians. Don't foist air pollution off on Texas and Houston. We are not a sacrifice zone.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
150	3	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	Chapter request a 60-day extension to the public comment period for the DEIS and a public hearing in Houston, Texas. Since Houston air will be affected by dirty tar sands oil Houstonian deserve a public hearing. The Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter were not directly notified about this proposal by the DS and as a result we found out about the TCK last week. The DEIS is 100's of pages in length and filled with technical information that requires extensive analysis, assessment, and evaluation.	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
150	4	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	The Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter are concerned that very few members of the public have been notified about this proposal. We were not aware of the three scoping notices in 2009. The Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter believe that the DS has not implemented the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Under these regulations, 1503.1(a)(4), the CEQ states "Request comments from the public, affirmatively soliciting comments from those persons or organizations who may be interested or affected." This is a broad and comprehensive responsibility and the DS has not fulfilled its duty to notify "persons or organizations who may be interested or affected." In addition, the Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter have found it difficult to find accurate, site specific maps of the TCK. The DS webpage where the DEIS is located has only a general map of the entire project. Since much depends on site specific information this general map does us no good in assessing what the potential environmental impacts may be so that we can provide comments to the DS. The public needs this information so it can review, comment on, and understand the proposal. TransCanada's TCK website for community outreach and consultation states "We recognize the importance of incorporating public input into our project plans... Input from stakeholders will be sought through the regulatory process, as well as through our public outreach program." TransCanada should heed its own TCK website and ensure that the public is notified of this proposal.	Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the scoping meeting locations and schedules. The entire DEIS is available on the Department of State Project website that includes a general map of the entire Project, state-by-state maps, as well as many other maps and figures. Furthermore, photoalignment sheets of the entire route are available on the DOS website for the Project at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Click on "Project Documents" and the maps are accessible under "Supplemental Filing."
150	5	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	Climate Change - Climate change will alter existing ecosystems and make it more difficult for plants and animals to adapt successfully to these changed ecosystems. The DS must address questions like: 1. How will TCK affect and be affected by climate change? 2. What can be done to create more resilient and resistant habitats and ecosystems along the	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. That section addresses reclamation and restoration after construction is completed and mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>TCK route? 3. What can DS do to reduce CO2 or other greenhouse gas emissions that are emitted directly, indirectly, or cumulatively due to TCK? 4. What can DS do to assist plants and animals so they can adapt to climate change caused by TCK? Because dirty tar sands oil emits directly at least 20% more greenhouse gases as normal petroleum oil the OS should prepare and include in this DEIS a climate change ecological resilience and resistance plan (CCERRP) as part of the mitigation for the release of greenhouse gases from the TCK directly, indirectly, and cumulatively. The CCERRP would assess the biological and ecological elements within the TCK area and the effects that climate change has had and will have on them. The CCERRP would also assist plants, animals, and ecosystems to adapt to climate change and would require monitoring of changes and mitigation measure effectiveness. The CCERRP would be based on: 1. Protection of existing functioning ecosystems in the TCK area. 2. Reduction of stressors on the ecosystems in the TCK area. 3. Restoration of natural functioning ecological processes in the TCK area. 4. Use of natural recovery in the TCK area, in most instances. 5. Acquire buffers and corridors to expand and ensure connectivity of ecosystems in the TCK area. 6. Intervene to manipulate (manage) ecosystems in the TCK area only as a last resort. 7. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are emitted directly, indirectly, or cumulatively due to the TCK. In addition, a life cycle analysis is needed to determine the greenhouse gas emission contribution from the TCK due to direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. This means that greenhouse gas emissions that occur from construction, operation, repair, and maintenance of the pipeline must be quantified and analyzed as well as the production, delivery, and consumption of dirty tar sands oil from mining to use as gasoline in vehicles. This has not been done in the DEIS. The public needs this information so it can review, comment on, and understand the proposal.</p>	<p>impacts of the proposed Project. As noted in Section 3.0, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.</p> <p>Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS includes potential mitigation measures to reduce GHG, and Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As noted in that section, production in the Canadian oil sands would not be increased by implementation of the proposed Project. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change. As a result of these considerations, a climate change ecological resilience and resistance plan was not developed for the proposed Project.</p> <p>Finally, Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.</p>
150	6	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	<p>Air Pollutants Other than Greenhouse Gases - The TCK will emit directly and indirectly from dirty tar sands oil more nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), sulfur dioxide (SO2), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), other air toxics (like benzene, toluene, xylene, etc.), and ozone (O3) than normal petroleum oil. Fence-line communities and the entire Houston O3 Non-Attainment Area will be negatively impacted by the TCK. The Houston area is non-attainment for O3. A more stringent O3 standard will soon be finalized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. That standard will be set somewhere between 0.060 ppm and 0.070 ppm of O3. The Houston O3 Non-attainment Area will have a very difficult time achieving the new O3 standard due to greater NOx and VOC emissions that come from the refining and use of dirty tar sands oil.</p>	<p>As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.</p> <p>Based on the nonattainment status of Texas counties in which the pipeline will pass, Section 3.12.1.3 of the EIS describes the General Conformity analysis prepared. It was determined that construction emissions for the Project would be accounted for in the SIP emissions budget and the proposed activity within the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria nonattainment area was presumed to conform to the SIP.</p>
150	7	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	<p>The electricity used to operate the TCK will generate additional air pollutant emissions in Texas from dirty lignite coal-fired power plants. The use of 700,000 barrels/day and</p>	<p>As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					ultimately 900,000 barrels/day of dirty tar sands oil will ensure that the citizens of Houston breathe dirtier air than should be allowed. In the DEIS the DS completely ignores the cumulative air quality impacts that will come from refining dirty tar sands oil at refineries in Houston and Beaumont areas due to the TCK. This refining or dirtier tar sands oil rather than normal petroleum oil will result in more air pollution and health problems for the citizens of these areas and areas where this air pollution is transported in Texas or other states. Other 3 Texas 03 non-attainment areas may also be negatively affected by polluted air from the refining and use of dirty tar sands oil.	and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
150	8	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	In addition, because some air pollution from the Houston area blows to and affects Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks the regional haze that diminishes visibility in these two national parks will be increased. Regional haze standards will be negatively affected so that there will be a delay in attaining visibility standards in America's Cright-of-way Jewels, its national parks.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. As discussed in Section 3.12.1.2 of the EIS, if a new source or major modification to an existing source is subject to the PSD program requirements and is within 62 miles (100 kilometers) of a Class I area, the facility is required to notify the appropriate federal officials and assess the impacts of the proposed Project on the Class I area. There are Class I areas within 62 miles of the proposed Project right-of-way in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. However, the proposed proposed Project does not include construction or operation of significant stationary sources of air pollutants subject to the PSD program requirements. Based on these distances, it is not expected that the proposed Project would affect haze at the national parks.
150	9	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	Sensitive Areas - The TCK would take dirty tar sands oil to Moore Road Junction (Harris County Key Map 458N) and Nederland. The TCK will cross the San Jacinto River, Cedar Bayou, Hildebrandt Bayou, Neches River, Trinity River, Red River, Bois D'Arc Creek, North Sulphur Creek, South Sulphur Creek, Sabine River, Angelina River and streams and their associated floodplains and wetlands. The TCK may cross the Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge (TRNWR) or lands that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would like to purchase and add to the TRNWR. As the TCK turns east for Port Arthur it will pass near Batson, Texas and Mary See Prairie (owned by the Texas Land Conservancy), the only protected prairie in the Big Thicket. The Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter are very concerned that the TCK will cross the Menard Creek Corridor Unit of Big Thicket National Preserve and damage this Man and Biosphere Reserve.	Construction and operation of the proposed Project are not anticipated to alter either the rate or extent of oil sands development in Canada as discussed in Consolidated Responses CAN-1 and GHG-2. The river crossing mentioned by the commenter would be completed using the horizontal directional drilling method as described in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS. The Houston Lateral Segment of the proposed Project would cross the Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge in the Champion Lake Unit; Keystone would coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to evaluate this crossing. The proposed Project does not cross the Big Thicket National Preserve on federal lands but crosses the portion of the Menard Creek unit along a roadway and existing utility corridor.
150	10	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	At a minimum, the DS must require that the TCK use the horizontal directional drilling method (HDD) so that all wetlands and ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams will be drilled under and be minimally impacted by this proposal. Requiring the use of HDD would ensure that environmental damage to water quality, aquatic habitats, stream-side vegetation, and wildlife is minimized.	Crossing all wetlands and waters using the horizontal directional drilling method is not practicable or without impact as discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-5. The river crossing mentioned would be completed using the horizontal directional drilling method as described in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS.
150	12	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	Safety - It is of great concern that TransCanada has applied	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					for a permit from the U.S. Department of Transportation to use of thinner steel pipes and seeks a waiver of safety regulations so that it can save money. This will allow in the pumping of dirty tar sands oil at very high pressures which could increase the risk of an oil spill. After the TransOcean oil spill disaster in the Gulf of Mexico there is no reason to reduce safety requirements for oil pipelines. Due to the problems enumerated in this comment letter and others the Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter oppose the TCK and urge that the request for a presidential permit be denied.	described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1544	10	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group & Lone Star Chapter	One of the Sierra Club's concerns is that we have no real programmatic Environmental Impact Statement to look at tar sands policy in the United States.	The Department of State (DOS) is reviewing the application for a Presidential Permit for a specific project to import crude oil from Canada into the U.S. DOS is not aware of a programmatic EIS regarding the use of crude oil derived from oil sands projects and would not be responsible for preparing such a document.
1544	11	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group & Lone Star Chapter	Already the Keystone and the Alberta Clipper pipelines either have been built or are being built right now and the Environmental Impact Statement mentions a large number of other pipelines that are being considered in addition to the Keystone XL. There should be a regional or national assessment evaluation and analysis about the environmental impacts of choosing the use of tar sands oil in the US as a major source of oil for transportation, commercial residential, institutional and industrial purposes.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1544	15	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group & Lone Star Chapter	We must ask why are large, international corporations, in essence, being allowed to set the United States national policy on tar sands? We need to have public input on any national policy for the use of tar sands oil. We need a national debate about our proposed national use of tar sands oil.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1553	7	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group, Lone Star Chapter	the first that I heard of this project was just last week. As far as I've been able to tell within our leadership and within the Houston Regional Group, we were never notified last year or this year by the Department of State. So apparently we're not on your list, and we would sure like to be on your list. I am submitting written comments tonight, so you'll have, you can contact me. I also contacted the Lonestar Chapter, which is the state Sierra Club, and they apparently have never received either scoping notice or the notice of the April 30th federal register notice for this year. So somehow the local and state Sierra Clubs were not notified, and so that gives us cause for concern, and we'd like to request a 60 day extension to the public comment period, so that we have a chance to read, you know, 6 or 8 inches of material.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1553	10	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group, Lone Star Chapter	We also have found difficulty in looking at the Department of State's website, as well as TransCanada's website, with finding really accurate maps, site-specific maps. In fact the map on TransCanada's website, the Trinity River disappears and you can't follow it down and see where this pipeline crosses the Trinity River, which is obviously going to be a	Photoalignment sheets of the entire route are available on the Department of State web site for the Project at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Click on "Project Documents" and the maps are accessible under "Supplemental Filing." Maps are also available in the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					potential impact with extensive wild land, hardwood forests along the Trinity River.	
1553	11	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group, Lone Star Chapter	We also have concerns about climate change. We believe a life cycle analysis needs to be done, looking at climate change, greenhouse gases, and what that's going to mean for our area. And we think that should be in the environmental impact statement.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1553	12	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group, Lone Star Chapter	Concerning other air pollutants, tar sands are dirty, and they have much more in air pollution than the petroleum we're used to. Generally more volatile organic compounds, sulphur dioxide, and lead, mercury and other air toxins like Benzene. So we're going to probably get more of those in our ambient air as well as it's going to contribute to our problem that we have with smog or ozone, because we are a non-attainment area. So we're real concerned about that. We're talking 700,000 to 900,000 barrels per day, refining of this heavy, sour crude.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
150	4	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club	The Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter are concerned that very few members of the public have been notified about this proposal. We were not aware of the three scoping notices in 2009. The Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter believe that the DS has not implemented the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Under these regulations, 1503.1(a)(4), the CEQ states "Request comments from the public, affirmatively soliciting comments from those persons or organizations who may be interested or affected." This is a broad and comprehensive responsibility and the DS has not fulfilled its duty to notify "persons or organizations who may be interested or affected." In addition, the Houston Group and Lone Star Chapter have found it difficult to find accurate, site specific maps of the TCK. The DS webpage where the DEIS is located has only a general map of the entire project. Since much depends on site specific information this general map does us no good in assessing what the potential environmental impacts may be so that we can provide comments to the DS. The public needs this information so it can review, comment on, and understand the proposal. TransCanada's TCK website for community outreach and consultation states "We recognize the importance of incorporating public input into our project plans... Input from stakeholders will be sought through the regulatory process, as well as through our public outreach program." TransCanada should heed its own TCK website and ensure that the public is notified of this proposal.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the scoping meeting locations and schedules. The entire DEIS is available on the Department of State Project website that includes a general map of the entire Project, state-by-state maps, as well as many other maps and figures. Furthermore, photoalignment sheets of the entire route are available on the DOS website for the Project at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Click on "Project Documents" and the maps are accessible under "Supplemental Filing."
1553	7	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group, Lone Star Chapter	the first that I heard of this project was just last week. As far as I've been able to tell within our leadership and within the Houston Regional Group, we were never notified last year or this year by the Department of State. So apparently we're not on your list, and we would sure like to be on your list. I am submitting written comments tonight, so you'll have, you can contact me. I also contacted the Lonestar Chapter, which is the state Sierra Club, and they apparently have never received either scoping notice or the notice of the April 30th	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules. Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					federal register notice for this year. So somehow the local and state Sierra Clubs were not notified, and so that gives us cause for concern, and we'd like to request a 60 day extension to the public comment period, so that we have a chance to read, you know, 6 or 8 inches of material.	
1553	10	Mannchen	Brandt	Sierra Club Houston Regional Group, Lone Star Chapter	We also have found difficulty in looking at the Department of State's website, as well as TransCanada's website, with finding really accurate maps, site-specific maps. In fact the map on TransCanada's website, the Trinity River disappears and you can't follow it down and see where this pipeline crosses the Trinity River, which is obviously going to be a potential impact with extensive wild land, hardwood forests along the Trinity River.	Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the scoping meeting locations and schedules. The entire DEIS is available on the Department of State Project website that includes a general map of the entire Project, state-by-state maps, as well as many other maps and figures. Furthermore, photoalignment sheets of the entire route are available on the DOS website for the Project at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Click on "Project Documents" and the maps are accessible under "Supplemental Filing." Maps are also available in the EIS.
283	1	Manning/Warren	Ann	Manning Ranch Co.	You absolutely cannot put a pipe line in the aquifer--You start messing with the life line of the center of the United States and one thing goes wrong, you will destroy this country! What are you thinking! Have you not heard about the Gulf oil spill! The aquifer has the purest water there is and agriculture is the life line of this country and can't exist without it! Don't think for a minute you are smarter than Mother Nature!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1026	1	manogod_1999@yahoo.com			I would have to say that to allow any drilling in the Ogallala Aquifer would be a major mistake for millions of people's safe drinking water and ag operations who depend on it. I say no, Senator, and you should vehemently say so as well! You can't drink money! But you can sure damn well choke on it!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1026	2	manogod_1999@yahoo.com			I am opposed to allowing the State Dept. to have control over the Nebraska State properties. As WE the PEOPLE are not in favor of gov't oversight and mounds of unfunded mandate regulations being piled on our already broken backs of debt loads in this state just to maintain a pipeline that will not be watched for as carefully or be as responsible for as a local municipality can be to respond to any situation that can arise with a flawed system.	The Department of State (DOS) does not have control over property in the state. As described in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is responsible for the review of Keystone's application of a Presidential permit and is the lead federal agency for the NEPA review of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would be under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). Consolidated Response SAF-1 provides information on the PHMSA regulatory requirements, including monitoring and inspection requirements.
665	1	Mantz	Julie	Nationwide Transportation	Unfortunately, I am not an expert on the environment nor on oil refineries nor on the economic impact of a pipeline, but I am extremely concerned about the proposed pipeline that will be crossing one of the largest freshwater underground bodies of water in the world. The Ogallala Aquifer should be protected from any unnecessary risks.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
665	5	Mantz	Julie	Nationwide Transportation	What safety precautions are going to be taken?	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
665	6	Mantz	Julie	Nationwide Transportation	Will it be built to withstand the impacts of flooding, tornadoes, and earthquakes (all of which are very real possibilities in the Midwest)?	Consolidated Response GEO-3 addresses potential geologic hazards. Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Tornadoes would not affect the buried pipeline.
1210	1	Mantz	Julie	Nationwide Transportation	Unfortunately, I am not an expert on the environment nor on oil refineries nor on the economic impact of a pipeline, but I am extremely concerned about the proposed pipeline that will be crossing one of the largest freshwater underground bodies of water in the world. The Ogallala Aquifer should be protected from any unnecessary risks.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1210	3	Mantz	Julie	Nationwide Transportation	The pipeline is going to funnel crude oil across the United States to refineries in Texas and Louisiana (Can refineries only be built in the South? Why not build refineries closer to the source?)	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet; transporting Canadian crude oil in the Keystone XL Project to refineries outside of the Gulf Coast region would not meet the current and near-term crude oil needs of those refineries.
1210	4	Mantz	Julie	Nationwide Transportation	The pipeline is going to be buried 4 feet underground. (How are leaks to be detected? How much additional time will be required to dig up an area that needs to be repaired if the leak is discovered during the winter when the ground is frozen? How long will it take for the oil to leak into the Aquifer (the well in the Gulf is still spewing)?)	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Sections 2.4.2 and 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project. Response and pipeline repair times will vary according to environmental, logistics, and other operational variables. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1210	5	Mantz	Julie	Nationwide Transportation	What safety precautions are going to be taken? Will it be built to withstand the impacts of flooding, tornadoes, and earthquakes (all of which are very real possibilities in the Midwest)?	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Issues related to earthquakes and flooding are addressed in Sections 3.1 and 3.3 of the EIS. The heavy gauge steel pipe filled with oil would not be expected to be affected by flooding,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and the integrity of aboveground facilities would not be affected by flooding. Buildings enclosing the equipment at pump station sites may be affected by tornadoes, but tornadoes are not expected to affect the underground pipeline, the mainline valves, or the transportation-related equipment of the pump stations.
1210	6	Mantz	Julie	Nationwide Transportation	Who REALLY benefits from this and is it REALLY WORTH IT? (I think we should ask the people living along the Gulf Coast what they would say.)	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1556	11	Margadant	Jim	Black Hills Group of the Sierra Club	This DEIS may be adequate for a border crossing, but what happens to this environmental impact statement after that is that it is used by every agency and every permitting organization that addresses an application by the pipeline as it proceeds south. It's called tiering, and this document will be cited over and over and over again. Therefore, I want to point out to you that I think the wildlife section is relatively inadequate.	The adequacy of the wildlife analysis and the EIS are addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1 and ENR-1.
1556	12	Margadant	Jim	Black Hills Group of the Sierra Club	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in my estimation, certainly hasn't been a heavy contributor to this process. It's cursory, from what I can tell, at best. The section I'm referring to in the Environmental Impact Statement is Section 3.6.1. That covers the wildlife.	The adequacy of the wildlife assessment and EIS are addressed in Consolidated Responses WIL-1. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is a cooperating agency in the environmental review of the proposed Project and has contributed to scoping and review during all stages of the NEPA process. In addition, DOS was in formal consultation with USFWS regarding Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and a Biological Assessment was prepared regarding the proposed Project (see Appendix T of the EIS). Assessments of sensitive wildlife, including species covered by the ESA, are addressed in Section 3.8.
1556	13	Margadant	Jim	Black Hills Group of the Sierra Club	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, as I can see, has provided no biological assessment yet and there's questions about whether the surveys that are referenced in that are adequate. For example, you have a reference here on page 3.6.21. It says there was a survey that found 297 large stick nests in the survey area which covered or were within a quarter to a mile of the project center line. And I read that I understood that to be from Canada to probably the Nebraska south state line there.	Appendix T of the EIS presents the Biological Assessment. Stick nest surveys were completed for the entire proposed route.
1556	14	Margadant	Jim	Black Hills Group of the Sierra Club	Did a quick survey of his range, and particularly this creek, spent an afternoon looking at about I suppose 6 miles of creek maybe. And I'm going to provide to you tonight, for the record, a set of photographs of six raptor nests and we found hawks sitting on two of them. We saw a number of other hawks in the area. And I have another picture of a rose tree. I didn't include that. But there's six to seven definite hawk nests in this creek bottom.	DOS thanks the commenter for the information he provided. For consistency in the assessment, however, standardized aerial surveys were completed for the entire proposed route to identify eagle and other raptor nests. While these surveys may have missed some nests, consistent data were available for the assessment of impacts to raptor nests for the entire proposed route.
1556	15	Margadant	Jim	Black Hills Group of the Sierra Club	the only migratory bird of prey that's really referenced in -- well, there's two I guess, is the peregrine falcon and the red tail hawk. But out here in the prairie we have bald eagles. We have golden eagles. There is in addition to red tails there are swansons. There are ferruginous hawks. There are kestrels, prairie falcons. All of these are migratory birds. None of them really are referenced or dealt with at all. Instead, the EIS seems to think it's sufficient that at some point in time there's	Keystone is consulting with USFWS concerning compliance with both the Endangered Species Act, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Sensitive species are covered in Section 3.8 including bald and golden eagles. The information presented in Section 3.6 is not intended to identify every species that may be present in the vicinity of the proposed Project. Additional discussion of Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Endangered Species Act-related issues are included in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					going to be a migratory bird conservation plan developed through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and I don't think that's adequate. You've got an EIS that is very candid about direct and indirect impacts to the wildlife just from the construction and operation of this pipeline, and that's at 3.6.2. It's stunning the things that can happen. And I've gone through it, and it's accurate. These things can happen. But knowing that they can happen I think requires certainly immediate consultation in depth with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	Consolidated Response WIL-2.
1556	16	Margadant	Jim	Black Hills Group of the Sierra Club	Certainly, TransCanada or Fish and Wildlife should be conducting I guess what I would term mortality assessments.	Keystone is consulting with USFWS concerning compliance with both the Endangered Species Act, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Incidental mortality to ESA and MBTA protected species will be addressed during these consultations.
1556	17	Margadant	Jim	Black Hills Group of the Sierra Club	I did some swift fox litigation 10, 12 years ago. And just as a lawyer working that case I learned more about swift fox than I found in the EIS. It's much more detailed and complicated. It's a well-written document, but it essentially constitutes just a literature search. It's not adequate to protect wildlife or to do any environmental assessment or analysis with respect to what needs to be done when you build and maintain this thing.	The adequacy of the wildlife assessment is discussed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Additional discussions concerning impacts to swift fox are found in Section 3.8.3.1 and Appendix I of the EIS. Conservation measures included in Section 3.8.3.1 are those identified by resource management agencies.
969	1	Margrave	Mark		I am opposed to any oil pipeline that would be buried in the vicinity of the Ogallala Aquifer. The aquifer is an extremely precious resource which cannot be repaired or replaced should oil spill into it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1100	1	Marsh	Mitch		I am writing to OPPOSE the Keystone Oil Pipeline that will run through Nebraska across the Ogallala Aquifer. I think this is simply too great a risk. When an oil spill occurs, it will poison the water, and it will never be the same again, it will not be able to be repaired. For these reasons, the pipeline should not run over the Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1467	1	Marshall	Rod	Int'l Union of Operating Engineers Local 571	The Keystone XL Project will provide thousands of U.S. jobs and a source of transport for reliable fuel from Canada. We, the International Union of Operating Engineers Local 571, appeal for Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to allow the Keystone XL Project to proceed. Pipelines are constructed to strict standards and are the safest, most reliable, and most efficient method of crude oil transport. Annually, billions of gallons of petroleum travel through our country's pipelines, pipelines built by hard working men and women like those of Local 571.	Comment acknowledged.
1467	2	Marshall	Rod	Int'l Union of Operating Engineers Local 572	Keystone XL would provide transport for oil from the plentiful Canadian Oil Sands, The Canadian Oil Sands reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia; the Sands potentially offers billions of barrels of oil from a friendly, democratic country to help meet the United States' growing energy needs. Please provide the necessary approvals for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Comment acknowledged.
1493	1	Marshall	Rod	Int'l Union of Operating Engineers Local 571	The Interactional Union of Operating Engineers Local 571 respectfully asks that Secretary of State Hillary Clinton grant the needed approvals for the Keystone XL Project. This pipeline will provide 13,000 jobs and foster a positive	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					economic relationship between the United States and the democratic nation of Canada. We, at Local 571, look forward to opportunities such as Keystone XL to demonstrate our training and ability to produce high-quality work done safely, correctly, and on time. This pipeline expansion will create jobs for skilled workers, such as our members, providing them with family-supporting wages. Plus, the Keystone XL Project is a step forward in increasing fuel supply from a democratic nation that frequently makes investments in meeting stringent environmental and regulatory standards. Please proceed with Keystone XL for the sake of jobs with family supporting wages and an energy relationship with democratic Canada.	
1092	2	Martin	Sandy		Second, the Keystone Pipeline was news to me. The idea that the people who brought the Gulf disaster (this country's policies and Oil Company GREED and IRRESPONSIBILITY) is now digging an oil trench through Nebraska is downright willy-nilly giving.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
49	1	Martinez	Arthur		I am opposed to the development of the Keystone XL DEIS pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1316	1	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	Dear Ms. Orlando:I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XI crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1316	3	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	The environmental benefits of Keystone XI should not be overlooked, The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies, Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for O11 resources that are:• land-based;• North American; and,• Transported by pipeline, This project meets each of these criteria, Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest, Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1316	4	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1316	5	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1316	6	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1316	7	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	
1316	8	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	Dear Ms. Orlando: Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of theKeystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposedproject.	Comment acknowledged.
1316	9	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States,increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied.	Comment acknowledged.
1316	10	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	At the same time as a minority contractor with close to 10,000 employees, we are certain that this project will bring significant economic benefits and well paying jobs to the residents of the local area where this job will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1316	11	Mas	Jose	MasTec, Inc.	Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of thesolution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review .	Comment acknowledged.
1351	2	Mason	Amber		Tar Sands oil is one of the dirtiest fuels in the world, and I don't want leakage, or dangerous emissions from its refinery killing our earth and all its inhabitants. Lastly, indigenous populations are under attack in N. Alberta where the tar sands oil is being extracted. The peoples homes, livelihood and cultural traditions are being threatened. Cancer, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism rates have dramatically spiked for the communities living down stream from tailing ponds and these problems will only get worse unless tar sands production is halted.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1490	1	Mass	Ken	Nebraska State AFL-CIO	On behalf of the Nebraska State AFL-CIO, I am writing in reference to the Keystone XL Project and what Keystone XL means to the Nebraska Labor Movement, the state of Nebraska and the United States. The Keystone XL Project means thousands of jobs - approximately 10,000 construction jobs alone, many of which will be union jobs with family supporting wages. In addition, over 340,000 additional U. S. jobs will be generated in related manufacturing and service industries as a result of the pipeline. With nearly 15 million Americans out of work, these are jobs Nebraska and America need now! The Keystone XL Project will enhance our energy independence - Canada is already the largest supplier of energy to the United States and has oil reserves second only to Saudi Arabia. While this energy is badly needed to help our nation's economic recovery, the draft environmental impact statement recently issued in connection with the project states that the pipeline will have limited adverse impact during construction. With so much at stake, the Nebraska State AFL-CIO asks Secretary of State Hilary Clinton to approve the Keystone XL Project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1397	1	Massenbuge	Morine		I am 500 yards from the pipeline crossing. What I am wondering is why everyone else was payed, received a check and I haven't. I received a letter some time ago that I would.	Easement agreements are established for the use of land that a pipeline crosses, and it is not clear whether or not the proposed route crosses the commentor's property. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain, and as noted in that response, the Department of State does not have legal authority to intervene in those processes.
1397	2	Massenbuge	Morine		I do not mind the pipeline in my area.	Comment acknowledged.
421	1	Massey	Virginia		the science supports the description of tar sands oil as the dirtiest on the planet ...the pollution from processing it is horrendous ...why would anyone support its use ??? could be like the "judge" in LA with filthy hands and filthy pockets ...THINK ALTERNATIVE GREEN	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1207	1	Masterson	LJ		I am a lifelong Nebraskan who wants to insure the protection and purity of one of our area's greatest natural resources, the Ogallala Aquifer. Please make that a priority for ourselves and future generations of Nebraskans when setting safety standards and government oversight for the Keystone pipeline.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1207	2	Masterson	LJ		Causing damage to the aquifer would prove unbelievably costly and devastating to our ag-based economy and our healthy lifestyle.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
357	1	Mattes	Martha		I am writing in opposition to the pending permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
357	2	Mattes	Martha		Oil produced from tar sands is the most harmful type of oil for the atmosphere emitting high volumes of greenhouse gases during production. It also leaves behind toxic sludge ponds so big they can be viewed from space.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
357	3	Mattes	Martha		The Keystone XL pipeline would devastate over 2,000 miles across the western United States by clear-cutting ancient forests, contaminating water supplies and leaving behind toxic lakes. I urge you to drop plans to issue permits to Keystone XL or other pipelines.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. An evaluation of the potential for the proposed Project to affect old-growth cross-timbers forest in Oklahoma was added to the EIS in Section 3.5.5.2. The toxic lakes referred to by the commenter are a part of the extraction process in Canada and would not be created by construction and operation of the proposed Project. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1373	1	McCall	Mickey	Eastern Plains RC&D Area, Inc	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the pipeline... We urge the granting of this permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	
1373	4	McCall	Mickey	Eastern Plains RC&D Area, Inc	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers. This project stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs through private investment. In addition, our local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
335	1	Mccolly	Jim	McColly Ranch, Inc.	I would like to go on record as favoring the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, and any other project that the National Wildlife Federation is in opposition to.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	1	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	3	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are:• Land-based;• North American; and,• Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	4	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	5	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1320	6	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	7	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Inc	of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	
1320	8	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permit review of theKeystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject their request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	9	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the UnitedState, increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	10	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1320	11	McCord	Douglas	BigInch Fabricators and Construction, Inc	Provided it has limited' impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of thesolution tObur'energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1552	24	McCormick	Chantel	Representative for Governor Brian Schweitzer	I support TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1552	25	McCormick	Chantel	Representative for Governor Brian Schweitzer	This project will create a significant number of jobs in Montana, including approximately 790 construction and 10 permanent jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1552	26	McCormick	Chantel	Representative for Governor Brian Schweitzer	This project will generate more than \$62 million annually in property tax revenue.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1552	27	McCormick	Chantel	Representative for Governor Brian Schweitzer	The project is estimated to generate approximately \$1 billion of investment in Montana.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1552	28	McCormick	Chantel	Representative for Governor Brian Schweitzer	This economic development is welcome news for those counties that have suffered from years of economic dislocation and decline.	Comment acknowledged.
1552	35	McCormick	Chantel	Representative for Governor Brian Schweitzer	I believe that the Keystone project is good for Montana and it's good for the nation. I wholeheartedly support and stand behind the rigorous permitting process that is being administered jointly by the State Department and Montana DEQ. I trust in these permitting processes and I believe they are thoroughly sufficient to gauge whether or not the project will meet environmental standards. I urge the approval of this project provided it can comply with all environmental regulations.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
840	1	Mccoy	Billie		I am very concerned about the Canadian company, Keystone XL building a pipeline across Nebraska's Sand Hills regions. I do not believe the company spokesman who says that there is a small chance of an oil leak or an oil spill. There have been several spills in the United States, with each one being accidentally discovered by others who are not employed by the company. The pipeline is going through a environmentally sensitive area. Please keep this pipeline out of the Sand Hills, or for that matter out of Nebraska.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and the Sand Hills area.
1529	3	McCurry	Julene		The US military bombed pumping stations, not the pipeline in Iraq even though the pipeline is above ground. From a national security aspect – protect the stations, not the line!	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
91	1	Mcdonald	Virgil		My first problem is with Eminent Domain. Why does someone have the right to take my land just because they want to make money. Not because it will be good for the country. Because they are GREEDY. We have had nothing but trouble the last year w/domestic companies taking over our property without consideration for our rights or our land. Keystone is the only one who has considered environmental issues, as it appears to us at this time. We believe it will be good for the country but we expect to be treated w/consideration for the impact it is going to have on our property and us as individuals.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
44	1	Mcgahey	Barbara		The ecological and environmental risks/costs are prohibitive. Producing the oil for this pipeline will emit 11 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, even before it gets to the U.S. for refining.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. K17
44	2	Mcgahey	Barbara		It also requires clear-cutting vast old forests and will suck up water supplies and leave behind massive toxic tailing ponds that'll eventually cause more land & water pollution.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
44	3	Mcgahey	Barbara		The pipeline is supposed to be laid through 1,700 miles of farmland and fragile ecosystems, such as the Missouri River. Pipeline breaks are not uncommon, as seen in January 2010, when a pipeline in North Dakota spilled 126,000 gallons of oil into the surrounding area. Not only that, but TransCanada plans to use thin pipe and pump oil at pressures that exceed the normal allowable limits. The company is seeking a special permit to operate at this pressure from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. Having spent almost 30 yrs. in pipeline electrical & electronic design and construction, we can tell you it would be suicide to issue a permit given these criteria. Let's stick with our cleaner La. crude, et al., and draw a line in the dirt when it comes to compromising our clean energy economy goals.	<p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.</p> <p>Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, and Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
165	1	McGinn	Joellen		There had better be a backup plan in effect before this goes through. If the Ogallala Aquifer is contaminated it will be a worse crisis than we now have in the Gulf.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
863	1	McGinn	Joellen		Please do not let this insane idea come to fruition. The Ogallala Aquifer is too important and precious to allow even the possibility of contamination to take place. The porosity of the soil would make clean-up of a spill more difficult than the problem we already have in the Gulf.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1185	1	McGrath	Anne		Is it not obvious by now that when we transport, dig for and store oil, it does leak and pollute the environment eventually? One only needs to look to the gulf, or google oil and environment to pull up all kinds of terrible events. This is a disaster waiting to happen.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
166	1	McIntosh	Dale		I am writing in protest of the XL pipeline project. The thought of running a pipeline over the biggest aquifer in the states is unthinkable. We can live without oil, we cannot live without water. This past week alone the headlines are on the Gulf leak and several hundred gallons of oil leaking into a creek from a pipeline in Utah. We cannot allow contamination of our water supply, not for any amount of money. Do the right thing. Do not allow this to happen. We cannot allow contamination of our water supply, not for any amount of money. Do the right thing. Do not allow this to happen.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
289	1	McIntosh	Lloyd		We do Not need a pipline thru our Main source of water stream to ruin our grass to feed our cows as we are RANCHERS. Please do not do this. Thanks you!!!!!!!!!!!!	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stockpond or a well used as a source of water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
222	1	McIntyre	George		Greetings from Montana. I live in Valley Co. 7-29-40. Alt. B is too close to my house. Alt. B goes through Ken Sonsteny and my place and then through a housing subdivision. It should go north of all the housing. If the route was north of all this housing it would then cross 2 additional parcels of state land. I have enclosed a map. Thank you for your consideration.	Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1. Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1374	1	McKeehan	Patrick	Leadership Council Southwestern Illinois	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge your Department to grant the project permit... It is for these reasons and many more that we support the continued investment by TransCanada in this vital energy-related project. I urge you to give this permit request your full consideration and move quick with the review process.	Comment acknowledged.
1374	4	McKeehan	Patrick	Leadership Council Southwestern Illinois	Benefits include reducing environmental risk to our [land and] water sources because of the greater reliability in oil piped from its source directly into the refineries;	Comment acknowledged.
1374	5	McKeehan	Patrick	Leadership Council Southwestern Illinois	benefits include ... and • increasing the level of economic activity, family-supporting jobs and tax revenues in local communities through the significant capital investment in pipeline projects.	Comment acknowledged.
817	1	McKeever	Mike		We are very much in favor of the pipeline and hope it goes on the proposed route through McCone County, MT. It will pass close to the ranch we operate on in the area---also close to the proposed coal mine on Nelson Creek. We feel the economic benefits far outweigh the potential problems that may arise. It also has potential to open up the development of other oil, gas and coal reserves in the area. We're for it!	Comment acknowledged.
824	1	Mckinley	Gary	Wood Co. Industrial Commission	The Wood County Industrial Commission (WCIC) strongly encourages the U.S. Department of State to approve the Keystone XL Project which represents an infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security for the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to Wood County. ...We believe that increased economic benefits that the Keystone-XL Project represents are extremely important for the future development and prosperity of our County and the communities we serve. As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 3,087 Wood County high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the 2011-2012 construction schedule...TransCanada recently commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that, in Wood County, Keystone XL would generate significant increases in total expenditures, output, personal income and new jobs. In addition, the report concluded that during construction Keystone XL would generate \$447,840 in tax revenue for our local communities along the route and generate \$26,771,594 for property taxes over the operational life for the pipeline in Wood County. These are substantial figures for our county. The Wood County Industrial Commission enthusiastically supports the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
824	2	Mckinley	Gary	Wood Co. Industrial Commission	The delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the Wood County environment and we believe this is a vital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign sources of oil.	Comment acknowledged.
613	1	Mclaughlin	Barbara		I grew up in the Sand Hills of Nebraska. It is very unique and beautiful land. I urge you to keep the pipeline away from the	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Nebraska Sand Hills.	High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
684	1	McLaughlin	Stanley		Do not permit an oil pipeline to be constructed through the Nebraska Sandhills and over the largest water aquifer in North America.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1120	2	McMahon	Jean		[Much more has been written about the problems with tearing down the Boreal Forests in Canada and] using so much dirty energy to produce the dirty oil. This is a huge National security issue for American citizens.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
1557	14	McMahon	Jean		Poor communication, heard about this meeting by chance.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement. Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project.
1557	15	McMahon	Jean		Concerned about greenhouse gasses. Tar sands produce too much carbon dioxide and cutting down the boreal forests cuts down a carbon source.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.
1557	14	McMahon	Jean		Poor communication, heard about this meeting by chance.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules.
1272	1	McNabb	Marilyn		My comment is that I do not understand why the State Department, presumably full of people educated in such places as the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown, are being asked to assess a pipeline project that calls for expert knowledge far outside the field of international relations. I hope you will spend the money to hire independent, knowledgeable experts on subjects such as steel pipeline strength and durability (see attachments) and the risk of slow, undetected leaks into the source of Nebraska's prosperity, now and future, the Ogallala Aquifer.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS, DOS is responsible for reviewing applications for Presidential permits for oil pipelines that cross the border of the United States and is the lead federal agency for the environmental review of the proposed proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.2.1 addresses small releases from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical accidental releases from the proposed Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. The attachments to the comment letter were related to previously constructed pipeline projects and are not germane to the environmental review of the proposed proposed Project.
1544	182	McPherson	Kathleen	U.S. Pipeline	Pipeline produces temporary jobs. They have received letters	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of thanks from several communities for helping to bring jobs and stimulate local economies.	
1544	183	McPherson	Kathleen	U.S. Pipeline	If the oil was brought by semi trucks instead of through a pipeline, it would take thousands and thousands of trucks. The emissions would go directly into the air and cause a lot more damage.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	184	McPherson	Kathleen	U.S. Pipeline	Project should be approved.	Comment acknowledged.
1157	1	McQuistan	Karen		I object to this pipeline running through Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
1157	2	McQuistan	Karen		Please consider carefully what this could mean to this State if something went wrong. And no matter what the pipeline company says about how safe it is and how careful they are being, it is impossible to know what could unexpectedly happen.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer.
176	1	Medina	Susan	Susan K. Medina Communication Strategies, LLC	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. I have been working with TransCanada now for more than two years as a U.S. consultant and have been extremely impressed with their commitment to community and stakeholder outreach. They have continually gotten out "in front of" the issues to make sure all stakeholder groups are kept informed and up to date every step of the way, be it a landowner, business or civic leader, elected official or the general public.	Comment acknowledged.
176	4	Medina	Susan	Susan K. Medina Communication Strategies, LLC	The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
176	5	Medina	Susan	Susan K. Medina Communication Strategies, LLC	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are:. Land-based;. North American; and,. Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
176	7	Medina	Susan	Susan K. Medina Communication Strategies, LLC	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
176	8	Medina	Susan	Susan K. Medina Communication Strategies, LLC	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	
176	4	Medina	Susan	Susan K. Medina Communication Strategies, LLC	The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1381	1	Meier	Glen	Valley County Sheriff's Office	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
1381	3	Meier	Glen	Valley County Sheriff's Office	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1382	1	Meier	Glen	Valley County Sheriff's Office	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1382	4	Meier	Glen	Valley County Sheriff's Office	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1382	5	Meier	Glen	Valley County Sheriff's Office	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
279	1	Melander	Karla		Please do not put the pipeline through the Ogallala Aquifer. This would be total devastating to the area if there was ever leak in the pipe line. It would be a gulf disaster all over again.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1044	2	Mendyk	David		Safety of our environment is also important. One thing I will always remember Senator Nelson of Nebraska for is fighting the proposed Radiactive Dump that would have endangered the Ogallalla Aquifer beneath the 'Bread-basket' of our Country. Please allow the State of Nebraska to oversee the safety issues surrounding this oil pipeline.	The state of Nebraska does not have any regulatory requirements for the siting or construction of crude oil pipelines. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1044	3	Mendyk	David		Should we lose our water resource we would also have to import food?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
788	1	Merrill	Hillary		As a resident of Utah, I've been researching the effects and efficiency of the tar sands process thoroughly and with great interest. It should be obvious to all that this is a bad idea. The EROEI (Energy Return On Energy Invested) is settled right around 2 or 3, which is extremely low when compared to other forms of energy...	The commenter's opinion is noted.
788	3	Merrill	Hillary		...The fact that we, as a state, would be duped into such an economical and environmental mistake is not only embarrassing but extremely irresponsible. I am 100% against developing the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. As an active, responsible, and legitimate citizen of this Country and the State of Utah, I strongly implore you to not go forward with this.	The proposed Project does not extend through Utah. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
794	1	Merrill	Steve		This "fuel" that comes from tar sands is very inefficient and very dirty...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
794	2	Merrill	Steve		...Please do not approve this pipeline project...	Comment acknowledged.
808	1	Merrill	Colette		This consideration for energy development is in line with rejecting electricity and promoting coal and wood burning as the energy of the future. Why is this even being considered? The concept is RIDICULOUS when compared to solar and wind sustainable energy. This concept only can attract those drawn pollution and mass suicide. Let go of the CODE and promote positive change.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
934	1	Merrill	Jon	The State of Utah	Esteemed Representatives- I am a very busy person, but I am taking the time to demand that you deny the permit for the pipeline. Utah is not the country's testing ground, landfill, or hazmat lab. It's the state with the most varied terrain of any, making every natural environment found here as unique and rare as any endangered species. It is a literal treasure chest, and a center for all sorts of valuable tourism and business, arts and sciences- far beyond the normal proportion in an area. For our size we weigh in very heavily, and we don't like people treating us like we are primitive inhabitants of a harvest area- like disposable casualties of big business and big government. We will only choose to trip you, successfully- and the bigger you are, the harder you will fall. It seems like because Utahns are too often misrepresented and slandered throughout the country- being called everything from religious nuts to rednecks- that people forget that most of us are very normal; these misinformed groups of outsiders always seem to think that they can use our state as their diaper. But the fact	The propose Project does not extend through Utah.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>is that Utahns are highly educated, they represent a wide spectrum of philosophy and thought, and are extremely savvy- a.k.a. we're not stupid, and we won't be sacrificed to someone's white-collar, dinosaur mentality. We're also known for our outdoorsy lifestyles and our love for nature- so it's hilarious that people think that 'this is the place' to dump on the environment, as if no one's going to care. Utahns are sick of Utah Government entertaining what is nothing less than a non-stop onslaught of lame attempts to misuse and exploit our land- of which this pipeline is just the latest. You look ignorant, as though you had failed to inform yourselves on the laughably low energy return and incredibly high carbon impact of milking oil from tar sands</p> <p>(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oil_sands)- which has only recently been even considered an oil resource, surely because of the higher oil prices set by by criminal-minded people. So it's not any secret that this is pure exploitation, making hay while the Oil Barons' sun shines- and being associated with it is not good for the reputation of Utah or it's government. Rather than being the idiots that people make us out to be, Utahns are starting to see that some of its governmental leaders that are among those who make Utahns look that way; and since we aren't weak or unintelligent, and have such a large base of activists, as well, per capita- we will simply continue to remove and replace those who do not truly represent us, and who cause us to be misunderstood. Just focus on the fact that the whole idea of using Tar Sands for oil is an embarrassment, as is your consideration of it. It is clearly backwards thinking. I would think that Utah would want to instead try to help lead the path into alternative energy- as Utah has shown that it easily has the inventiveness and capacity to make historic strides in that more intelligent pursuit. So please listen to me, as your friend I would tell you- not as a threat, but as a warning about the future of your careers- protect our land or you will, in fact, be replaced. Think long-term, remove what dangerous programs you have running- and in essence, do your jobs by protecting our state and it's people. Our local economy doesn't need this, and our national economy needs to remove itself from the Oil Man's teet, and everybody knows it. America is dependent upon people who largely despise and envy us- and if that isn't a formula for catastrophe, I don't know what is. Show some faith in Utah- and instead of trying to sell us out, believe that we could provide improvements in clean energy that are as valuable as any other contributor. Instead of making a wasteland, let's make an oasis- instead of killing our children's future, let's make history.</p>	
1281	8	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter and Houston Group	Thank you for holding the public meeting in Channelview and for your assistance in this matter.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	74	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter	Expressing appreciation for Congressman Gene Green and Mayor Annise Parker for requesting that the Department of State hold a meeting in Houston, despite the DOS trying to save money and be efficient.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	76	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter	The DEIS assumes that the refining of heavy tar sands crude is no different from the average feedstock in the Texas Gulf Coast.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	77	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter	The DEIS assumes that the plants will be responsible for handling their emissions and that the emissions will not change. I think this is false. If you look at the recent record at the Whiting Refinery in Indiana, which is a major refinery facility owned by BP in Sierra Lake, Michigan, the EPA had to step in because BP was consistently underestimating the emissions that would result from the revamping of this plant to handle a 90 percent increase in Canadian tar sand crude. I think the experience in Indiana should inform what may happen here and in the Draft EIS.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	78	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter	The EIS does not adequately address the emission impacts in the east Houston and Port Arthur areas. Both of these areas are challenged to meet air quality standards as it is.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	79	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter	The cumulative impacts should also consider the overall impacts of increasing the percentage of tar sands crude in the United States fuel supply.	As stated in Table 3.14.3-1, "While much of the oil transported by the Project could be replacing dwindling supplies, there could be an incremental increase in emissions from the processing of heavy crude oil at refineries. However, all refining would be required to adhere to refinery-specific air permits designed to avoid significant cumulative impacts to air quality. Future electricity sources in the region would likely include renewable energy sources (e.g., wind power)."
1544	81	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter	The oil sands crude is a dirty fuel source. It is heavy, high in sulfur, nitrous oxides, metals and particulates.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	86	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter	Comparing the DEIS with the incident report from the Department of Transportation Public Pipeline Safety Site, the DEIS description of cleanup in the event of a spill, particularly the cleanup of benzene contaminated soil, would vary according to where the spill occurred. It says that the level of cleanup would vary according to the state. To me, that is not good environmental policy.	Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1544	87	Merz	Evelyn	Sierra Club	The DEIS stated that the benzene contaminated soil cleanup	Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Lone Star Chapter	standards would range from .04 parts per million in Montana all the way to no standard in Oklahoma, to 38 parts per million in Texas. That is a huge range of what is considered acceptable. If we are concerned with maintaining a healthy environment, then certainly the standards should be equal across the United States as to what is considered an acceptable amount of benzene in the soil after a cleanup.	are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1554	15	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	The Department of State has violated the sense and the spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act. As best I can determine no advance publicity of the public hearings in any of the 4 cities in Texas has been done. ...We should not all be expected to read the Federal Register every morning to learn about meetings that affect the quality of the air we breathe and the welfare of our streams and our wetlands.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project.
1554	16	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	the nearest library to Houston that had a copy was in Bay Town. That is quite a drive if you don't live there.	Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS.
1554	18	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	The Canadian tar sands crude is heavy, high sulfur crude, higher in heavy metals and a lower quality than current average feedstock. Refining tar sands produces higher levels of pollutants, which will further complicate efforts to meet air quality goals in Texas Gulf Coast cities, including Houston.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1554	19	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	Today tar sands comprise about 4% of the U.S. fuel supply, if Keystone XL Pipeline is added to Keystone and Alberta Clipper pipelines, and they all are at capacity, the tar sands will comprise about 15% of U.S. fuel supply....The proposed pipeline would provide a market for very dirty crude from Canada, with the effects of contrary to U.S. efforts to utilize clean energy sources.	Consolidated Response Oil-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1554	20	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	...increased risks of pipeline spills. The proposed pipeline would cross the Ogallala Aquifer in the central United States. This aquifer is a vital water supply source for high plains region of Texas. Although the pipeline route does not cross the Northern High Plains of Texas per se, the actual aquifer extends beneath the Northern High Plains of Texas.	Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-3 discuss the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and potential impacts of a spill to this system.
1554	21	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	The proposed pipeline is going to cross 91 streams that support recreational, or commercial fisheries, which are in Texas. And I have not had sufficient time to look more closely at the information in the appendices that deal with water crossings. However, I do note that it does cross the Menard Creek. As best as I can tell, it includes the Menard Creek unit of the Big Thicket National Preserve, which is 1 of the	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts. Section 3.3 of the EIS addresses water crossings along the proposed Project route.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					precious natural resources of east Texas.	
1554	22	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	Based upon the appendix for forested lands affected by the proposed pipeline, the route would cross 136 miles of forested uplands and forested streams and wetlands in Texas alone.	Total miles and acres of forested lands within the proposed Project construction and operation footprints are identified in Table 3.5.5-1 and revised totals include 155.2 miles of upland and wetland forests resulting in 2,121 acres of effected forested habitats during construction, and 937 acres of previously forested habitats where trees would not be allowed to re-establish because of pipeline monitoring and integrity concerns.
1554	24	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	The draft environmental impact statement does not accurately address global warming impacts as a result of the increase of the tar sands crude in the U.S. fuel supply.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1554	44	Merz	Evelyn		I just wanted to make a comment about 2 things. One is that all crude is the same, that is absolutely, positively incorrect. One does not use the same refining techniques for light sweet crude as you do for heavy crude or crude from tar sands. The price of crude is not the same. It varies according to the quality of the crude. Light sweet crude has a higher price per barrel than heavy crude, simply because it takes additional refining processes and is more expensive to refine.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1554	45	Merz	Evelyn		pipelines are inherently safe. That is only true if you believe Titanic is an unsinkable ship, and that offshore oil drilling never has accidents. There is nothing in this world that is inherently safe I'm afraid. I wish there was such a thing.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1554	46	Merz	Evelyn		Short term benefits are jobs certainly, but there are a lot of short term jobs that aren't necessarily for the good for society. In this case I believe that it's not for the greater good to decrease the air quality in areas such as Houston or Port Arthur with large quantities and population. If the air quality was good and everything was perfect in Houston right now, there would not be so many people working so hard to try to force, -that's probably not too strong a word - force the refining industries there to actually operate in accordance with the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Within the past 2 years, the Houston Sierra Club and the Lonestar Chapter has sued Shell to force them to comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, because of repeated upsets, or what they claim are upsets, of their plant, which they said were unforeseen, but which happen constantly. And we are doing the same thing for Exxon Mobil. So life is not honky dory down there in Houston. And we do need to improve our air quality there, I am saying this as a person who lives there.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1554	15	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	The Department of State has violated the sense and the spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act. As best I can determine no advance publicity of the public hearings in any of the 4 cities in Texas has been done. ...We should not all be	Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					expected to read the Federal Register every morning to learn about meetings that affect the quality of the air we breathe and the welfare of our streams and our wetlands.	
1554	16	Merz	Evelyn	Lonestar Chapter of the Sierra Club	the nearest library to Houston that had a copy was in Bay Town. That is quite a drive if you don't live there.	Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS. Hardcopies of the final EIS will be made available at additional public libraries in the Houston area.
628	1	Meyer	Daniel		The Ogallala Aquifer is a precious national resource that demands protection and preservation. Regardless of the expense of moving the pipeline to prevent a leak into the aquifer seems minor compared to the potential disaster. Will we not learn from the Gulf tragedy?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
630	1	Meyer	Allison		I cannot believe the Keystone XL Pipeline will cross over the Ogallala Aquifer. Please don't let them endanger the country's water supply. Make them move it!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
630	2	Meyer	Allison		None of the company's assurances that leaks will be at a minimum gives me any comfort at all. One leak will be too much. And if (when) it happens, how long will it take them to discover it. It crosses over a despoil part of Nebraska. The leak could go on for weeks before anyone would discover it. And then it would probably be a rancher and not the company's inspectors.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project, and Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses small releases from the Project. Large spills would be detected immediately and the pipeline shut down within minutes to stop the leak as discussed in Section 3.13.5. As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, Keystone would be required to monitor the entire pipeline route 26 times per year, at intervals not to exceed 3 weeks. That monitoring plus the remote detection systems described in Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5.5 would assist in identifying most leaks in a timely fashion.
459	1	Michaelson	Jerrie		Please put a hold on this project until the pipeline company has given their detailed plans on how a leak would be "fixed" and experts are satisfied the plans would work. The Ogallala Aquifer is a treasure that we must not contaminate. We must avoid even a change of a mess like is in the Gulf happening again.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1402	1	Michels	Patrick		I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XI crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1402	4	Michels	Patrick		Michels Pipeline Construction, a division of Michels Corporation, along with several of our other operating units, is proud to be a leading contractor on behalf of TransCanada. In recent years, the Keystone Project has provided literally thousands of jobs each year of skilled trade union jobs as well as millions of dollars spent in goods and services and local support along the route of these pipelines. As in the past, this project stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the many rural communities along the way. In addition to the employment of skilled trades, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers.	
1402	5	Michels	Patrick		One of our Core Values is to perform our work safely and with care for the environment. TransCanada believes this is our primary responsibility and has awarded us for achieving remarkable success in this regard. Michels has constructed pipelines for over 50 years throughout the U.S. and Canada. In our expert opinion, pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids throughout the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	197	Miles	Emily		Coal companies also claim to help the economy, but when you visit a mine you find poverty, high cancer rates, shorter life spans. It seems likely tar sands will cause the same thing.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1546	198	Miles	Emily		I don't want our country to continue social injustice by taking advantage of indigenous communities.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
90	1	Miller	Andrew		I am opposed to the construction of this pipeline through Nebraska's most precious resource. Nebraska doesn't have a great deal to point to in terms of natural resources but the Ogallala Aquifer is a true jewel beneath the surface.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
90	2	Miller	Andrew		Were this to become contaminated through an undetectable pinhole leak or worse, the devastation would likely be irreversible.	The potential impacts of a spill from the Project, including from a pinhole leak, are discussed in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 of the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses small releases from the Project.
239	1	Miller	Sam		Emergency equipment, personnel, and resources need to be readily available to respond to a pipeline leak, terrorist event, or mishap and avoid unnecessary contamination of localized area. An emergency response team should be identified with emergency plans on how to react to various emergency events in a timely manner.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
239	2	Miller	Sam		2. Project documents need to spell out specifics to define Montana and N. Dakota on ramps with costs to share in the	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the proposed Project in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					proportional Project Pipeline costs.	Montana. As noted in that response, the Bakken Marketlink Project is in the early stages of development and the specifics regarding costs and revenues are not available. However, all costs associated with developing the Bakken Marketlink Project would be borne by Keystone Marketlink LLC, and the costs of connecting to the Bakken Marketlink Project would be borne by the producers that ship crude oil through the Bakken Marketlink Project.
239	3	Miller	Sam		The Department of State (DOS) needs to verify the qualifications and technical experience of those Federal personnel (or Contract Personnel) that will be Project Managing for the U.S. Government. Qualifications need to meet or exceed the needs of the project. My experience with DOS is they do NOT DEMONSTRATE SUFFICIENT TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, OR ABILITIES (even when contracted) to meet the project needs with pipeline projects they take the lead as the Lead Federal Agency. The DOS generally assigns junior staff members to these projects or attorneys with inadequate desire to perform sufficiently; the results are project participants, other federal agencies, and States are redundant with submitted materials and inadequate coordination with project participants occurs.	The Department of State serves as the lead federal agency for the environmental review of the proposed Project. This responsibility includes management of the environmental review process and overseeing the technical studies and evaluations. Many levels of The Department of State staff are involved in the review, including senior staff with experience in dealing with the technical and legal issues associated with the environmental review process and the National Interest Determination. The Department of State selected a third-party contractor with extensive experience in preparing EISs for proposed pipeline projects and experience on projects in the states crossed by the proposed routes and alternatives. Additional information related to this comment is presented in Consolidated Response REG-2.
427	2	Miller	Richard	Creighton University	The tar sands project is accelerating us into the climate catastrophe because extracting oil from the tar sands produces 2 to 3 times more carbon dioxide pollution than conventional oil and part of the process involves clear cutting of sections of the boreal forest. In this context, supporting the Tar Sands project by building a pipeline from the Canadian Tar Sands through the United States would be terribly destructive.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
555	1	Miller	Charlotte		Careful planning must accompany the placement of the pipeline. I am concerned about it crossing the Ogallala aquifer, either underground or above ground.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
555	2	Miller	Charlotte		Any break in it would be a tremendous disaster to a very valuable natural resource. Please reroute it around the aquifer to eliminate all possible dire consequences.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and the Sand Hills area. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
811	1	Miller	Marci	Backyard Harvest	This is an atrocity of astronomical proportions! It not only takes more energy to produce the oil, but it will destroy critical wildlife habitat, aquifers, and any natural area it crosses.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Potential proposed Project impacts to wildlife habitat are discussed in Sections 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8 of the EIS, including designated critical habitats for federally protected threatened or endangered species.
811	2	Miller	Marci	Backyard Harvest	Please involve the EPA in your examination of this project.	As noted in Section 1.5.2, EPA was a cooperating agency in preparation of the EIS.
952	1	Miller	Jesse		Please make the correct choice to have nothing to do with this technology. Any type of research will show that this is one of the most inefficient, wasteful, and costly methods of creating energy. No gratuitous statements begging for "continuing to	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					make this country great" are needed. Tar sands are as hideous as they sound. We the people are speaking. Please act accordingly.	
1146	1	Miller	Willard		Don't let Canada run a pipe line through Nebraska. You can not trust the oil company.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1146	2	Miller	Willard		If they use cheap pipe there goes our underground fresh water. And you can't replace that. Please don't sell us out. (Don't let them run oil pipe line in Nebraska.)	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
1379	1	Miller	Ralph	Prairie Industries, Inc	I am the president of Prairie Industries, Inc., located in Mullen, NE. Our company is the bottler of Windmill Hills bottled water, Nature's Best Water. Our source of water (what could be the purest water in the world) cannot afford even the smallest of oil spills. The sand and gravel that make up the Sandhill region of Nebraska would act as a large sponge in the event of an oil spill, contaminating large areas of water, and possibly the entire Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1379	2	Miller	Ralph	Prairie Industries, Inc	The sand and gravel that make up the Sandhill region of Nebraska would act as a large sponge in the event of an oil spill, contaminating large areas of water, and possibly the entire Ogallala Aquifer. This is something that could compare to the Gulf oil well disaster, or worse.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS presents the probability of a spill from the proposed Project, cleanup procedures that would be conducted, and the impacts of such a release. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4..
1379	3	Miller	Ralph	Prairie Industries, Inc	Burying an oil pipeline into our water would compare to burying the Alaska pipe line in the permafrost. That would have warmed the frozen ground allowing the pipe to move and break. Although the pipe buried in the sand and gravel most likely wouldn't move once in place...If there is going to be a pipeline north and south through Nebraska, I request that it be west of Antioch, NE, or east of Anselmo, NE. The soil in these areas would be more friendly to control oil spills.	Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Section 4.3 of the EIS addresses potential alternative routes, including a route west of Antioch. The proposed route is east of Anselmo.
1379	4	Miller	Ralph	Prairie Industries, Inc	Building the pipe line would create miles of open sand that may take more than 50 years to heal back and would require covering with straw and watering to get it grassed over again. In the event this was not done properly, the sand would blow, covering grassed areas and making the open sand spread (small version of this we call a blowout). A project such as a pipeline could convert us back to the dust-bowl days.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1379	5	Miller	Ralph	Prairie Industries, Inc	I am for oil and oil drilling and for becoming energy independent.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1542	94	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union, Local 799	The level of detail that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission deals with for these pipelines is phenomenal. They do a huge job. They don't always get it right, we know they don't. But my point is that there is a great deal of information that's accumulated, from soil depths, soil types, environmental corridors, every land owner, rights of way, etc. We as pipeliners use this information.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	95	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners	We don't stand to gain from the misery of people. Most of these welders are rural property owners across the country	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Union, Local 800	and care about the pipelines coming through their property, just like you do.	
1542	96	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union, Local 801	Our country has to have this. There are pipelines across the country that have been working for the last 80 years.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	97	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union, Local 802	We are here because of TransCanada. We've worked with TransCanada in different places across the country as welders, as skilled labor. I've watched pipelines being built. I've dealt with land owners, union problems of working conditions and worker safety. TransCanada is a good company.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	99	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union, Local 804	TransCanada does better work than much of the industry in terms of environmental compliance. I'm not paid to say this.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	100	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union, Local 805	They are going to build a pipeline that's protected. Every drop of oil that is lost is precious. It's in the company's best interests to keep their profit in their pockets.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	101	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union, Local 806	If TransCanada gets the right to build the pipeline, we believe they will do a good job.	Comment acknowledged.
1553	32	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union	I am down here on behalf of the union to say that these pipelines, this pipeline will bring a huge number of jobs for American workers. The jobs need to be given to American workers. They need to be given to skilled American workers. We need to make sure this pipeline is built in a way that it will serve and benefit this community and the other communities it passes near.	Comment acknowledged.
1553	33	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union	This pipeline will not change the signature of the air quality in these areas. Your refineries will...without those refineries these communities don't exist....But the refineries at the end of the day have to refine it in a way so that their air emissions don't change. If they can't refine sulphurous oil, and let me tell you something, the Permian basin has more hydrogen sulfide sour crude, sour gas, than any other large regional area in this nation.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1553	34	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union	So 1 thing to remember is we are not going to change the quality of this community. We are as a community going to realize more jobs. There's going to be a boom in the economy,	Comment acknowledged.
1553	35	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union	the crude that will be brought here is crude that can be used here. And the crude that is used here will fuel our cars, fuel our industry, fuel the local economy, so long as the American worker gets the opportunity to work on the projects as they come through.	Comment acknowledged.
1553	36	Miller	Randy	International Pipeliners Union	This is a good company, this is a much-needed project, it is for our country, it is for the economy down here. It will not change your air, it will not change your water, but offshore spills will. Increased public transportation and population	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					growth will. We have to find those alternatives. This country has to stay strong while we are looking for them. The technology lies in pipelines, not in any other, not nuclear plants or anything else.	
1559	59	Miller	Randy		Pipeline technology is the safest technology in the world and in this country. Even if Canadians refine it, we still have to pipe it down here to use it. Gasoline or kerosene or any refined oil product, is worse in a spill than crude oil because it spreads faster. We don't want trucks trucking hydrocarbons.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1559	60	Miller	Randy		What we need is a pipeline that is built right. Our refineries are starving. If the pipeline does not go here, jobs will go to other American cities.	Comment acknowledged.
424	1	Milligan	Katherine		I think we need to step back and look again at the Keystone project.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
424	3	Milligan	Katherine		The Ogallala Aquifer is at risk and therefore a source/great source of groundwater is at risk. We need to think very hard, listen to all voices and act responsibly. If everyone is thinking alike, then someone is not thinking.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
426	1	Milligan	Margaret		To Secretary of State Clinton: Please do not approve this project.	Comment acknowledged.
426	2	Milligan	Margaret		Please use common sense to not allow TransCanada to bury an oil pipeline across North America's largest freshwater Aquifer. The costs far outweigh the benefits. Please think of future generations- of people, eco systems, communities, and farmers- who depend on the Ogallala Aquifer to survive. Even a tiny amount of oil could potentially render the water toxic. I am begging you to not approve this project. Please come to central Nebraska, read a little about groundwater, and decide to choose long term security and safety over oil.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
426	3	Milligan	Margaret		Even a tiny amount of oil could potentially render the water toxic. I am begging you to not approve this project. Please come to central Nebraska, read a little about groundwater, and decide to choose long term security and safety over oil.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
415	1	Millnitz	Jessica		Having lived in Nebraska my entire life, and having parents who've chosen the same, I have a great appreciation and respect for the Midwest culturally and the plains ecologically. I feel I have a great understanding of our history through my education, participation, past representation of my school at state and national levels in academics in high school and my participation in my community through the arts in college at	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the University and through close relationships with community members like Susan Seacrest, founder of the groundwater foundation. The Ogallala Aquifer in central Nebraska is one of our state's greatest resources. The groundwater here in Nebraska is incredibly pure and has been said to be cleaner and better for you than bottled water by nutritionists. This is the land over which there is already a pipeline. Your proposal for this new pipeline project however would run this oil transportation directly through our state's aquifer, through the entirety of central Nebraska.	
415	2	Millnitz	Jessica		whereas pinhole leaks in the current pipeline can be located and repaired in days it is unlikely that any necessary repairs or maintenance to this proposed pipeline could be detected within weeks. It is also probable that it would be detected not before but rather because of oil plumes contaminating our aquifer. I am disappointed, disgusted, saddened and frustrated by this project and I hope desperately that our voices and protests will be heard and recognized.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses issues related to small leaks in the pipeline.
415	3	Millnitz	Jessica		Please, with everything that oil has already done to our planet and is still doing right this very moment, let's propose ways to power things with cleaner resources and innovations instead of funding projects that will contribute to the same disasters and environmental damage we've already incurred.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 and Section 4.1 address the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
816	1	Mills	Jean		I am very concerned about the safety of the XL pipeline project. The eight states that depend on the Ogallala Aquifer for water could not recover from a disaster such as we are seeing take place in the gulf of Mexico today. I would like to see Sec. Clinton vote no on granting land use for this project.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
854	1	Milner	Maribeth		I strongly oppose the Keystone project in general and the proposed route over the Ogallala aquifer in particular. The continuing Gulf oil volcano has demonstrated the industry's failure to take remediation seriously. For example, recent reporting indicates BP spent zero dollars on clean up research. June's Utah pipeline spill of 500 barrels of oil has devastated the community where the leak occurred. To my knowledge, the pipeline engineering in that case followed standard protocol. The proposed Keystone high pressure pipeline engineering does not.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. In addition, PHMSA would inspect the proposed Project to ensure that the Project is in compliance with those regulations.
854	2	Milner	Maribeth		The Ogallala Aquifer is a precious resource serving major production areas in the dryland Great Plains not just Nebraska. It is foolhardy to place the livelihood of those producers (and the people and animals they serve) at risk when alternative energy sources can be readily developed. Developing alternative energy solutions would allow us to grow out of the Great Bush Recession, which, thanks to "deficit hawks", is about to take a second dip.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
854	3	Milner	Maribeth		Finally, we need smart energy independence. That means investing in low energy production footprint alternatives like Nebraska's abundant wind and solar. However, the tar sands have an enormous energy production footprint. From a climate	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					change (and therefore a long term sustainability) point of view... facilitating tar sands production is NOT in our national interests. When you factor in potential production losses and the costs associated with climate change, the Keystone project doesn't add up. Please don't let the pipeline run through Nebraska.	ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1083	1	Milner	Susan		It is in the best interest of the citizens of Nebraska and the environment to not allow for the expansion of the Keystone pipeline. This attempt to place the line through the precious Ogallala Aquifer is too risky and unnecessary. Please deny this application.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1550	47	Milton-Lightening	Heather	Indigenous Environmental Network	So firefighters, police, you know, ambulance, whoever, EMTs would be the people first on the job.... the people have a responsibility to know exactly what those diluents are, what's going to happen in the process of the spill before the pipeline is even talked about because there is the duty to consult in this country.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
1550	48	Milton-Lightening	Heather	Indigenous Environmental Network	It's big, big money for folks. But what happens, though, is that two environmental officers are not there 24/7. The due diligence is on the companies to report and do their regulatory processes. And I guess one of the things that we're trying to say is learn from our mistakes because these companies have come in without due diligence to the people, without due diligence to the First Nations people.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1550	49	Milton-Lightening	Heather	Indigenous Environmental Network	We're seeing people dying of rare cancers. We're seeing whole way of life completely dying. We're seeing the moose, the animals, the fish all with cancer sores on them. The water you can't drink it. You know the companies are dumping effluent into it, and they're allowed to. The Alberta government allows them to. They're sucking dry every single water resource in the region.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1550	50	Milton-Lightening	Heather	Indigenous Environmental Network	I don't know if you've been to a refinery community, but some of the things that we've noticed is that when these pipelines or when this kind of development happens it happens to people that are poor, people that are not necessarily really rich, that don't have political power, if it's Native communities, people of color. Those are where these sites go, and there is a reason for that. We call it environmental racism. And either way, the way we believe is that all people have the right to clean water, to clean air, and to have a safe place to live.	Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the DEIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is consistent with CEQ guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. The proposed Project is not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1550	51	Milton-Lightening	Heather	Indigenous Environmental	Because the reality is, is the people that monitor those pumps wear respiratory masks in order to check the pumps. So are	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Network	respiratory masks going to be provided to every citizen along that pipeline? I mean are you going to be told what the impacts of those diluents are, because we definitely weren't.	proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Citizens would not be issued masks since they would not be working on pump stations where there is a potential for fugitive emissions (see Section 3.12). Where those minor emissions occur, the concentration would not be measureable outside of the perimeter fencing.
1	1	Mitchell	Robert&Joyce		As instructed by an article that recently appeared in the Great Falls Tribune, I am writing to voice my concern about the proposed 1980 mile pipe line to be built by Keystone for TransCanada and Conoco/Phillips Company. What is being proposed does not make sense nor cents, that is, to build a pipe line from the northern border of the USA to the Gulf of Mexico. Unless, of course, there are other motives and objectives to be gained by its construction. By having the crude oil refined at a gulf port, it becomes readily available for shipment to the highest bidder throughout the world. Such an operation would minimize the amount of crude oil that the United State market would receive, thus resulting in keeping gas prices inflated. This can be considered another form of "outsourcing" at the expense of the American consumer. In keeping with capitalistic values, it would be only meet and right to sell the surplus to other markets after the demand at home has been satisfied. It is my understanding that there is more oil in the ground in northern Canada than there is under Saudi Arabia. If this be true and if Canada were to sell their oil to us, we would not be subject to price of crude on the world market. A surplus of oil within the U. S. would reduce gas prices, save the consumer money, increase his purchasing power, which in turn would create other jobs and improve our economy in general. In addition, having an adequate reserve of crude would make us not dependent upon the nations of the near east. This could alter our relations with these countries. From a business point of view, the expense of building a pipe line all the way to Texas to refine crude does not make sense when considering that there are refineries already existing in Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming. These refineries could be enlarged to handle the increase of crude. Another factor to consider is that these refineries would be located closer to their markets for purposes of distribution. Please excuse me if I seen suspicious of things that originate in Texas. For instance, Senator Phil Gramm's bill that was passed by Congress relieved the banks of the controls that FDR had put in place back in the 1930s. This bill undoubtedly has a bearing on our present financial situation. Another act that involved Texas was the Enron fiasco. If Texas was not a power grid unto itself, this "con job" might have been avoided. The lower 48 states are divided into three power grids – Eastern, Western and Texas. If there had Texas been a Central Power Grid at that time involving 17 states including Texas, Ken Lay likely could not have gotten away with his scheme. At one time LS/MFT meant "Lucky Strikes Means Fine Tobacco". Today it has come to mean, Lord Save Me from Texas. For reasons I have expressed here, the construction of a 1980 mile pipe line would be an unnecessary expense for the citizens of this	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-4 provides information on investments by Chinese companies in Canadian oil sands project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					country – either as a taxpayer or as a consumer. While writing this letter, I heard that Conoco/Phillips sold their 9% interest in the Canadian oil field to a Chinese company. This would seem to confirm my suspicions about why the proposed pipe line is going to end up at a gulf port in Texas.	
460	1	Mitchell	Mitch&Carolene		As residents of the State of Nebraska, we do not understand why such a pipeline is going to be built through our state. The area proposed does not have the right kind of soil in which to bury pipes	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1132	1	Mitchell	Kurt		I'm also concerned that the federal government isn't using the best expertise available to ensure the absolute safety of our state's greatest natural resource.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1544	181	Mitchell	Beverly	U.S. Pipeline	We build a pipeline for economic growth in the region and we put the land back exactly as we found it.	Comment acknowledged.
1013	1	Moerles	Mark		I am writing this letter to voice my deep concern with the proposed Keystone XL pipeline, coming to Nebraska. proposed to cross Our Great State, directly across the Ogallala Aquifer,	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1013	4	Moerles	Mark		Well, We have also seen the results of cost trimming and safety measures being waived. I strongly urge you, as a Nebraska Representative, to oppose any pipeline in Nebraska that compromises Our States' safety or health, in any manner. Please do Your Sworn Duty to protect Me, as a Citizen of the Great State of Nebraska.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1298	1	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	I am here today on behalf of the Canadian American Business Council and am speaking in further support of the council's June 4 written submission to the US Department of State. As you know, Canada and the US have a very long history of cooperation in many areas, including on energy issues. We are here today in support of the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1298	2	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	As a bilateral organization, the council supports the project as it will bring Canadian crude oil from the Canadian oil sands to the Gulf Coast region.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1298	3	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	In addition to bringing this secure source of oil to the US, the pipeline project will create an estimated 350,000 new jobs in the US.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1298	4	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	The council supports the Keystone XL pipeline for several reasons, the first of which is that the economic effect of the project will be very positive in the US. Construction of the pipeline will create jobs and bring economic benefits both in the states and regions where the pipeline will be located, and also across the US by reason of the significant procurement that will be associated with the pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
1298	5	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	The council supports the project because of the strategic implications for the US of obtaining oil from Canada -- its closest friend and ally -- rather than from more dangerous -- and hostile -- sources, such as Venezuela and the Middle East. Indeed, the Gulf Coast refineries that will be the destination for the Canadian oil carried through the Keystone XL pipeline are currently used to refine oil from countries that have a history of hostility toward the US, as exhibited by OPEC in the 1970s.	Comment acknowledged.
1298	6	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	The Keystone XL pipeline will bring Canadian crude to refineries in the Gulf that currently depend on crude from less dependable or friendly sources. In other words, Canadian volumes will displace volumes from Venezuela.	Comment acknowledged.
1298	7	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	The Canadian American Business Council encourages the Department of State to give significant weight to the energy security implications of bringing friendly and reliable supplies of oil from Canada -- the US's largest trading partner.	Comment acknowledged.
1298	8	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	Pursuant to the Clean Energy Dialogue, the US and Canada have agreed to build a low-carbon economy together. The two countries share an economic space, just as they share the challenges and the results of energy's effect on the environment. During the North American transition to renewables and to a low carbon economy, Canadian oil provides a safe and reliable source for the US.	Comment acknowledged.
1298	9	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	As part of its written submission in support of the Keystone XL pipeline, the Canadian American Business Council endorsed a 2009 report of the Council on Foreign Relations titled: "The Canadian Oil Sands: Energy Security vs. Climate Change." That report reiterates that shifting the supply of oil from hostile nations, such as Iran and Venezuela, to nearby Canada will enhance US energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
1298	10	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	As acknowledged by the International Energy Agency, the US economy will continue to rely on fossil fuels for the foreseeable future through the transition to a low-carbon economy. During that transition to a low-carbon economy, the US will rely on foreign supplies of oil. That foreign reliance should be on Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1298	11	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	The Canadian American Business Council supports the conclusion of the report of the Council on Foreign Relations that the US government should aim to ensure that US regulatory processes for pipelines and refineries that will	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					handle Canadian oil sands products -- such as this very permitting process -- should not be used to block oil sands imports based on assertions about climate change.	
1298	12	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	The report addresses the arguments about environmental implications in Canada of oil sands production and development and concludes that regulation in that regard falls solely within the jurisdiction of Canadian authorities. The permitting process at issue here is about nothing more than the Keystone XL pipeline. It is not about climate change concerns related to the oil sands. Any consideration of environmental impacts should accordingly be limited to any environmental impacts of actually transporting oil through the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged
1298	13	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	We agree with the finding of the Council on Foreign Relations that a carbon market -- and not the Department of State's regulatory permitting process -- is the best way to address GHG emissions from the Canadian oil sands. The issue of the carbon footprint of oil is beyond the scope of a Presidential pipeline review and is indeed for the Government of Canada or Congress.	Comment Acknowledged
1298	14	Moffat	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	In further support of our written submission -- I direct your attention to a recent report of another independent and non-partisan organization: IHS Cambridge Energy Research Associates (CERA). That report was released last month and projects that Canadian oil sands will become the top source of US crude oil imports in 2010. Currently, Canadian oil sands constitute 8% of the total crude oil imports to the US. By 2030, imports from the Canadian oil sands may constitute between 20-36% of total US crude oil imports -- a prospect that would certainly increase US energy security in the coming decades during which the US, by all accounts, will remain the world's leading oil market.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	2	Moffet	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	Pipeline project will create an estimated 350,000 jobs in the United States. It will bring jobs and economic benefits to both the states where the pipeline is located and across the country.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1546	3	Moffet	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	Second, the Counsel supports the project because of the strategic implication for the U.S., of obtaining oil from Canada, its closest friend and ally, rather than from more dangerous and hostile sources, such as Venezuela and the Middle East. Indeed, the gulf coast refineries that will be a destination for this Canadian oil are currently used to refine oil from countries that have a history of hostility towards the United States, as exhibited by OPEC in the 1970's.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	4	Moffet	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	Canadian volumes will displace volumes from Venezuela.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	7	Moffet	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	During the North American transition to renewables, into a low carbon economy, Canadian oil provides a safe and reliable source for the United States.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1546	8	Moffet	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	Canadian American Business Council in 2009 endorsed Counsel on Foreign Relations report, "The Canadian oil sands, energy security versus climate change," which reiterates using oil from Canada will enhance U.S. energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	9	Moffet	Jane	Canadian American Business Council	As acknowledged by the International Energy Agency, the U.S. economy will continue to rely on fossil fuels for the foreseeable future, during that transition to a low carbon economy, the U.S. will rely on foreign supplies of oil. That foreign reliance should be on Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1552	18	Moffett	Irene	Northern Plains Resource Council	Concern about the DEIS stating that the land will be expected to return to full production the next season following construction, page 3.14-25 and 3.14-26.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment. Section 3.9.1.3 and Consolidated Response FRM-1 address compensation for lost crops.
1552	19	Moffett	Irene	Northern Plains Resource Council	The soil is composed of layers. The next couple feet below the 12 inches are a lot better for growing crops than the next level. If you mix those six feet together, then your production will be much lower, not just for one year, as stated in the DEIS, but for many years.	Keystone would comply with the requirements of segregating topsoil and restoring topsoil as described in Consolidated Response SOI-2 and Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS. By following those procedures, there would not be a mixing of subsoil and topsoil.
1552	20	Moffett	Irene	Northern Plains Resource Council	On page 3.13-50, the DEIS states that spills may result in loss of crop, which would be reimbursed by Keystone. How are you going to get Keystone to pay?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1552	21	Moffett	Irene	Northern Plains Resource Council	Also stated is that the oil would weather and likely have minimal impact on the next season's crop. Have you ever thrown out waste oil and seen how long the soil takes to recover? I have seen that soil doesn't recover in a year or even in a few years. It takes a very long time for soil to recover.	The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from a spill from the proposed Project and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil that remains on and/or in the soils after cleanup is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more. However, the soil would be replaced or restored to assist in the restoration of agricultural production.
1552	23	Moffett	Irene	Northern Plains Resource Council	Who is going to take responsibility for the spills?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
638	1	Mog	Justin	University of Louisville	I am absolutely shocked at the irresponsibility of the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline Project. A pipeline of this scale running the entire length of our Heartland, across fertile farmland and the vital Ogalla aquifer would be unacceptable in normal times. But in these days of global climate change and the oil crisis in the Gulf of Mexico, it is an outrage to learn of such a plan. Such insanity must not be approved in this day and age. We need plans to drastically reduce our fossil fuel consumption not plans to build a trans-continental pipeline simply to speed exploitation of another marginal fossil fuel resource...driving us off the cliff even faster!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
638	2	Mog	Justin	University of Louisville	It is obvious to me that a disaster is sure to result from this project - whether it be the destruction of valuable farmland	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
638	4	Mog	Justin	University of Louisville	spills polluting precious surface and groundwater, or simply the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the burning of Alberta tar sands.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts and compensation for lost crops. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including spills to surface water and groundwater. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1540	132	Mognet	Wayne		I've spent time working in the North Dakota oil field. During that time I had seen a lot of things happen that should not happen, but people disregard safety practices, safety regulations.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1540	136	Mognet	Wayne		I've seen several times where Enbridge controls the flow from different operations from their main office hundreds of miles away, electronically. They don't know what's going on.	Enbridge is not the applicant for the proposed Project and that firm's pipeline control operations are not relevant to the evaluation of the proposed Project. Sections 2.4 and 3.13.5.5 describe the operation of the proposed Project, including the operations control center in Calgary, Canada and the remote monitoring equipment and systems that would be in place during operation of the proposed Project.
1540	137	Mognet	Wayne		Often the different oils don't mix well and keeps cycling through the pipeline until it meets the specifications to go through the line. The way it's designed, all the oil goes into one tank which will overflow.	Crude oil would not be injected into the Keystone XL pipeline until it has met the specifications in the contract for transport of the oil and the terms and conditions of transport in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's tariff for the oil to be transported in the proposed Project. Crude oil transported by the Project would be shipped in batches, with each batch having the same type of oil. It is not clear what "one tank" the commenter is referring to. The proposed Project has been designed to transport crude oil to delivery facilities in Texas and there would be no break-out tanks along the route. Crude oil transported to the delivery facilities would be transferred to storage tanks that can accommodate the volume of crude oil provided without overflowing. Similarly, some crude oil would be held temporarily in storage tanks in Cushing, and those tanks would be able to accommodate the maximum flow of crude oil.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1540	139	Mognet	Wayne		The electronic devices they have to check the wells, they do not catch everything.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold.
1540	140	Mognet	Wayne		As far as putting people to work, it's only going to be for a short time until they're done putting it through. Then all their jobs are going to keep going on down the line.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
1540	141	Mognet	Wayne		Up in North Dakota along the pipeline, all the landowners' property values dropped drastically. There is methane gases, butane gases and H2S gas flows through with the oil.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Consolidated Response OIL-5 addresses concerns regarding the potential for an explosion and also addresses concerns regarding hydrogen sulfide.
1540	142	Mognet	Wayne		The tar oil is garbage oil in the industry. That's why they don't want anything to do with it in this country. They want to take it to China, refine it over there, mix it with good oil, and send it back to us. The price is not going to be cheap.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Crude oil derived from Canadian oil sands production is currently being refined in about 70 refineries in the U.S. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast.
267	1	Moline	Aaron		I would like to express my support for the U.S. Department of State's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Keystone XL pipeline project, which concluded that the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
267	2	Moline	Aaron		As discussed in the DEIS, the evaluation studied the project's potential impact on a number of environmental matters. I appreciate the efforts by the State Department to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of the Keystone project and agree with the Agency's findings that the proposed project would result in limited adverse environmental impacts during both the construction and operation.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	118	Moline	Aaron	Consumer Energy Alliance	We at CEA agree with the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. The DEIS evaluation studied the project's potential impact on various environmental matters, upon which it was found that the project result in "limited adverse environmental impacts during both construction and operation".	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	120	Moline	Aaron	Consumer Energy Alliance	The secure energy supply from the proposed pipeline will strengthen America's energy and economic security.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	121	Moline	Aaron	Consumer Energy Alliance	The project will create hundreds of high paying, family supporting jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1544	122	Moline	Aaron	Consumer Energy Alliance	The government of Alberta projects that U.S. imports of Canadian oil sands will increase from current amounts of 1.5 million barrels daily to nearly 4.3 billion barrels a day over the next two decades in order to meet increasing demand.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	123	Moline	Aaron	Consumer Energy Alliance	CEA hopes that the benefits of such a project like the Keystone XL will be considered and fully supported by the federal government, especially at a time when we are importing more and more energy supplies from places around the world that do not share our strategic interests.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	124	Moline	Aaron	Consumer Energy Alliance	CEA believes that the environmental analysis for the Keystone Pipeline Project should not include a lifecycle GHG analysis of the fuels it will move. The DEIS that has been prepared for this project properly evaluates the greenhouse gas emissions that will directly result from the project. Any evaluation of the indirect GHG emissions (such as from oil sands production or the transportation sector) would be purely speculative and should not be considered.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	125	Moline	Aaron	Consumer Energy Alliance	Despite efforts to develop alternatives, crude oil will remain a critical component of meeting America's energy needs for the foreseeable future. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable energy from our North American allies that provides economic and energy security benefits should be a national priority. Projects such as the Keystone pipeline ensure increased domestic energy security, stable prices for consumers, along with minimal environmental impacts.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project.
1560	1	Moller	Raymond		Keystone has only told them how they will handle oil pipeline leaks during construction, but not how they will handle their own leaks or ruptures.	Response to a spill from the proposed Project would be accomplished in accordance with Keystone's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and its Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the ERP for the proposed Project. SPCC plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1560	17	Moller	Raymond		Concerned about the pipeline running through the water table of the Ogallala Aquifer. This is an aquifer that cannot be contaminated, and the pipeline is going right through it rather than above or below it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1560	19	Moller	Raymond		If Keystone has such a great leak detection system, why haven't they mentioned the 120,000 gallon pipeline leak in January of 2010 in North Dakota?	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold. According to PHMSA technical staff (2011), the incidents experienced on the existing Keystone pipeline are not unusual start-up issues that occur on pipelines and are not unique. However, the number of incidents that has occurred prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a temporary

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Corrective Action Order that has subsequently been lifted. According to PHMSA technical staff, there is no evidence that any of these incidents resulted from internal corrosion or erosion issues (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011).
1560	20	Moller	Raymond		If pipeline forms a leak on a landowners property, is the landowner held responsible?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1560	21	Moller	Raymond		Need a thicker-walled pipe through the aquifer, at least as good as the pipe used in wetlands.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Heavier-walled pipe would be used through the portion of the route in the vicinity of the aquifer as indicated in Table 2.3.1-1 of the EIS.
1560	19	Moller	Raymond	(public meeting transcript)	If Keystone has such a great leak detection system, why haven't they mentioned the 120,000 gallon pipeline leak in January of 2010 in North Dakota?	Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the leak detection capabilities of the proposed Project, including the SCADA system, supplementary leak detection methods, physical leak detection methods, and concerns related to smaller leaks from the pipeline that may be under the SCADA detection threshold. According to PHMSA technical staff (2011), the incidents experienced on the existing Keystone pipeline are not unusual start-up issues that occur on pipelines and are not unique. However, the number of incidents that has occurred prompted PHMSA to take action by issuing a temporary Corrective Action Order that has subsequently been lifted. According to PHMSA technical staff, there is no evidence that any of these incidents resulted from internal corrosion or erosion issues (PHMSA Pers. Comm. 2011).
658	2	Moloney	Tom		Require public Annual spill/rupture simulations co-designed with property owners	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Simulation drills would be conducted as required by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration regulations.
658	3	Moloney	Tom		Require quarterly, signed declarations from CEO on pipeline conditions.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. Keystone has agreed to comply with the reporting requirements of PHMSA Project-specific Special Conditions 52, 56, and 57.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
108	1	Monnier	Arlene		Please stop the oil pipeline that is to run under the central United States, my state of Nebraska in particular. It's clear that oil companies will put their own profits ahead of the safety of our underground water. Regulations can be ignored by the company or waived at the whim of an overworked official. They are already proposing thinner pipe. An oil company has already destroyed the economy of the gulf coast, and put the east coast at risk. Do not allow them to destroy the heartland of America as well.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1506	1	Monzingo	Reginald		We have had quite a bad experience with East Texas gathering pipeline. These people misrepresented where the line would go, did not respond to our request for a reasonable reroute of the line from the front yard of our planned and developed home site, made a final offer for use of the work space that was much below the appraised value of the timber. The condemnation documentation, while changed from that initially provided includes numerous unnecessary and unreasonable conditions. Our property was condemned on March 2 and the pipeline is in the ground but a long way from finished. We have a trial scheduled for the middle of August. I will have no trust that any representative of a pipeline with right of eminent domain. The for profit company is out for the bottom dollar without regard to the locals. They don't live here locally and the profits won't stay here. I think new refineries should be built at the source and the refined product distributed by smaller lines and other delivery means. If you are approached for a preliminary survey, require a map of the line and then go to court; the preliminary survey will be the final survey - it's cheaper (maybe).	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority or ability to intervene in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
2	1	Moore	Shirley		I have just read about the environmental impact draft for the petroleum pipeline that is projected to come through our state! I am so upset that anyone could even possibly consider running something like that through our state when we have one of the nation's greatest treasures of the nation underneath us! Then, to read there are no provisions for cleanup or damage to that aquifer during or after construction, is beyond belief. As a former governor of this great state, please do what you can, talk with whom you can to stop this project from going forward. Though, I believe that this should be up to our state to handle, I assume that since the State Dept is involved because of international implications, someone thinks it is in our national interest that this project progresses. In today's world, if we have a national disaster, that aquifer could provide one of the two necessary elements for survival. It needs to be treated as such, and protected at all costs. If we can protect wetlands and little bitty bugs that don't know they can survive across the highway, we should be protecting this national resource with as much zeal!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
479	1	Moore	Glenda		I am against having the Keystone Pipeline cut through Nebraska for two very important environmental reasons. First of all, Nebraska sits on top of the Ogallala Aquifer, a very precious source of water that would never be able to be replaced if any oil leaked into it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
479	2	Moore	Glenda		A second reason is the fragility of the Sandhill region which	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					cannot be readily reconstructed nor relegated after the proposed pipeline would be constructed. Please do not allow the proposed pipeline to be built through Nebraska; another route needs to be found.	Consolidated Response ERO-1.
480	1	Moore	Rodney		Furthermore, this pipeline should not be routed through the Ogallala (High Plains) Aquifer. When the pipeline corrodes and starts leaking, or a weak spot starts leaking, it would be next to impossible to contain and clean up the affected area of the aquifer without spending millions upon millions upon millions of dollars. Farmers cannot use water contaminated with spilled pipeline oil for irrigation. Livestock growers cannot use water contaminated with leaked pipeline oil for their animals. The industries of the high plains cannot use water contaminated with pipeline oil. The economic devastation from a pipeline leak into the aquifer would be millions upon millions upon millions of dollars. Cities, towns, and rural citizens cannot use water contaminated with leaked pipeline oil. The current projected route of this pipeline would negatively impact huge numbers of people when a leak happened. The economy of the high plains states would be devastated where clean water from the Ogallala aquifer is not available. There should not be a waiver regarding pipeline thickness/pressure in any area where the pipeline would be crossing an aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the proposed Project. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
480	3	Moore	Rodney		The soil and vegetation of the Sand Hills needs to be protected from the digging and disruption it would take to build and monitor this pipeline. Large amounts of soil will blow away from wind erosion.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1487	1	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	I am writing to submit my concerns about the impacts the proposed Keystone XL pipeline would have on the climate and communities - and urge you to deny a permit for this pipeline. Tar sands oil is dirtier than conventional oil, causing three times more greenhouse gas emissions than regular gasoline...The expanded production of tar sands oil enabled by this pipeline would also result in more destructive strip mining and drilling in Canada and bring more air pollution to refinery communities in Texas. I urge you to stand up to Big Oil and protect the public interest by rejecting the permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1487	2	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	The 900,000 barrels of dirty oil that would be pumped through this pipeline every day would add 38 million tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere annually, which is equal to adding six million tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere annually, which is equal to adding six million new cars to the road. Your draft environmental impact statement ignores how this pipeline would make global warming worse, a serious oversight that must be amended.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1546	98	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	Pipeline will put people and the environment at risk through every stage.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1546	100	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	Pipeline creating a human health crisis for the indigenous people living nearby.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
1546	101	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	To reach the tar sands, people have been strip mining the boreal forests, or drilling and pumping steam underground to "get at this mucky form of oil." This creates toxic waste pools that stretch for dozens of square miles and leak into rivers.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1546	102	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	Pollution from this project contains carcinogenic chemicals such as arsenic, which causes higher rates of cancer and other autoimmune diseases.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1546	103	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	One community, Fort Chipewyan, it's a community of 1,200 people, and in the last decade 100 people have died of cancer and other autoimmune related diseases. This isn't just random, this is a community that's just directly downstream from the world's biggest and most dirty project.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1546	105	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	Refining tar sands puts mercury and other dangerous pollutants into the air in places like Port Arthur, which is already considered a toxic "hot spot" and a serious concern by the EPA. This project will make these people more sick.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1546	106	Moore	Alex	Friends of the Earth	This project will be a real test for the Obama administration.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
258	2	Morgan	Danny	State Representative OK District 32	As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011~2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in my districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
258	3	Morgan	Danny	State Representative OK District 32	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the projects economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	
258	4	Morgan	Danny	State Representative OK District 32	In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone 'XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
258	8	Morgan	Danny	State Representative OK District 32	I enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
539	1	Morgan	Daniel		Build it now.	Comment acknowledged.
1516	1	Morgan	Michael		In my former capacity as a state legislator I became familiar with TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and now write in support of the project. I urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. It will bean asset to the United States and for my home state of Oklahoma. This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota. The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are:• Land-based;• North American; and,• Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	
1501	1	Morris	Stephen	Joint Leadership of the Kansas Legislature	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota. The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are:	Comment acknowledged.
1501	2	Morris	Stephen	Joint Leadership of the Kansas Legislature	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
48	1	Morrison	Gloria		No oil pipeline in Texas!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
265	1	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	The Pacific North West Economic Region (PNWER) supports the Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline project and encourages the U.S. Department of State to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
265	2	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	The regional economic impact from this project stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
265	3	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	This project is a vital link to secure, energy supplies for the United States and foster greater collaboration with Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
265	4	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana. Specifically, this, project will create significant jobs and tax revenue in Montana. The project is estimated to generate approximately \$1 billion of investment in Montana, creating 790 construction jobs, 10 permanent jobs and generate more	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					than \$62 million annually in property tax revenue.	
265	5	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	The benefits of this project go beyond the win fall for Montana. The region will have opportunities for utilizing a well educated workforce, encouraging technical training development, and bolstering the tertiary economy associated with the project.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
265	6	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	Pipelines are a safe, reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids throughout the U.S. Additional pipeline capacity wil1 help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. Our nation depends on the more than 68,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials.	Comment acknowledged.
265	7	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	We trust in the permitting processes already in place and believe they are sufficient to gauge whether or not the project will meet environmental standards.	Comment acknowledged.
265	8	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	The companies involved with this project have a highly regarded environmental record.	Comment acknowledged.
265	9	Morrison	Matt	PNWER	The Pacific North West Economic Region (PNWER) fully supports the permitting of the Keystone XL Project.	Comment acknowledged.
1495	1	Morrison	Ken		I respectfully encourage your Department to expeditiously approve a permit for the construction of TransCanada' s Keystone XL pipeline project. The Draft EIS adequately considers the pipeline impacts and provides appropriate safeguards for the environment, wildlife and landowners. Keystone XL is a project that is beneficial for the State of Montana and our Nation. I support the pipeline project for the following reasons: 1. Reliable transport - The United States is currently receiving oil supplies from unfriendly sources overseas that require long and hazardous transport. The Keystone pipeline will provide a direct and reliable link between a secure friendly supply and our country's major refining facilities using a long-established means of safe transport. In addition, it could provide Montana producers a new reliable means to move their products. 2. Economic benefits - Communities along the planned route, including many in Montana, are facing financial difficulties. Major economic activity created by the Keystone XL pipeline project will provide needed economic stimulus and revenues for schools and local governments. 3. Reduced risk - This country has long used land based pipelines to efficiently and safely move our energy resources. It is a proven method of transporting liquid energy to processing facilities and then to consumers. It avoids the environmental risks inherent in other transportation methods such as tanker ships and rail cars. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
861	1	Mosier	Melissa	University of Nebraska	Commenting on the proposed Keystone Pipeline. I believe that this project should be postponed until a more detailed study is completed on the potential environmental hazards posed by the pipeline. The Sandhills of Nebraska is a unique and valued ecosystem. The future of the plains region and those who inhabit it are dependent on the state of the High Plains aquifer. Please consider postponing until a more thorough study has been completed in order to ensure that all possible contingencies are addressed. Damage to the region through	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					which this proposed pipeline will run could have disastrous consequences for the ecosystems and those dependent on them.	
1546	86	Moskowitz	Richard	American Trucking Association	A pipeline is needed: Virtually every consumer commodity in the United States is brought by trucks, which rely on diesel fuel (37 billion gallons a year).	Comment acknowledged.
1546	88	Moskowitz	Richard	American Trucking Association	Pipeline will actually reduce emissions. Whether we consume the tar sands oil here in the U.S. or not, it will get used. Pipeline will have a lower footprint than any other mode of transporting oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1036	1	muffy@nponline.net	Muffy		I am vehemently opposed to the Keystone XL proposal through the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
669	1	Muhly	Ernest	EcoResolve	I am totally opposed to construction of a pipeline within the United State to transport tar sands oil from Canada into the United States. 1. The oil is exceptionally dirty and doesn't meet U.S. standards;	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
669	2	Muhly	Ernest	EcoResolve	Construction of the pipeline as plans puts the Ogallala Aquifer at risk;	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
354	1	Mulcahy	Mary		I own a section of Valentine soil Sand Hill pasture in Greeley, Nebraska. TransCanada proposes to bring a thin pipe using high pressure to deliver crude oil of 700,000 barrels of oil a day through my pasture. The line is called Keystone XL project. I manage the pasture by using good agricultural guidelines, hiring a good man who runs cattle, and making sound environmental judgments. The Keystone XL pipeline would significantly undermine my economic livelihood.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. As noted in Section 3.9 of the EIS, after construction and reclamation of the pipeline are completed, most existing land uses, particularly agricultural uses, could continue on the right-of-way above the pipeline.
354	2	Mulcahy	Mary		The pipeline does NOT have to go through my pasture. It can go to the west side between Hwy 281 and my fence line. They can then go south to cut across State owned ground.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
354	3	Mulcahy	Mary		The Sand Hills sits on the Ogallala Aquifer the largest aquifer in the United States. The pipeline would go thru 112 miles of Sand Hills.	Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1.
354	4	Mulcahy	Mary		The Gulf oil spill has heightened my concern for better regulation by the Federal and State government over the TransCanada company and its working subsidiaries.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
354	5	Mulcahy	Mary		Are 2010 changes being made and enforced by the State and Interior Dept agency which sets and regulates TransCanada and its subsidiaries?	It is not clear what 2010 changes the commenter is referring to. As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory authority over the construction, operation,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						maintenance, inspection, and monitoring of the proposed Project. The PHMSA regulations are also addressed in the response and in Sections 2.3.1 and 3.13.1.1 of the EIS.
354	6	Mulcahy	Mary		Has the State and Interior Dept reviewed how much responsibility has been given to TransCanada in the setting of Safety policies regulation? Have studies been reviewed independently?	Neither the Department of State (DOS) nor the Department of the Interior have regulatory control over the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is responsible for the review of Keystone's application of a Presidential permit and is the lead federal agency for the NEPA review of the proposed Project. Keystone would be under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). Consolidated Response SAF-1 provides information on the PHMSA regulatory requirements. Keystone would not be setting safety policies but would have to comply with the PHMSA regulations and the Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA (see Appendix U of the EIS).
354	7	Mulcahy	Mary		Have industry procedures and equipment reviews been currently and increasingly tested .before put into-practice? Are they made available for review by the public? Can the devices and new procedures insure a successful shut down if a leak occurs? What is the Safety Review policy?	The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is responsible for reviewing industry practices and incorporating acceptable practices into its regulations where appropriate. Information on many of PHMSA's reviews, regulatory procedures, and other activities are provided on its website: http://phmsa.dot.gov/ .
354	8	Mulcahy	Mary		Does the Federal and State government have the appropriate 2010 chemicals---previously tested and approved---in place for a Sand Hills leak on the Ogallala Aquifer?	It is not clear what "appropriate 2010 chemicals" the commenter is referring to. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the proposed Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
354	9	Mulcahy	Mary		Is the equipment and maps in place to measure temperature, soil (Valentine), chemicals, mixture of liquid and solids in the crude oil leaching into the ground and water?	The only time crude oil would reach soil or water would be after a spill from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
354	10	Mulcahy	Mary		What insurance and liability will TransCanada, Federal and State government put in place? What insurance and liability will I need?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
354	11	Mulcahy	Mary		The wounding of my pasture ground would be economically and environmentally devastating to me and the Sand Hills and Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1557	7	Murfin	Jerry		Mayor of Stroud, representing the city. Pipeline will bring jobs to Stroud and townspeople will be protected because they have to follow guidelines and standards. This is progress, and progress must move forward. If we don't get the pipeline here, we will lose jobs to other towns. This is a real blessing for the city.	Comment acknowledged.
1053	1	Murlaschitz	Alberta		I urge all possible safety precautions be taken for the Ogallala Aquifer.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
23	1	Murphy	Monica		In late 2008, I received letter from both the U.S. Department of State and the Keystone XL Pipeline Deis Company concerning the pending intent to place a pipeline from Canada, possibly through my 160 acres of property in Harding, South Dakota. To this end, the Keystone XL Pipeline Deis Company was to survey the property and notify me of their intent. I have not received any information until Saturday, April 17, 2010. I received an unsealed (peel and seal covering still intact), empty envelope with a label secured from the U.S. Post Office checked: "Received Possibly Damaged and Received Unsealed at the Torrance Post Office" from: United States Department of State Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs OES/ENV Room 2657 Washington, D. C. 20520 Concerning: KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE DEIS INFORMATION Would you kindly send me all information from 2008 to present concerning this possible pipeline being laid across the United States?	Consolidated Response REQ-2 provides information for request of locations of paper copies of the EIS and that copies of the draft EIS, other specific information, or references be sent directly to the commenter. As noted in that response, all stakeholders who specifically requested paper copies were accommodated.
23	2	Murphy	Monica		I am not adverse to the government burying this pipeline across the property, if no debris or contamination occurs.	Comment acknowledged.
23	3	Murphy	Monica		I am not adverse to the government burying this pipeline across the property, if you would kindly put in a functioning well for water, so grazing animals could have a water source	If approved, the proposed Project would be constructed and operated by Keystone, a private company. The Department of State is reviewing Keystone's application for a Presidential Permit. All landowner requests for specific actions by Keystone on landowner property should be addressed during easement negotiations. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
23	4	Murphy	Monica		I understand my property is somewhat flat. Are you interested in leasing the property to secure your equipment while the proposed work is being completed in the nearby areas in Harding, South Dakota? If this proposal would meet your needs to complete this task, please advise me of your intent.	DOS is not the proponent for the proposed Project. This comment has been forwarded to Keystone for its consideration.
436	1	Murphy	Patti	McCone Electric	The revenue that will be generated for our local counties and state plus the local Rural Electrics Cooperatives will help keep rising costs down. We need this for Eastern Mt.	Comment acknowledged.
731	1	Murphy	Sarah	The DC Project	I strongly oppose the Keystone XL pipeline...	Comment acknowledged.
731	2	Murphy	Sarah	The DC Project	...the Keystone XL pipeline ... would bring massive amounts of tar sands to American refineries. Tar sands are the dirtiest fuel we use...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
731	3	Murphy	Sarah	The DC Project	[Tar sands] ..., creating 3 times the greenhouse gases as conventional oil...	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
731	4	Murphy	Sarah	The DC Project	[Tar sands] ... contaminating entire rivers and watersheds from leaking toxic tailings lakes and devastating an area of Canada the size of Florida.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and without the proposed Project.
806	1	Murphy	Deborah		Please do not route the Keystone Pipeline through the ecologically sensitive areas of the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
1545	17	Murphy	Patti	McCone Electric	McCone Electric welcomes the opportunity to serve Keystone pipeline in our service area. The economic benefit to the McCone Electric consumers is a win-win to have such a large industrial load.	Comment acknowledged.
1123	1	Murrell	Annie		I vote a NO to the oil sludge pipeline being proposed across the US, including Oklahoma.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
257	2	Myers	David	Senate OK District 20	As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
257	3	Myers	David	Senate OK District 20	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that if the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in-output-(gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
257	4	Myers	David	Senate OK District 20	In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would, generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
257	8	Myers	David	Senate OK District 20	I enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	
1411	1	Myers	David	Ponca City Development Authority	On behalf of the Ponca City (Oklahoma) Development Authority, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle... We support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and would be happy to provide any additional information of the benefits of the project to local areas and to our nation.	Comment acknowledged.
1411	3	Myers	David	Ponca City Development Authority	On behalf of the Ponca City (Oklahoma) Development Authority, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that [not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also] will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project. In addition to the jobs the project will create, it will also generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.6 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1509	1	Myers	Cindy		Why would we allow an oil pipeline to pass across the largest supply of fresh, pure water on our entire planet? The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the largest in the world and most of the aquifer is located within the borders of Nebraska. Regarding the DEIS related to the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Project, I have grave concerns and dire predictions. My primary concern is the contamination of our ground water, which is supplied by one of the world's largest aquifers which is vast, yet shallow. According to an article titled "Ogallala Aquifer" found in Water Encyclopedia, Science and Issues: "The Ogallala Aquifer, whose total water storage is about equal to that of Lake Huron, is the single most important source of water in the High Plains region. The future economy of the High Plains depends	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>heavily on the Ogallala Aquifer, the main source of water for all uses. The Ogallala will continue to be the lifeblood of the region only if it is managed properly to limit both depletion and contamination." I live two miles south of Stuart, Nebraska, Which is approximately three miles east of the planned pipeline route. Our water table is unusually close to the surface. Amazingly, flowing (artesian) wells bubble freely throughout this area because of the immense quantity of water in close proximity to the surface. When I use my spade to dig holes for planting shrubbery or trees near my house, the hole fills with water before I am able to set the plant in. We must preserve Nebraska's most wonderful resource!• The disturbance of soil and water during the process of placing the pipeline has the potential to cause water contamination.• Once the pipeline is placed, there will forever be a foreign object in the natural scheme, providing a physical conduit for the migration of contaminants that can leech downward to the aquifer.• A geologist stated "I don't know how they will keep the pipe in the ground with all the water pressure pushing it up." If this statement becomes reality, the instability of the pipeline could only mean increased chances of rupture.• Any leak from the pipeline would pose a devastating, unimaginable catastrophe to the Ogallala Aquifer, which is one of the world's largest and purest. This contamination could never be rectified, and nearly every life in Nebraska would be affected since the majority of communities throughout the entire state depend on this source of water for drinking, livestock, or agriculture. Furthermore, benzene, a known carcinogenic, and other toxic chemicals are added to the sludgy tar oil to speed movement through the pipeline. One leak could mean dire consequences. There really is no effective, plausible process to cleanse heavy tar oil and toxins once they have seeped down through the vulnerable sandy soil into the vast Ogallala Aquifer. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement acknowledges that oil spills occur and that some could go undetected for days or weeks. Keystone XL has pointed to techniques that are used to minimize the exposure and avoid seeping. Minimize does not mean infallible, and I think we can all agree there are no human creations that can be deemed infallible. The oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico is evidence of the fallible nature of human creations. We, along with nearly all rural homes and communities throughout the entire state of Nebraska, obtain our drinking water from wells drilled into the Ogallala Aquifer. According to Wikipedia, the Ogallala Aquifer provides drinking water to 82% of people who live within the aquifer boundary. Our drinking water comes from our private home well, directly from the Ogallala Aquifer. It is so pure, we do not even need to use chlorine or any type of purification system. Any pollutants from the proposed pipeline to be constructed just west of our well could easily migrate to our water source and into my drinking glass. A spillage of the dense oil, along with the added toxins/carcinogens, will rapidly leech through our sandy soil into our ground. Because of the movement of the aquifer, one leak could contaminate the drinking supplies for vast numbers of people. The aquifer can</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>be described as an underground river moving in an easterly, south-easterly direction. I have heard the comment by a person familiar with wells that you can hear the underground water rush, just like a river. Once contaminants leech into this enormous aquifer, they may have the potential to spread great distances as the aquifer flows in a general easterly direction, reaching innumerable private and community water sources across the state. The Sand Hills region of Nebraska is basically comprised largely of sand, which is extremely vulnerable to leeching. Any leak of tar oil/toxic diluents would rapidly leech through our sandy soil and then the short distance to the aquifer and in some cases directly from the pipe to the many bodies of natural water which will most likely surround the pipe in several locations. I have the experience of working as an RN for 30 years, and I know too well how impurities can affect one's health. How about baseline water analyses before the pipeline is placed and vigilant water analyses after placement? Who will be responsible for testing? Who will take financial responsibility for unplanned/unforeseen consequences? Whose responsibility will it be if we are no longer able to use our ground water for drinking? Will I be forced to install a water purification system at my private residence that will hopefully remove these new contaminants? My right to be able to drink pure water from our ground well could be tragically lost to me, and thousands of other Nebraskans. The time for action is NOW, before we destroy one of the best sources of drinking water on our planet. Oil in drinking water is not a good mix. Let's not wait until years down the road when we have an insidious manifestation of unusual cancers and diseases and we then figure out why, much too late. We must focus on our children and leaving them a clean environment and drinking water. Even more important, is nurturing generations yet to be born. The lives of future generations of Nebraskans depend on protecting this indispensable resource. Water is life. Pure drinking water will sustain life, and oil supplies will not matter if we don't have pure water. By permitting this construction, we are continuing to allow precedence for future incursions that can permanently affect our environment and ecology. My ideal vision is my descendants drinking the same pure water I am drinking, directly from our enormous aquifer, without having to add chlorine or passing through a purification system. I feel a responsibility for the future. There really can be no perfect solution for removing oil from the aquifer once contaminated. In addition, this permanent foreign object embedded in our environment is obviously not meant to be, in an ecological sense. I truly believe "nature knows best". The Sand Hills of Nebraska are a very unique geographically area, very pristine and natural, and relatively untouched by human hands. A lawyer visiting from Arkansas expressed to my brother: "This is the last of truly undiscovered wilderness in the United States." If the oil pipelines are abandoned, will they be left in the ground? If they are not removed, they will eventually corrode, allowing the remnants coated with residual toxins to leech into our water supply. The BP disaster is a</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					magnanimous ecological disaster that will ripple indefinitely into the future. Oil gushing into our ocean will have far-reaching consequences to all forms of life. Oil and toxins polluting our Ogallala Aquifer would have even more direct, lethal effects to humans as the contaminants have the potential to be directly ingested by people simply drinking water from their faucets. Wise people avoid mistakes. I am asking you to make a wise decision. President Obama declared on TV news as he referred to the BP disaster: "They didn't think through the consequences of their actions."	
1552	47	Myran	Amy	Dawson Research Council	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not analyze the full climate impacts of tar sands to be transported on the pipeline.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1552	48	Myran	Amy	Dawson Research Council	The Department of State should follow the new guidelines from the Council on Environmental Quality on analyzing climate impacts of major federal actions, and should ask the EPA to conduct a full life-cycle analysis of the tar sands.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance.
1552	50	Myran	Amy	Dawson Research Council	What are the environmental impacts of the increased use of the pumping stations?	Pump stations constructed for the proposed Project would be new facilities. Impacts associated with pump stations include habitat loss, habitat alteration, and disturbance due to human activity, lighting, and noise from the facility as described in the resource subsections of Section 3.0 of the EIS. Montana-specific information is presented in Appendix I of the EIS.
1552	51	Myran	Amy	Dawson Research Council	As the pumping stations will require a huge increase of output energy along the route, what will be the rate impacts to Rural Electric Coop members?	Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves. An analysis of the potential impacts on utility electric rates are outside of the scope of this EIS.
1552	52	Myran	Amy	Dawson Research Council	The DEIS assumes that the pipeline is needed, but does not give any data or analysis to support that assumption. There has been recent news about pipeline overcapacity due to the economic downturn.	Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS provide a thorough and independent analysis of need, as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. There is not sufficient pipeline capacity to that location. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1212	1	Nabity	Lisa		As a resident of Nebraska, and as someone who has grown up in Nebraska on a farm in south central Nebraska, I am greatly concerned to hear about the proposal of an oil pipeline across the state of Nebraska. The Ogallala Aquifer is too much to risk, no matter what safety measures they say will be in place. Animal & human life & farming production depend on it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1212	2	Nabity	Lisa		I urge you to NOT allow the Keystone pipeline project!! Please refuse the Keystone pipeline!!!!	Comment acknowledged.
298	1	Nakada	Jeanette		Please do not permit the TransCanada pipeline to pass through the Ogallala Aquifer. Please use the tragedy of the Gulf of Mexico oil spill for good: for our sake and the sake of our children and all living creatures who now flourish in the vast area above the Ogallala Aquifer.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
461	2	Nass	Candy		Do not route this oil line thru our Ogallala Aquifer!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1018	1	nativeprincess2d@yahoo.com			we don't need this pipeline could be real bad for Nebraska.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
6	1	Neary	Robert		I am a landowner in McCone County, Montana. My ranch lies South of the Missouri River and runs from the river South for approximately 6 miles. The Proposed Oil Pipeline (KEYSTONE XL PROJECT) goes thru several pieces of my property. My concerns are as follows: The Pipeline Company proposes to BORE under the Missouri River in Section 32 at MP 89. I have concerns about the possible water contamination in the event of a rupture of this pipeline. I realize this has been addressed by "experts". Hopefully not the same "experts" that evaluated and approved the Gulf of Mexico Oil fiasco. My biggest concern is when the pipeline goes up the South Bank Breaks of the Missouri River and goes thru Section 32, Section 4 and Section 9 (MP 89 to MP 92) where any spill or problem will be magnified and extremely detrimental to the Missouri River ecosystem. This particular portion of the Missouri River is a Crystal clear fish bearing stream and is unique in that it is the only Clearwater stretch that I know of in Eastern Montana. The water comes from Fort Peck Lake and is not yet affected by the muddy waters of the Milk River until about 5 miles downstream... Once the proposed pipeline is above the South breaks (MP92) there would be less concern and the issues should be addressable as they would deal mostly with small streams that drain into Fort Peck Lake. The proposed route thru Section 32, Section 4 and Section 9 (MP89 to MP92) are my greatest concern. I do not believe that "anyone" can state with absolute assurance that we will never have a pipe rupture or spring a leak. The Engineers and all these folks that are assuring us that everything is fine will be long gone when something adverse does happen.	Water contamination by drilling muds during boring are addressed in Consolidated Response WAT-4. DOS acknowledges in Consolidated Response OIL-1 and Section 3.13 of the EIS that there is a possibility that a spill from the proposed Project may occur and that oil may reach the surface soils and adjacent water bodies. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. This includes the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
6	2	Neary	Robert		Any heavy equipment work on the steep clay bank structure (which is the South River Breaks) will in the event of a heavy rain or a high moisture year cause extreme silting of this beautiful portion of the Missouri River.	Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
6	3	Neary	Robert		The USFWS and the MDFWP should be very concerned as we do have several species that are notable in this immediate area. What effect will an oil spill have on the Pallid Sturgeon (endangered and nearly extinct)? Are there any issues with the declining Sage Grouse?	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and the Bureau of Land Management have been working with DOS and Keystone to minimize impacts of the Project on habitats used by the greater sage-grouse, which is a candidate species for federal protection under the Endangered Species Act. Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS addresses potential impacts to the greater sage-grouse. Information on potential spill impacts to fish and sensitive, threatened, and endangered species such as at the Missouri River crossing in Montana are addressed in Section 3.13.6.5 of the EIS.
6	4	Neary	Robert		I believe when you propose to undertake a project of this magnitude that you need to look at "worst case scenarios". I	Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project. Section 3.13.4.2 addresses

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					know our government doesn't always do this and we have disasters like the present "Oh it will never happen" case in the Gulf of Mexico. We will "never" have a huge magnitude earth quake either. I respectfully ask that you folks who are charged with protecting our environment and our Endangered Species look at the Worst Case Scenario and figure that is probably what will happen.	impacts associated with a maximum spill volume scenario. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration requires that the response plan submitted include the worst-case release scenario.
6	5	Neary	Robert		My proposal is that the pipeline company bore not only under the River but completely out of the Missouri River Basin on the South Bank. The least amount of surface disturbance on these "breaks" is imperative to good business and ecological practices. I am not anti-pipeline. I am anti-ruining of our water and tender ecosystems. I am aware that the cost will go up if the company is required to bore thru Section 32, Section 4 and Section 9 but these costs will be miniscule in comparison to the litigation a spill will cause. My ranch has approximately 3 miles of River Frontage immediately below the proposed pipe line route. If this company is allowed to progress as proposed I will be very upset and "WHEN" we have an environmental issue you may be assured I will be heard from. This morning I spoke with Mr. Tom Ring who is heading up the Montana DEQs oversight of this project. He was extremely knowledgeable and helpful. He has stated that he wants to see this area also so we are to meet late in June or early July to walk the proposed route out of the Missouri Breaks. My present position would be to move the pipeline to the West between the two tower hill sites or at least look into it. I will have further comment when I meet with Mr. Ring. I have numerous water rights which include 273 acres of irrigation water rights out of the Missouri River just below the proposed pipeline and Stock Ponds and flowing springs in the area where the proposed pipeline is to traverse.	<p>The Project would be constructed in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) as noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1. In addition, as noted in Section 3.13.1, Keystone has agreed to incorporate 57 Special Conditions into the proposed Project as requested by PHMSA, including special requirements for valve placement. These procedures would serve to increase the safety of the Project.</p> <p>As described in Section 3.0 of the EIS, impacts of installing the pipeline at upland locations such as that noted by the commenter would not result in significant impacts. Further, the horizontal directional drilling method is used for installing pipelines under environmentally sensitive areas, not in areas where the open cut method and restoration and reclamation result in minor and temporary to short-term environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.</p>
216	1	Nelson	Susan		My biggest concern with this pipeline is an oil spill. No matter how well something is constructed, accidents can and will happen. This pipeline runs less than 0.5 mile from our home and ranch buildings and this land is our livelihood. Will someone from Keystone follow up inspection of easement recovery over a period of years?	Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. The response also addresses monitoring frequency and describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. As noted in Section 4.15.4 of the Construction, Monitoring, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS, Keystone has committed to "monitor reclamation on the right-of-way for several years and repair erosion and reseed poorly revegetated areas as necessary."
216	2	Nelson	Susan		One of my other concerns is the damage to the land and	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					roads and complete reclamation across the easement path. I have seen pictures from the pipeline in the eastern part of SD where reclamation was very poor.	condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. Reclamation of the right-of-way is addressed in Section 2.3.2.8 of the EIS and in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (see Appendix B of the EIS).
238	1	Nelson	Elaine	I.U.O.E. Local #400 Operator Engineers Union	Colstrip Business Agent of the LU.O.E. Local #400 Operator Engineers Union in Montana. ...we are in support of the Keystone Pipeline Project going through Southeastern Montana... The agreement with the LU.O.E. Local #400 and the NPLA in contracting with Keystone XL, insures that for every company worker, a dispatched qualified Union member will be put to work in a 50/50 job ratio, decreasing the Montana unemployment numbers. For this and the following reasons we support this project.	Comment acknowledged.
238	2	Nelson	Elaine	I.U.O.E. Local #400 Operator Engineers Union	job opportunities afforded to Montanans and also our members, if not on the pipeline and station work itself, then for the fringe job employment opportunities. For example; heavy equipment operators who will be needed to do the various prep-works and clearing, the maintenance of the approved county roads and other access roads, the building of the man camps or crew "towns", and the more permanent positions at the pumping stations.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project. The pump stations would not have permanent employees but would be fully automatic.
238	3	Nelson	Elaine	I.U.O.E. Local #400 Operator Engineers Union	Eastern Montana is a land rich but cash poor section of the state. The tax base is "saturated" and the list of infrastructure repairs needed on our roads and bridges has by far exceeded the county roads budgets. Of the one billion dollars slated to be spent on the Montana section of the Keystone Pipeline, 7.2 million is expected to be infused into the economy and tax base. This boon will allow the much needed repairs and upkeep necessary to keep our roads and bridges safe for all travelers.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
238	4	Nelson	Elaine	I.U.O.E. Local #400 Operator Engineers Union	The next point I would like to make is that the towns themselves will be seeing an increase in sales, services rendered, and general prosperity (however temporary) due to the influx of 600 Keystone employees who will be spending money in whichever town is closest to their camp. This influx of monies will also create job opportunities for the citizens of the towns through the summer months and afford the business owners a slight cushion in profits to help carry them through some of the hardships of the current economic crisis facing this country.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
238	5	Nelson	Elaine	I.U.O.E. Local #400 Operator Engineers Union	Finally, I would like to point out that some of the transient workers from the pipeline will become permanent residents of Eastern Montana as the jobs they will perform on the pipeline become full-time maintenance positions. This will also add to the tax base of each community affected by the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
575	1	Nelson	Cheryl		Please stop the Keystone Pipeline. Oil companies value their profits over our Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1366	1	Nelson	Ken		Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project... I live within the impacted area and I feel that the permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1366	4	Nelson	Ken		At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built as well as tax and other financial benefits for many years on into the future.	Comment acknowledged.
1434	1	Nelson	Patricia	In Situ Oil Sands Alliance	The Keystone XL pipeline has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States to meet the increasing demands for energy supplies. The North American Pipeline system is truly one of the most integrated systems in the world, and has the history to prove it to be the most effective network of supplying a safe, secure and stable source of energy to meet the needs of the United States. Canada and the United States enjoy a special relationship that is the envy of the entire world. We have stood beside each other through good times and through some very difficult times, and we have been able to work together as neighbours on both sides of the border. Feeling safe, secure, and having the knowledge that we are reliable partners is a benefit not shared by most nations. We encourage you to approve yet another secure link in our partnership with the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1526	3	Nelson	E.Benjamin	US Senate	With the ongoing tragedy in the Gulf of Mexico and today's pipeline break into the Kalamazoo River in southwest Michigan, it is important in my view that the State Department seeks out all of the analyses it can regarding the Keystone XL pipeline, not only from federal sources, but also from state government agencies.	As noted in Section 1.5 of the EIS, the Department of State was assisted in preparing the EIS by many federal, state, and local agencies and Indian tribes.
1526	4	Nelson	E.Benjamin	US Senate	Doing so will help in answering the many concerns and uncertainties my constituency has raised regarding the proposed pipeline and ensure that whatever decision the State Department makes will take into full account the importance of the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1526	5	Nelson	E.Benjamin	US Senate	With the ongoing tragedy in the Gulf of Mexico and today's pipeline break into the Kalamazoo River in southwest Michigan, it is important in my view that the State Department seeks out all of the analyses it can regarding the Keystone XL pipeline, not only from federal sources, but also from state government agencies. Doing so will help in answering the many concerns and uncertainties my constituency has raised regarding the proposed pipeline and ensure that whatever decision the State Department makes will take into full account the importance of the Ogallala Aquifer and the Sandhills to Nebraska's economic and agricultural livelihood.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. DOS has consulted with Nebraska state agencies and university experts regarding issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area. Those contacts are noted in the revisions to Section 3.3 of the EIS. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1526	7	Nelson	E.Benjamin	US Senate	Therefore, I respectfully request an update as to the State	All substantive comments on the draft EIS that relate to the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Department's efforts, including copies of letters from the agency and responses received, to gain a greater understanding from state and local officials surrounding the environmental and economic impacts the proposed pipeline will have on my home state of Nebraska. Mr. Under Secretary, thank you for your consideration of my request.	NEPA environmental review or the National Interest Determination are provided in the EIS. DOS has responded to those comments and, where appropriate, has revised the EIS in response to those comments. Copies of the comment letters and transcripts are in the Administrative Record for the proposed Project.
1542	91	Nelson	John		I am willing to turn my thermostat up a couple degrees, pay a couple more cents, in order to avoid burying my friends and neighbors.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
760	1	Neuberger	Emma		The fact that any environmental disaster is possible to occur above the largest reservoir of water in the world is disastrous in itself. If the water in the aquifer is contaminated what other things could that effect in the environment?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
760	2	Neuberger	Emma		...What is the plan for clean up incase of disaster? Is this plan proven effective? ...WHAT COULD HAPPEN IN THE OCCURRENCE OF ANY MECHANICAL MALFUNCTION?	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. The commenter's question about "any mechanical malfunction" is too broad to answer. However, Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project. The probability analysis and associated impact assessments consider a wide range of spill sizes, from minor leaks to maximum spill volume, irrespective of the cause of the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
760	4	Neuberger	Emma		Due to this project, TransCanada has expressed their responsibility to the financial and environmental after effects of any malfunction in the transportation of oil.	Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
760	5	Neuberger	Emma		...Has the public been properly notified of the possible risks of this project/ that this project is happening at all? ...	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
760	7	Neuberger	Emma		... Will jobs be created for United States citizens due to this project? ...	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
310	1	Newman	Svein		I'm concerned about the Keystone XL DEIS. It doesn't contain a complete emergency response plan, which Montanans should have a right to know.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
310	2	Newman	Svein		It doesn't analyze the effects of tar sands oil.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the impacts of a release of crude oil from

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
310	3	Newman	Svein		It doesn't justify why the existing Clipper and Keystone I pipelines couldn't be used.	As noted in Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
492	1	Newman	Emma	UO Climate Justice League	Please do not extend the Keystone XL pipeline!!! It is way too risky because it would endanger bird migration, the Ogallala aquifer, and tribal lands.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Migratory birds are addressed in Section 3.14.4.4. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 and AQF-4. Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes.
647	1	Nichols	Shannon	Heamour Farm	Considering the current oil well disaster in the Gulf of Mexico that is destroying our environment, I think that allowing another foreign company/government to install another poorly designed system in our country is a bad idea. I would respectfully ask that you think about American Citizens, not foreign companies when considering proposals that could destroy the environment in the United States. This is not designed well, cheap may make the corporation proposing the project extreme profits, but this is not good for job growth or sustainability in the long run.	As described in Section 1.0 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-2, TransCanada-Keystone Pipeline LP (Keystone) is not a foreign corporation. It is a limited partnership organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Keystone has the same rights as other pipeline companies in the U.S. to propose projects. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
1545	20	Nickels	Steve	Landowner	The erosion is going to come off of [the pipeline site] and wash down into private land. Who is going to take care of that?	Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
828	1	Nidess	Rael		I am against the Keystone XL pipeline and I am also against the use of tar sands as a source of oil. The reasons are that the tar sands are the most polluting means of obtaining oil that exist. In addition, they require an energy input greater than the energy yield to realize any production. Hence, they are entirely inefficient. Further, the environmental damage done to Alberta, Canada and surrounding water run-off areas is incalculable and has caused severe distress & damage to the First Nations people who depend on a functional ecology for their subsistence. Thus, the use of tar sands oil is an environmental, humanitarian, and energy-losing disaster. The Keystone Pipeline, as a means of facilitating the use of the oil produced by such a disastrous process is, itself, another part of the disaster.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
131	2	Nielsen	Christi		If natural gas were to leak into the Ogallala Aquifer, the devastation would be unimaginable. With our water supply contamination, the gas would also seep its way into our food	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					supply.	
131	3	Nielsen	Christi		I beg you not to allow this disastrous project.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
133	1	Nielsen	Christi		Polluting the pristine Aquifer with oil would be a crime against nature and impossible to clean up. Please, prevent such a disaster in the only way possible -- do not allow the pipeline to be built.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
135	1	Nielsen	Kim		I understand that the Keystone XL Pipeline Project will build an oil pipeline through the Ogallala Aquifer and that the company is asking the US Govt. to allow the use of thinner pipe with a larger circumference. This is an unacceptable risk to the aquifer and to the environment. If this is going to be done, it MUST be done in the safest way possible, despite any increased costs. The safest option, of course, is to not build this pipeline at all or at least, keep it away from the Ogallala Aquifer which is a resource that cannot be contaminated.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
476	1	Nielsen	Rebecca		No amount of money or potential energy is worth risking the Ogallala Aquifer to contamination. Our family absolutely does not want the project to proceed.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
614	1	Nielsen	Kathy		Keep the pipeline out of the Nebraska Sand Hills. The Sand Hills are a beautiful and fragile ecosystem that sits above a major water source.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
614	2	Nielsen	Kathy		The Sand Hills are a beautiful and fragile ecosystem that sits above a major water source.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
614	3	Nielsen	Kathy		The oil industry claiming that the damage from any leaks and spills would be minimal is equivalent to the tobacco industry claiming smoking does not cause cancer. It totally lacks credibility. The oil industry has yet to prove that it can deliver on promises to protect the ecosystems through which the pipelines run - Red Butte Creek, Minnesota wetlands, Delta Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Wildlife Refuge. Then there is the Gulf of Mexico. Oil and the Sand Hills is a very bad combination.	The commenter has attributed the state to the oil industry in general and the EIS does not state that "damage from any leaks and spills would be minimal." Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1198	1	Nielsen	Louise		Hi, I think they should be very careful with this entire project. ... Please try to keep this from going any further. Louise Nielsen	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1198	2	Nielsen	Louise		An oil spill is the last thing we need in Nebraska.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
5	T	Niemi	Debra		I enjoyed talking with you when you visited my hometown of Buffalo, SD the first time in March 2009. As you well know, there are several fossils in the ground on my parents' ranch in Harding County, South Dakota. You may have been on the scene while TransCanada dug Keystone One; yet, I was not and can only imagine with what speed the trench was dug. Does TransCanada take extreme care of checking each inch of soil as it is dug and then, moved to either side of the nine foot trench. Aside from a spill, this is the most pressing environmental issue that will happen on this project. The digging on my parents and brother's ranch property should take several years if proper inspection happens with an appropriate and knowledgeable paleontologist inspecting each inch of precious soil. I urge your office to place specific policies for TransCanada to follow when digging through Harding County.	Potential impacts to paleontological resources are addressed in section 3.1.2 of the EIS. That section describes how these resources are protected depending on the land ownership.
1543	11	Niemi	David		I'm a property owner who is directly affected by this pipeline.	Consolidated Response PVT-2 addresses concerns regarding the proximity of the proposed project to existing structures and facilities and routing concerns across private property.
1543	12	Niemi	David		I feel like there should be some conditions to this presidential permit, such as bonding requirements for reclamation.	The Presidential Permits granted by the Department of State are for construction and maintenance of facilities at the international border. The permits are subject to the conditions specified therein, including the mitigation measures specified in the EIS. Bonding is addressed in Consolidated Response LIA-2.
1543	13	Niemi	David		There should be bonding requirements in case there's a major pipeline rupture or leak, covering clean up and compensation of damages and loss for property owners.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project. Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1543	15	Niemi	David		If this pipeline company fails, the line would need to be cleaned or even possibly removed. There needs to be some funding available for that.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1543	16	Niemi	David		In March of this year, the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission issued a siting permit for the construction of this line in South Dakota. They attached 50 conditions to that siting permit. That PUC siting permit should also be a condition of the presidential permit.	Section 1.10 of the EIS identifies the permits and authorizations that the proposed Project must obtain before it would be able to proceed. South Dakota has the authority under its own laws and regulations to regulate pipeline placement in that state, and Keystone would be required to comply with the conditions of siting permit.
1447	3	Noble	Dianna	Texas Department of Transportation	Cultural Resources: Cultural resource surveys undertaken in preparation for the project have documented 80 resources, including 42 archaeological sites, 16 historic structures, and 22 isolated finds, as detailed in Table 3.11.3-6. Two of the archaeological sites, 41 NA 156 and 41 LR2, have been determined eligible for the NRHP by DOS. The former includes both precontact and historic-period components and is associated (along with several other sites) with the Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail. The latter is the	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Sanders Site, a prehistoric (likely Caddo or Woodland) village complex that is one of the most important archaeological sites in northeast Texas. According to the DEIS, avoidance measures will be taken at both sites, as well as at all other sites which have not undergone formal NRHP evaluation.	(noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1447	4	Noble	Dianna	Texas Department of Transportation	Overall, the Cultural Resources section reflects a cautious approach, avoiding both NRHP-eligible resources and unevaluated resources (i.e., essentially assuming unevaluated resources are eligible and planning avoidance at the outset). The special prominence of the Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail demands particular care, and the DEIS includes numerous ongoing and planned investigations to pinpoint the exact location of the trail. In most areas the pipeline appears to avoid the trail, however, the document mentions two areas crossed by the trail. If avoidance of the trail is not possible, mitigation measures may need to be undertaken with input from THC, NPS, and relevant stakeholders.	As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The PA includes an appendix entitled "Historic Trail and Archaeological Monitoring Plan" which discusses the impacts and specific mitigation measures regarding historic trails, including the El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail. This appendix was developed in consultation with the THC, National Park Service and Indian tribes.
1447	5	Noble	Dianna	Texas Department of Transportation	The DEIS mentions that an Unanticipated Discovery Plan will be formulated to establish a protocol for the treatment of unforeseen cultural materials and human remains, per Section 106 of the NHPA and NAGPRA. This plan must be in place, in consultation with THC/SHPO and any relevant Native American tribes, prior to beginning construction activities within TxDOT right-of-way.	As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The PA also includes an Unanticipated Discovery Plan for each state including Texas. The Plan for Texas was prepared in consultation with the THC, federal agencies, and Indian tribes.
1447	6	Noble	Dianna	Texas Department of Transportation	Historic Resources: The Cultural Resources sections of the DEIS are prepared in the manner of a phased review process, which seems entirely appropriate for the nature of the proposed project. As noted in several places in Section 3.11, this is also consistent with the Section 106 regulations pertaining to identification efforts for corridors or large land areas. The overview of the Section 106 process and the state-by-state summaries of survey methods and coordination clearly communicate the current status of preliminary identification of cultural resources. The Section 3.11 overview of eligibility, impacts, and mitigation along with the state-by-state status also provide a clear understanding of the known sites and the process that will be used to complete the resource identification, impacts assessment, mitigation and coordination. Both sections appropriately refer the reader to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) prepared under Section 106, which commits DOS and participating agencies to the standards and protocols for meeting the regulatory requirements. Section 3.11-44, Historic Structures (paragraph 1, 4th sentence): Consider stating that avoidance is recommended for all unevaluated sites and sites that may be determined NRHP-eligible during the ongoing surveys. As written, the NEPA document does not disclose how project impacts will be addressed for those historic structures that may be determined eligible. It may not be adequate to limit the consideration of impacts and mitigation measures for	Section 3.11 of the EIS has been revised to state that avoidance is recommended for all unevaluated sites and sites that may be determined NRHP-eligible during the ongoing surveys. It should be noted that the results of subsequent surveys for historic structures inside and outside the HPAs are now included in the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					historic structures that have been identified within the archeological high probability areas (as currently stated) since historic structures may be identified outside of the archeological sensitivity areas. As stated in paragraph 2 on page 3.11-44, additional inventories have yet to be conducted and, as stated on page 3.11-12, the APE of the project corridor has not yet been surveyed by qualified architectural historians. It is quite likely that NRHP eligible historic structures and/or landscapes will be documented once those surveys are performed, considering the length of the corridor and its path through heritage-rich areas of Texas.	
1447	7	Noble	Dianna	Texas Department of Transportation	Oil Spill Risk Assessment and Environmental Consequence Analysis: Section 3. 13 Oil Spill Risk Assessment and Environmental Consequence Analysis provides a detailed and substantive discussion of potential oil spill risks and potential impact scenarios. One overarching question at the time of this writing is: How specifically does Keystone plan to address the current public concern about the transportation of oil given the recent catastrophic BP petroleum spill? In Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 Keystone Actions to Prevent, Detect, and Mitigate Oil Spills, the DEIS states that, "In general, Tier 1 emergency response equipment would be pre-positioned for access by Keystone personnel", with specific locations of emergency responders " ... determined upon conclusion of the detailed location and design of the proposed pipeline". This generic commitment may need to be more specific, given the number and sensitivity of water, wetland and groundwater resources crossed in Texas by the pipeline, as well as the density of residential and commercial enterprises and length of pipeline to be located in the state. We urge Keystone to commit to placing adequate spill response resources at a defined number of specific locations within the state of Texas.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan or the proposed Project. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1447	8	Noble	Dianna	Texas Department of Transportation	On a related note, the following statement on page 3.13-41 sounds conclusory: "Most oil spills reaching larger lakes would result in minimal effects on water quality. DO levels would not be affected. Direct toxicity would be minimal because of the high dilution volume in these lakes". We suggest that this statement be revised or source documentation provided.	Section 3.13 of the EIS has been revised to reflect the concern of the commenter.
1447	10	Noble	Dianna	Texas Department of Transportation	Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Keystone DEIS. We appreciate your consideration of our comments, and would be available to address questions or concerns related to TxDOT's responsibilities within our state.	Comment acknowledged.
1556	41	Noem	Kristi		I just want you to know that we're [the house of representatives] firm believers that farmers and ranchers and landowners care about the land, and they recognize that the good Lord's not making any more new land and that you want to take care of it. And it that's why I came tonight to make sure that I could sit here and listen to you and to listen to your concerns and make sure that you're heard as we go forward.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
1238	1	Nootz	Larry	Nationwide Personal Lines Training Specialist	Why not have it run above ground to make lead detection, repair, and clean up easier, cheaper, and much more timely?	Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
355	1	Noren	Carl		I am writing in opposition to the pending permit for the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1505	1	Nugent	Patrick	Texas Pipeline Association	Recently, a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of a proposed interstate oil pipeline in Texas. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project on its merits. The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States, increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied. At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built. Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Pipelines are a safe, reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil, natural gas, and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and the raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	143	O'Brien	Colleen		I am opposed to this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	145	O'Brien	Colleen		The boreal forest surrounding the tar sands location in Canada are the fourth largest carbon sink in the world. It's the North American version of a rainforest.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1137	1	O'Daniel	Kathleen		We don't always "learn our lesson" the first time around.. Please don't "cut corners" on the Ogallala pipeline that may open the door to a Nebraska- based calamity. It is water that connects the world's land.. No more diminished safety! Our lives depend upon safe, clean water! Everywhere!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
120	1	O'dell	Robert		Seawater contaminated with petroleum is a dire problem. Contamination of Nebraska's underground water, the Ogallala (High Plains) Aquifer, with petroleum is lethal. sources.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
120	2	O'dell	Robert		Experience has demonstrated that pursuing yet another pipeline across the heart of this Nation's most abundant groundwater supply is not only greed-driven foolishness but fosters a "when" rather than an "if" disaster upon failure or abandonment.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the life of the Project and taking the Project out of service are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
512	1	O'doherty	Colleen		The TransCanada's project to pump tars and oil through NE is a terrible idea that endangers a freshwater source and the local environment. Please stop this project from going further.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
432	1	Offutt	Steve		Greetings, I am writing in opposition to the Keystone XL Pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
432	3	Offutt	Steve		Tar sands are extremely intense producers of CO2, the main	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					greenhouse gas. By building this pipeline, the US will be sending a signal that business as usual is still business as usual. However, weather as usual is not. It is critical that we make significant and rapid changes in our energy infrastructure. This pipeline is a backwards looking energy solution being proposed when forward looking solutions are needed more than ever. Please be smart about climate change and do not support the continuing exploitation of tar sands.	are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
282	1	Ogle	Kathy		This idiotic idea must be stopped! We absolutely cannot risk contaminating the last source of pure water in the world. If a pipeline is necessary it MUST be routed around the Ogallala Aquifer, not through the middle of it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
564	1	Ohlmann	Patricia		I oppose the Keystone pipeline proposed to cross the Nebraska Sand Hills and the Ogallala Aquifer, source of water for many Nebraskans. Do not allow this pipeline to take any route over the Sandhills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
564	2	Ohlmann	Patricia		The record of pipelines in sensitive areas is full of leaks. The assurances by oil companies that these pipelines are safe, rarely leak, will be closely monitored so any "rare" leak will be discovered quickly, is refuted by the record to which you surely have access.	Statistics related to spills from liquid pipelines are presented in Section 3.13.2 of the EIS.
564	4	Ohlmann	Patricia		By the way, the address by which one finds this website it certainly obscure--I got it from a newspaper column about the pipeline. It makes me wonder whether the Dept. of State really wants comments from the common folk.	The address of the DOS Project website was included in the Notice of Intent for the proposed Project and the Notice of Availability for the draft EIS. Those notices were mailed to thousands of interested parties and were published in the Federal Register.
88	1	Ohlson	Nils		Please do not allow this pipeline to cross Nebraska.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
88	2	Ohlson	Nils		The tar sands project is an environmental disaster from the beginning, and should not be allowed to spread to American soil.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
1396	1	Olsen	Louise	Cottonwood Inn Suites	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project... The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1396	3	Olsen	Louise	Cottonwood Inn Suites	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
356	1	Olson	Bill	WorleyParsons	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
356	2	Olson	Bill	WorleyParsons	The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States, increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
356	3	Olson	Bill	WorleyParsons	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
356	5	Olson	Bill	WorleyParsons	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
356	10	Olson	Bill	WorleyParsons	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
356	11	Olson	Bill	WorleyParsons	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this, project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
405	2	Olson	Johanna		I am against the TransCanada Keystone pipeline project and feel that it will do a great disservice to any progress we have made to reduce our use of oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
769	1	Olson	Peggy		Even while million of gallons of oil spew into the Gulf of Mexico there is actual consideration of a pipeline [that could destroy the Ogallala Aquifer]...	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
769	2	Olson	Peggy		[Even while millions of gallons of oil spew into the Gulf of Mexico] there is actual consideration of a pipeline that could destroy the Ogallala Aquifer. That is, even in the best case scenario, a serious pollutant.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
769	3	Olson	Peggy		...Please say no to the pipeline. Where will you buy air we can breathe and water we can drink?	The commenter's opinion is noted.
843	1	Omara	Michael		This pipeline isn't really necessary, except to make money for the pipeline company. The Aquifer is far more important than this high cost-low quality oil. This oil will be pumped to a decades old, inefficient refinery. Run the pipeline through Canada where this company is based and listen to the outrage from Canadian citizens. Not a good idea for America to let a foreign company build a pipeline across our very important national water resources.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1. Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses issues related to emissions from refineries. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2 and Section 1.0 of the EIS, Keystone is a U.S. corporation.
1551	11	Ost	Rick		I speak in favor of this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1551	14	Ost	Rick		Looking at the positives that will result from this project, it's a no-brainer. Either we ship all this product to North Dakota or we keep it here and make it work.	Comment acknowledged.
938	1	Ostdiek	Charles	The Nebraska Green Party	Please deny permission to Keystone XL for their proposed new pipeline plotted to run through the sensitive Sandhills of NE, above the precious Ogallala Aquifer. They have the money to route the pipeline where there is less of a certainty that the environment will be impacted.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
527	1	Osterman	Kathie		Please reconsider extending the Keystone Pipeline as planned across Nebraska. Yes, this resource is important and will benefit the country; however, its proximity to the Ogallala Aquifer is a serious concern due to our reliance on it as a source of irrigation and drinking water. If safety of the water quality could be guaranteed, these concerns voiced by many could be questioned. The recent calamity in the Gulf, however, has done nothing to build confidence in this regard. It would be a tragedy for this situation to be repeated on land and contaminate this unique and precious resource. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for extending the comment period.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
221	1	Otterberg	Mike		My concern is with the landowners ability to control access to his property. The rancher who's property I hunt on does not allow any off road travel. All access to his property is by foot or horseback. With this pipeline comes an access road. The rancher will not now be able to control vehicle access through his land. Vehicle traffic will adversely affect the quality of the hunting on his ranch.	There will not be an access road that extends along the entire proposed route. Access roads will be maintained for access to specific portions of the route. If there is an access road on the property the commenter is concerned about, the landowner can request that Keystone install a fence to limit access to the property as a part of the easement negotiation process. However, if there is an access road on the property, even with a fence there may be undesired use of the access road as noted by the commenter. On ranching or farming property, the right-of-way can usually be returned to the same use that occurred prior to construction. That would minimize impacts to use of the land for hunting and would not increase access to the land.
1484	1	Ottman	Richard		Please do NOT approve the Keystone XL pipeline project to move tar sand oil from Alberta Canada to the Gulf Coast. Tar sands oil is extremely polluting in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
329	1	Ottoson	Andrew	andrewottoson.com	Kansans currently depend on reliable, plentiful sources of oil for transportation, agriculture and other economic activities, but some of us recognize that the habit helped lead our nation into a senseless and costly war in Iraq. It now leads us to accept the necessity of forfeiting huge tracts of land and associated local tax revenues to connect producers in Canada with refiners in Texas. But apart from feeding our dependence on oil, what do Kansans gain from the pipelines now being carved into our state? Will these lines bring permanent jobs here? No, I think some of our refining jobs will be moved toward the terminals—in Missouri and Oklahoma and Texas.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
329	2	Ottoson	Andrew	andrewottoson.com	Will these lines be without risk? No, I think these lines already pose risks to our groundwater and are likely to harm our land and resources at some point during the course of a hundred-year lifetime.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with a spill.
84	1	Ozark	Stan	Kltz/Klan Radio	I fully support the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Comment acknowledged.
721	1	P	Jazmynn	Westminster college	PLEASE reject the oil industry and thier selfish interests and vote instead on behalf of the people who have elected you...By approving he pipeline we are sending the message to the rest of the world that we do not care about progression and that we will succomb to the interests of big oil. PLEASE do not make this decision for us.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1560	1	Packard	Nancy		Wants to know who stands to profit from this pipeline?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
243	1	Paddack	Susan	Senate OK District 13	As a state senator from the State of Oklahoma, I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011~2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in my districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
243	2	Paddack	Susan	Senate OK District 14	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is my understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the projects economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S. Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
243	3	Paddack	Susan	Senate OK District 15	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is a vital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign sources of oil.	Comment acknowledged.
243	4	Paddack	Susan	Senate OK District 16	Canada has more than 50 percent of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate~ or uncertainties in key oil producing regions. Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	
1546	140	Pagel	Lauren	Earth Works	Rural farmland and ranch land where the pipeline will be placed are considered "low consequence," meaning they are not subject to integrity management standards.	Incorporation of the existing regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions developed by PHMSA would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1546	141	Pagel	Lauren	Earth Works	Pipeline Safety Trust recently testified before the House Transportation Infrastructure Committee that only 44% of hazardous liquid pipelines that fall under the pipeline safety rules are ever inspected.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1546	142	Pagel	Lauren	Earth Works	Over the past five years there have been 1,300 significant spills or incidents at pipelines across the country that have put the public at risk, including 69 fatalities.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and information on previous liquid hazardous materials pipeline incidents (Section 3.13.4.2). Many of the fatalities referred to by the commenter occurred due to incidents to natural gas pipelines.
1546	143	Pagel	Lauren	Earth Works	People in rural communities are more at risk because pipeline safety requirements are not applied to their communities. TransCanada applied for a waiver that would decrease the safety further.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1546	144	Pagel	Lauren	Earth Works	A March 2010 report by the Department of Transportation's Inspector General found that the Pipeline Safety Agency was not checking the safety records of companies, and did not follow through to make sure conditions of pipeline permits were being met.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1133	1	Pakiz	Catherine		I am very concerned about the threat to our most important natural resource posed by the Keystone pipeline. I am adamantly opposed to approving this pipeline route, as proposed, over the aquifer. No amount of oil is worth polluting our clean groundwater.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1133	2	Pakiz	Catherine		Please stop this pipeline from being built!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1339	1	Palmer	Robbin		I am opposed to the tar sands pipeline. Keystone XL is not in America's national interest. The Department of State should not give permits for pipelines importing the world's dirties fuel while the rest of the country fights to prevent catastrophic climate change. Tying our future to toxic tar sands will never be in our national interest. Please consider the true impact of this pipeline by including the devastating effects of mining, refining, and burning this fuel when you make the decision. I am asking you to fulfill your role as protector of our country and say no to tar sands.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-9 describes the National Interest Determination process.
77	1	Paloff	Minelle		Isn't Texas and the rest of the country polluted enough? The pipeline project is an attack against the environment and the people.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1257	1	Panec	William		The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the world's largest aquifers. It covers a wide area portions of which are in eight states. Keystone XL Pipeline plans to run a pipeline from the northern edge of Nebraska through this aquifer with one single pipe 36 inches in diameter. By so doing, there are no safeguards from pinhole or larger leaks of oil from the 36 inch pipeline.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1257	2	Panec	William		If a leak occurs, and it probably will, this pristine aquifer which provides clear clean water for humans, crops, uncultivated plants, livestock and wildlife in the eight state region it encompass. Protection of this valuable resource is vital to all. Neither Keystone XL nor the US State Department have come up with a method to protect against oil contamination of the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1257	3	Panec	William		One possible solution is a double wall for the pipeline, or a pipe within a pipe to prevent pinhole and larger leaks into the water of the Ogallala Aquifer. The catching of the leaks by the second pipe encompassing the oil pipeline will protect the water from infusion with "tar sand oil" which will be passing through the pipeline at the rate of 970,000 barrels per day. The pipe in a pipe is the only way we can assure protection of the aquifer and permit the safely transport of "tar sand oil" through the pipeline going through the aquifer. Technology has the ability to provide a constant monitoring of leaks from the pipeline and catch them in the confines of the second outer pipe before the leaks can get into the aquifer.	All pipeline companies must comply with the requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) for construction of oil pipelines in the U.S. There is no PHMSA requirement for double-walled pipe and DOS is not aware of any oil pipeline system that is constructed with double-walled pipe for a 36-inch-diameter transportation pipeline.
1257	4	Panec	William		The pipe within a pipe method will also provide an opportunity to repair the oil pipeline where these leaks are located and also keep the leaking oil out of aquifer water. With the outer pipe enclosing the oil pipeline, oil leaks will be capped from invading the aquifer water. The 36 inch pipeline could be loosely incased in a 38 inch, or larger pipe, designed to protect aquifer water and to warn of any oil leaks from the inner pipe carrying the "tar sand oil". Thereby, an Exxon Valdez type oil spill into the aquifer can be avoided and checked by the outer pipe and leaks in the pipeline itself can	All pipeline companies must comply with the requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) for construction of oil pipelines in the U.S. There is no PHMSA requirement for double-walled pipe and DOS is not aware of any oil pipeline system that is constructed with double-walled pipe for a 36-inch-diameter transportation pipeline.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					be repaired reasonably soon after they occur.	
1257	5	Panec	William		The pipe within a pipe method will create an additional cost to the pipeline. However, the aquifer needs to be protected at any cost. After all, we can drink water but not oil.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. AQF-6 addresses the potential for using double-walled or triple-walled pipe.
1257	6	Panec	William		However, the aquifer needs to be protected at any cost. We need water for human consumption, crop irrigation, livestock and wildlife. We simply cannot do that with "tar sand oil".	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
1257	7	Panec	William		There should be a pipe in a pipe anywhere the oil pipeline is in water—such as the Ogallala Aquifer, any other aquifer, wetlands, water well fields, and other similar areas.	All pipeline companies must comply with the requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) for construction of oil pipelines in the U.S. There is no PHMSA requirement for double-walled pipe and DOS is not aware of any oil pipeline system that is constructed with double-walled pipe for a 36-inch-diameter transportation pipeline.
1257	8	Panec	William		Those who do not want the protection of the aquifer must carry the great burden of oil contamination of Ogallala Aquifer water by oil leaks.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1257	9	Panec	William		Those who may criticize the pipe within a pipe idea must come up with a way to protect the aquifer other than by keeping the oil pipeline out of the Aquifer. Let them clearly state what they propose.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1560	7	Panec	William		Pipeline runs through the Ogallala Aquifer which is a very large and important source of freshwater source for 8 states. This aquifer must not get contaminated.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1560	9	Panec	William		Also, want a bonding by Keystone XL to assure that any damage that does occur can be repaired.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
145	2	Parfait	Kari		I believe the environmental hazards passed by this project are far too dangerous and therefore far too costly to be worthwhile. I say No! to dirty tar sand oils.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1112	1	Park	MaryAlice		The proposed plans by Keystone XL for laying a pipeline from Canada to the Gulf through Midwestern states, including Nebraska, are raising many questions among the general public. As a Nebraska citizen I definitely want the Keystone XL proposal to be studied and debated thoroughly.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1112	2	Park	MaryAlice		The Ogallala Aquifer is our state's most valuable asset--a precious resource which must be protected!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
86	1	Parker	Mary		I am totally OPPOSED to this taking place. Why would we do this? Why not take it through to another state?	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
86	2	Parker	Mary		We spend millions of tax dollars trying to preserve our natural resources through such organizations as the NRCS, but yet we would take a pretty penny to potentially ruin one of the last greatest fresh water basins left on the face of this earth. A water resource that we negate to allow neighboring governments to tap when they have expended all their resources. This makes absolutely no sense to me.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
86	3	Parker	Mary		Marketers throw out such phrases as, "oh, there will be minuscule significant impact IF there were to be a leak because the pipeline is only 36" in diameter." It may be 36" in diameter, but it will be through our great state of Nebraska, from north to south. Also, having the potential to pollute our water source.	Consolidated Responses AQF-1 and AQF-3, address potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
86	4	Parker	Mary		NO WAY! Not worth the risk! When you add the fact that we have over 55,000 miles of crude oil trunk lines in the US and 30, 000 - 40,000 miles of crude oil gathering lines centralized in the midwest alone. NO FRIGGIN' WAY! Absolutely not!!!	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project.
198	1	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	It has come to my attention that a draft Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared for this project, the termination of which is proposed to occur in Harris County, Texas. I understand that the comment period for the DEIS ended on May 31, 2010, but I respectfully request a 15- day extension, pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR § 1502 et seq. until June 15, 2010, to provide comments to the Department. Further, while I understand that 20 separate scoping meetings have already occurred in the vicinity of the proposed route of this pipeline, and that four of those meetings did occur in Texas, no meetings have occurred in Houston, which is proposed to be the site of the project's terminus. I respectfully request that at least one more public meeting occur in Houston. Finally, I note that libraries in some of the smaller cities and towns in the vicinity of the proposed Project are repositories of paper copies of the DEIS, yet no copies are proposed to be sent to Houston's Public Library system. My final request is that copies of the DEIS be made available in Houston's libraries. Houston is the country's fourth-largest city and it continues to have a robust partnership with the oil and gas transportation and refining industries. However, Houston's citizens should be afforded the opportunity to inform themselves about this project and offer comments to the Department if they so choose. It seems particularly important at this time to seek greater public participation in evaluating the environmental impacts of permitting decisions.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to the decision to not hold public meetings on the supplemental draft EIS. During September 2011, DOS will also host public meetings in each of the six states through which the proposed pipeline would pass. The meetings will be held in the state capitals of Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, with an additional meeting in the Sand Hills region in Nebraska and along the Gulf Coast near Port Arthur, Texas. This will be followed by a final public meeting in Washington, DC. These meetings will provide an opportunity to voice views on whether granting or denying a Presidential Permit for the pipeline would be in the national interest and to comment on economic, energy security, environmental and safety issues relevant to that determination. Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1240	1	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	I very much appreciate the courtesy given to the City by the Department in granting an extension of time for public comment until July 2, 2010.	Comment acknowledged.
1240	2	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The modern history of Houston is inextricably connected to the oil and gas transportation and refining industries. Many technical innovations occurred in Houston that have had national and international implications for the country's transportation security. However, Houston and the nation must carefully consider the environmental implications for any large pipeline project, such as this one, before committing financial and human resources to such an undertaking.	Comment acknowledged.
1240	3	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	I wish to express my concern that the scoping process for this DEIS appears to have omitted participation by several Texas agencies whose expertise in the analysis of this Project would be invaluable. Although I am heartened to see participation by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department in the Scoping Summary Report attached as Appendix A to the DEIS, I wish DOS to explain why neither the state's environmental agency (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality), its regulatory agency for oil and gas pipelines (Texas Railroad Commission) nor the agency responsible for managing state lands (Texas General Land Office) have been included as cooperating (or otherwise participating) agencies.	Consolidated Response CMT-5 addresses the concern that that all state and federal activities and agencies that could be involved in review of the proposed Project were not identified through scoping or in the draft EIS.
1240	4	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The DEIS only addresses air quality impacts from construction and operation of the pipeline and should also address the effect on ambient air quality of both the transport of the heavy sour crude from the terminus (Moore Junction) to refineries in the greater Houston area as well as the actual refining of the 700,000 bpd of high sulfur crude anticipated by the Project.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1240	5	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The FEIS must discuss what effect the boosting of production with this ready supply of crude will have on the ability of the Houston region to attain compliance with the Clean Air Act. Currently, the Houston-Galveston-Beaumont region is non-attainment for ozone. However, the City's Department of Health and Human Services carefully monitors the concentration of fine particulate matter, because this ambient air constituent is of increasing concern in the industrial area in southeast Houston. Coordinated mitigation measures have been instituted to control concentrations to levels below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Introduction of new activities that generate fine particulates must be carefully controlled to maintain levels protective of human health.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1240	7	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	If the pipeline anticipates delivering 700,000 bpd of crude oil to the Houston area, the material will certainly require further refining. Those indirect effects must be addressed in the FEIS. See <i>Mid States Coalition for Progress, et al. v. Surface Transportation Board</i> , 345 F.3d 520 (8th Cir. 2003).	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1240	9	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The FEIS should provide much more detail on health effects of communities in eastern Harris County, with information provided by census tract. Historically, the populations of these communities have been substantially under-reported. A study conducted on behalf of the City of Houston identified systematic undercounting in the census of persons living in low income areas. Four of the neighborhoods studied are in east Houston, near the refineries that likely would receive the crude oil from this Project. The underreporting discrepancies between the 2000 census and the actual population were as much as 19% depending upon the census tract in question. See Houston Neighborhood Market Drilldown, Social Compact Inc., November 2007, p. 9 (http://www.houstontx.gov/planning/planningstudies/drildwn.htm).	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1240	10	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The FEIS must focus its analysis on the actual groups of citizens likely to be most adversely affected by air pollution in order to accurately reflect the disproportionate manner in which the Project will affect Houston's poorest citizens.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
1240	11	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	There appears to be a gross disparity between the environmental costs to the Houston region and the purported tax benefit generated by the Project. The DEIS states that "[l]ocal counties would be the primary beneficiaries of estimated property tax benefits." (DEIS, 3.10-54.) Yet, "[t]he increase in property taxes along the Houston Lateral is 2.1 percent above 2006 levels," id., which is dramatically lower than those increases predicted for other counties (e.g., some counties are estimated to receive increased property tax revenues of more than 300%).	Revised Section 3.10.2 of the EIS presents estimates of the tax revenues that would occur with implementation of the proposed Project based on the tax rates that were effective at the time the EIS was prepared.
1240	12	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The FEIS should describe in more detail what procedures the pipeline operator will have in place to address risks to water resources, both bayous and ultimately Galveston Bay, from the Project.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In additions to its regulations in 49 CFR Parts 194 and 195, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement and to incorporate into its manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies that is required by 49 CFR 195.402. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Keystone would have an Emergency Response Plan and an Oil Spill Response Plan in place during operation of the pipeline as described in Section 3.13.5.5 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response RES-1.
1240	13	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The City of Houston is particularly interested in the risks to surface water resources and natural resources that are presented both during construction and in future operation of the Project.	Section 3.3 addresses the potential impacts to surface water. The resource sections in Section 3.0 address the potential impacts of other natural resources.
1240	15	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not provide a sufficient level of detail to adequately analyze the environmental conditions presented to the Houston area by this Project.	The proposed Project does not extend into Houston. With regard to refineries in the Houston area that may process crude oil transported by the proposed Project, as described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1240	16	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The Department should request participation by relevant Texas agencies.	Texas Parks & Wildlife, Texas Historical Commission, as well as various Texas offices of USACE, USFWS, and NRCS have been consulted.
	8	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	Insufficient description of health effects on low socioeconomic communities in the vicinity of the terminus of the pipeline. The draft EIS merely considered income levels and ethnic distribution based on Harris County in its entirety. See Tables 3.10.1-8 and 3.10.2-3.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
198	1	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	It has come to my attention that a draft Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared for this project, the termination of which is proposed to occur in Harris County, Texas. I understand that the comment period for the DEIS ended on May 31, 2010, but I respectfully request a 15- day extension, pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR § 1502 et seq. until June 15, 2010, to provide comments to the Department. Further, while I understand that 20 separate scoping meetings have already occurred in the vicinity of the proposed route of this pipeline, and that four of those meetings did occur in Texas, no meetings have occurred in Houston, which is proposed to be the site of the project's terminus. I respectfully request that at least one more public meeting occur in Houston. Finally, I note that libraries in some of the smaller cities and towns in the vicinity of the proposed Project are repositories of paper copies of the DEIS, yet no copies are proposed to be sent to Houston's Public Library system. My final request is that copies of the DEIS be made available in Houston's libraries. Houston is the country's fourth-largest city and it continues to have a robust partnership with the oil and gas transportation	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement. Consolidated Response CMT-6 addresses issues related to the availability of paper copies of the draft EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and refining industries. However, Houston's citizens should be afforded the opportunity to inform themselves about this project and offer comments to the Department if they so choose. It seems particularly important at this time to seek greater public participation in evaluating the environmental impacts of permitting decisions.	
1240	3	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	I wish to express my concern that the scoping process for this DEIS appears to have omitted participation by several Texas agencies whose expertise in the analysis of this Project would be invaluable. Although I am heartened to see participation by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department in the Scoping Summary Report attached as Appendix A to the DEIS, I wish DOS to explain why neither the state's environmental agency (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality), its regulatory agency for oil and gas pipelines (Texas Railroad Commission) nor the agency responsible for managing state lands (Texas General Land Office) have been included as cooperating (or otherwise participating) agencies.	Consolidated Response CMT-5 addresses the concern that that all state and federal activities and agencies that could be involved in review of the proposed Project were not identified through scoping or in the draft EIS.
1240	16	Parker	Annise	Mayor of Houston	The Department should request participation by relevant Texas agencies.	Texas Parks & Wildlife, Texas Historical Commission, as well as various Texas offices of USACE, USFWS, and NRCS have been consulted. Consolidated Response CMT-5 addresses the concern that that all state and federal activities and agencies that could be involved in review of the proposed Project were not identified through scoping or in the draft EIS.
1512	1	Partridge	Alex		I am upset to hear that there are advocacy groups seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL project. I fully support the Keystone Project! It is an important part of the solution on dependence to foreign oil. This project will be a great benefit to our local economy. We are a farming community that has been affected by drought, low commodity prices, decreasing population, and a rise in unemployment. I live in Valley County, Montana. I am not part of an advocacy group. I am a manager at a local business and live in the area the Keystone project will impact. This project will be a very positive impact on our rural and local economy. Please reject the request to suspend the process, and grant the permit. Thank you for your consideration!	Comment acknowledged.
495	1	Patton	Jessa		You might be wondering why an average teen girl all the way from Washington who isn't even part of an organization, might care about something so far away. It's because even I know this is wrong, and it upsets me that lawmakers would propose such a thing. You can email me and I can tell you why I oppose this.	Comment acknowledged.
493	1	Pearson	Keith&Ruth		In view of recent spills in the Gulf of Mexico and in Utah, we question the security of the pipeline as it passes over the vast Ogallala Aquifer, a fresh water resource upon which much of the great plains depends. Will future generations be placed at risk because other options did not seem as convenient or perhaps, politically agreeable? Have all reasonable options been fully explored?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
782	1	Pease	Michael		...For whatever it's worth I suggest we pursue any alternative that does not involve the above outcomes.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
782	2	Pease	Michael		[Really? This is the best we can do?] The old tear the earth apart to extract a terribly inefficient and GHG-intensive fuel ...	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
782	3	Pease	Michael		[Really? This is the best we can do?] The old tear the earth apart ... which will leave our ... water contaminated for generations? ...	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
782	4	Pease	Michael		[Really? This is the best we can do?] The old tear the earth apart which will leave our soil contaminated for generations?	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and also addresses response actions.
1551	21	Pelej	Jenny	National Wildlife Federation	We need to consider the impacts to the tar sands region of Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1551	22	Pelej	Jenny	National Wildlife Federation	This pipeline as constructed, is essentially going to bring the tar sands recourse to the Gulf, which is going to open it up to an international market, potentially driving massive expansion of the tar sands development.	Although there are likely pipeline connections from the delivery points in Texas to ports along the Gulf Coast, it is not likely that crude oil transported by the proposed Project would be exported using those pathways. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-2, there are relatively minor volumes of refined product exprotrd from the Gulf Coast area within PADD III, and that is likely to continue, with or without the proposed Project. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4 of the EIS, the crude oil that would be shipped by the proposed Project would primarily replace existing sources of crude oil that are declining. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the expansion of oil sands production activity in relation to the proposed Project.
1551	23	Pelej	Jenny	National Wildlife Federation	The tar sands extraction process is one of the most destructive ways to produce oil. It uses two to three barrels of fresh water for every barrel of production, it requires the clear cutting of the boreal forest, the draining of wetlands, the diverting of waterways, which are habitats of Woodland Caribou, grizzly bear, and 50 percent of North America's migratory birds. They'll be replacing this habitat with vast tailings ponds, so big that you can see them from space.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1551	24	Pelej	Jenny	National Wildlife Federation	The tar sands extraction process puts the health of the First Naitons People of Canada at risk, and it also puts our health at risk in the refinery communities.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1551	26	Pelej	Jenny	National Wildlife Federation	The Keystone XL pipeline and its impacts are too costly to overlook.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1555	14	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	I'm here to voice concerns about the Keystone XL pipeline and the associated Draft EIS.	Comment acknowledged.
1555	15	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	My first concern relates to the need for this pipeline. The Draft EIS assumes we will consume oil at a rate requiring additional importation from the tar sands region of Canada. This assumption is poorly analyzed and does not take into consideration that this pipeline network is already overbuilt, with excessive capacity available.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. There is not sufficient pipeline capacity to that location. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1555	18	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	This pipeline will impact resources and wildlife in six states, including hundreds of acres of wetlands, countless streams, the Missouri River, and more.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Potential impacts to wetlands and water resources addressed in Sections 3.3 and 3.4, respectively. Additional discussion concerning the identification of sensitive resources are provided in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and Montana specific information is provided in Appendix I of the EIS.
1555	21	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	The EIS does not account for ancillary construction impacts such as habitat fragmentation by rights-of-way, transmission lines, and roads.	Potential habitat fragmentation impacts are discussed in Section 3.6.2. Potential habitat and potential impacts to wildlife from power distribution lines are discussed in Section 3.6.4
1555	22	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	Ancillary construction impacts caused by rights-of-way, transmission lines, and roads create a pathway for invasive species.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Keystone will develop and implement weed control plans which includes identification of weed sources identified along the ROW that includes additional specific descriptions of methods for containment and control as part of its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, which is in Appendix B of the EIS.
1555	23	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	Ancillary construction impacts cut up migratory corridors, and give predators more of an edge to prey off of.	Potential habitat fragmentation impacts are discussed in Section 3.6.2, including facilitation of predator movements.
1555	24	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	The EIS dismisses the potential impacts of oil spills and leakage.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The potential impacts have been described in sufficient detail for decision-makers to understand the potential impacts due to a wide variety of spill sizes. The EIS has not dismissed those potential impacts.
1555	25	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	The EIS dismisses the potential impacts on wildlife.	Section 3.6 of the EIS identifies potential wildlife habitat loss, alteration, and fragmentation; potential direct and indirect mortality of wildlife; and the potential for reduced survival or reproduction of wildlife due to construction and operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response WIL-2 addresses species covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Endangered Species Act.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1555	26	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	The EIS does not account for the stressor of climate change.	Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. Consolidated Response ENV-6 addresses concerns regarding the influence of climate change on the potential impacts of the proposed Project.
1555	27	Pelej	Jennie	National Wildlife Federation	Wildlife is predicted to adapt to climate change by migrating to other habitats likely upslope and northward. Migrating species will already be stressed and unable to deal with additional stressors. The EIS does not discuss impacts in terms of climate change pressure for wildlife to migrate and survive.	Section 3.14 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information on potential Project-related effects on wildlife in light of predicted climate change. That issue is also addressed in Consolidated Response ENV-6.
39	1	Pell	Jerry	DOE	Merely a request for 2 electronic copies of the DEIS on CD or DVD, to be sent to my home address, above.	Consolidated Response REQ-2 provides information for request of locations of paper copies of the EIS and that copies of the draft EIS, other specific information, or references be sent directly to the commenter. As noted in that response, all stakeholders who specifically requested paper copies were accommodated.
63	1	Penn	Julia		TAR SANDS IS DIRTY OIL	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
65	1	Penn	Julia		PLEASE STOP TAR SANDS OIL PIPELINE EXPANSION IN TEXAS!! PLEASE!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1349	1	Penner	Abe		As a landowner on the Keystone Pipeline System, I write in support of the proposed KeystoneXL crude oil pipeline project. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Keystone XL pipeline project concluded that the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is part of why I support the project.	Comment acknowledged.
1349	4	Penner	Abe		The significant effort to build this project offers our area a significant economic stimulus at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As occurred during Keystone construction in 2008 and 2009, local businesses and governments in the area of Keystone XL construction will have the chance for increased revenues from economic activity associated with construction.	Comment acknowledged.
1349	5	Penner	Abe		In addition, local taxpayers, schools and government services will benefit from significant additions to local tax base.	Comment acknowledged.
1349	6	Penner	Abe		The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Keystone offers a supply that is land-based, local to North America and transported by pipeline. Each of these factors seems to be advantageous compared to other options. Pipeline construction can be intrusive. However, as mentioned above, I support this project and encourage the department to issue a permit so it can be built. Thank you for considering my comments.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
637	1	Peppers	Dan		I find the idea of allowing a pipeline to be built across a state treasure such as the Sand Hills to be ludicrous at best. The oil companies have failed time and again to demonstrate even a basic concern for the environment. Do not allow this to happen here in Nebraska.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1544	18	Perez	Juan	Texas Environmental	I ask you to seriously consider Environmental Justice and the impact on the communities.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Justice Advocacy Services		would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Also see Consolidated Response JUS-1 which addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
1544	19	Perez	Juan	Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services	On behalf of those that are not here, I ask that you look at the issue of eminent domain. I don't think that it's a fair deal to the communities and residents that are impacted by it. They never seem to get a fair shake of what they're giving up in exchange for us benefitting from the service when they come.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1544	20	Perez	Juan	Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services	Emissions will increase in the entire Houston area.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	21	Perez	Juan	Texas Environmental Justice Advocacy Services	This is going to keep us on the unattainment list for another 10, 20 years. We need to address the ozone standards.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Based on the nonattainment status of Texas counties in which the pipeline will pass, a General Conformity analysis was prepared (see Section 3.12.1.3). It was determined that construction emissions for the Project would be accounted for in the SIP emissions budget and the proposed activity within the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria nonattainment area was presumed to conform to the SIP.
1547	26	Pergutan	Bob		I have one comment to make on the leases that they brought me, different leases to sign. They want to give the pipeline back to me if they abandon it after two years. What am I going to do with 36 inch pipeline, especially if it creates an environmental hazard in the future?	Issues related to taking the Project out of service at the end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1547	16	Perkins	Bob		My main concern, if they run the pipeline parallel with the South Canadian River, which overflows constantly, all the protection that I have against the South Canadian River is timber and grown- up brush that I don't ever destroy or disturb. Well, they're going to come in and clean this 110 foot right-of-way within 150 foot of the channel of the South Canadian River. So it concerns me, maybe not so much this year, but maybe next year the river gets up and follows this pipeline north, right across our field, and we've lost our bottom land. (maps shown meeting)	The South Canadian River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method. The area of the crossing is illustrated on the U.S. Department of States web site at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Click on "Project Documents," then "Supplemental Filing (May 19, 2010)." The crossing referred to by the commenter is depicted in Plan 18 and uses the name Canadian River, instead of South Canadian River. The crossing plan shows that the HDD crossing begins and ends on either side of the forested riparian area for this crossing such that timber and brush lining the river would remain intact. After the crossing, the proposed route crosses Arbeca Creek and then approaches the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Canadian River within about 200 feet where it turns to extent parallel to an existing corridor.
1547	25	Perkins	Edmon		Concerned about whether there is still sand in the oil when its in the pipeline. If so, will this create abrasion hazards?	In its tariff stipulations, the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) would require that the proposed Project reject crude oil streams that exceed a combined bottom (or basic) sediment and water (BS&W) content of 0.5 percent by volume. FERC would also require the following: "Petroleum shall not contain sand, dust, dirt, gums, impurities or other objectionable substances in quantities that may be injurious to Carrier, the Pipeline System or downstream facilities, or which may otherwise interfere with the transportation of Petroleum in the Pipeline System." As a result, there would be the same potential for abrasion during transport of the crude oil in the proposed Project as there is in other crude oil pipelines.
1544	204	Perrot	Jeannine	Resident of Houston	I am concerned that because of the current status of the overall project, there may be a strong tendency to approve the project without adequately considering the impacts to our health and environment.	<p>The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. The assessments considered potential impacts to both human health and the environment. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.</p> <p>As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.</p>
595	1	Peters	David		I was born and raised in the Nebraska Sand Hills. As a native son there are two reasons why routing an oil pipeline through the Sand Hills is a very dangerous idea. First, the water table in the Sand Hills is so high that in many valleys it is at the surface. These lakes and hay meadows are the upper level of the Ogallala Aquifer which provides drinking water for a large area of the Midwest. Any leak in the pipeline will immediately contaminate the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
595	2	Peters	David		Second, it is hard to describe how truly remote nearly all the Sand Hills are. From my home town of Valentine you drive south for 130 miles without passing through another town. A leak in the pipeline is unlikely to be discovered for a considerable length of time.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the detection of small leaks. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
438	1	Petersen	Dianne		The Salt Lake City oil spill hasn't gotten big headlines here, but my--it shows that this is too big a risk to put a pipeline	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					through our aquifer.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
438	2	Petersen	Dianne		Do we need domestic oil? Yes. Do we need oil in an aquifer?- No! Refine the oil in the north closer to where the oil is drilled-- don't pipe it through all the states ruining the land and creating a dire situation for our aquifers. Water is our most precious resource and should trump the need for oil companies to do whatever they please.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1168	1	Petersen	Jackie	Sperry TV Service	Try to imagine the United States without the aquifer. That makes it crystal clear what the real issue is. Jackie L Petersen Sperry TV Service 1115 N. 47th Lincoln Ne 68503 (402)464-9181	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
95	1	Peterson	Bruce		Whole hearted support for Keystone XL Project- Valley County Commissioner	Comment acknowledged.
775	1	Peterson	Virgil		I am growing weary of having our energy policy stymied at every turn by a very small group of environmentalists who do not have the best interests of the United States at heart. When they stop flying all over in their jets and using air conditioners, etc., I will take them more seriously. Until then, they should be disregarded and our policy based on what is best for the country--this pipeline is a perfect example.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1073	1	Peterson	Stan&Beth		To All Concerned: I'm sure there are numerous land owners, environmental groups and other residents of Nebraska that have contacted you regarding their opposition to the XL Keystone Pipeline. Count me as one of those concerned. I am a fourth generation Nebraskan that grew up in the middle of the Sandhills of western Nebraska, along with my four children and eight grandchildren. My concern is not for myself, but for them..... I plan to die here, but preferable to natural causes, not as the result of catering to the interest of big business that care for nothing more than "The Almighty Dollar."	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1..
1073	2	Peterson	Stan&Beth		A rupture in the XL Keystone Pipeline would not only destroy the Ogallala Aquifer contaminating the groundwater supply that 85% of Nebraskans depend on, and put 30% of our nation's food supply at risk,	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1073	3	Peterson	Stan&Beth		It could also destroy the delicate ecosystem of the native grasslands present in the Sandhills of Nebraska. If this ecosystem were destroyed it is very unlikely that it could be reestablished and the "Dust Bowl" scenario of the 1930's and 40's would be repeated!	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1073	4	Peterson	Stan&Beth		Concerns are rampant, not only among the people of Nebraska, but in every state in which this pipeline would traverse, including the Canadian Province of Alberta, where the likelihood of environmental damage and destruction of one of the world's largest forest ecosystems: the Boreal Forest. It's loss would be catastrophic! With the loss of the Boreal Forest which serves as a natural carbon sink, global warming would be greatly accelerated!	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.
1073	5	Peterson	Stan&Beth		In the words of William J. Panec of Fairbury, Nebraska, "The aquifer needs to be protected at anycost. We can drink water, but not oil."	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1378	1	Peterson	Bruce	Board of County Commissioners Valley County, Monta	The Valley County Commissioners write this letter in support of the TransCanada Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge your department to grant a permit for this pipeline project... Valley County has considered all the pros and cons and we are absolutely convinced this project should proceed. Hopefully this project will be built sooner rather than later... I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1378	2	Peterson	Bruce	Board of County Commissioners Valley County, Monta	This project stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus for Valley County which will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with the construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay to our county. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs across the projected site areas and this stimulus boost is a needed and appreciated outcome for Valley County... Securing [stable and] affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers... Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver to Valley County and the U. S. forcing consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake... Northern Border Pipeline Company has a gas pipeline that spans across Valley County which produced a big economic boost to the county during its construction in addition to the taxes now collected.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1378	6	Peterson	Bruce	Board of County Commissioners Valley County, Monta	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1498	2	Peterson	Ken	Kansas Petroleum Council	I am writing in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project. I urge the Department to grant a permit for the pipeline to cross the U.S./Canadian Border. This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable source of foreign-based crude oil.	Comment acknowledged.
1498	3	Peterson	Ken	Kansas Petroleum Council	Kansas will benefit from the jobs created by the pipeline that will run through the state and link up with refineries on the route to Cushing, Oklahoma, and the Gulf. Shovel-ready jobs caught the fancy of our Rejection of the permit forces U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with our interests. The Kansas Petroleum Council urges department approval of the permit. Thank you for your attention to this important energy matter.	The proposed Project would use the existing Cushing Extension through Kansas and would require construction and operation of two new pump stations in Kansas. There would not be new pipeline in Kansas as a part of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1538	1	Peterson	Bruce		Meeting well done. Strongly in favor. Positive tax implication and really no negatives.	Comment acknowledged.
1540	144	Peterson	Travis		There's lots of positive things about a pipeline coming through	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					with different forms of taxes and boosting the economy.	
1540	145	Peterson	Travis		TransCanada is one of the safest contractors, held at a higher level than most of the companies require them to be.	Comment acknowledged.
747	1	Petroelje	David		Please deny the permit for this pipeline...	Comment acknowledged.
747	3	Petroelje	David		...Oil sands and shales are the worst forms of oil, and mining them causes huge environmental impacts.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1196	1	Pfabe	Esther		The proposed route for the Keystone XL Pipeline will cross parts of the precious Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska. That source of fresh water is so valuable to the country [that an alternate route seems absolutely necessary.] There is no foolproof system that can insure that the pipeline will never threaten this water treasure.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1204	1	Pfabe	Jerrald	Concordia University	I write in oppose the plan to run a petroleum pipeline through the Sandhills of Nebraska. I am particularly concerned about the potential environmental damage which could occur in the area of the pipeline. A significant consideration for me is the matter of the high water table in this region. The pressures of water could make the security of the pipeline quite questionable. It could be a very unstable situation. Any break or leak in the pipeline could be quite harmful to the aquifer in that area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1204	2	Pfabe	Jerrald	Concordia University	The aquifer is one of our state's most important natural resources. We should make strong efforts to protect it because it is so vital. In my judgment, that means: do not build the pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
558	1	Pfaff	Patricia		Do not allow this pipeline to cross our Nebraska Sandhills and our precious Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
559	1	Pfaff	Charles		Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sandhills and our Ogallala Aquifer!	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1195	1	Pfeifer	Phyllis		Please don't let them do this.	Comment acknowledged.
1195	2	Pfeifer	Phyllis		It seems as you said, the expertise on these subjects are not all correct. Will they stake their lively hood and be financially responsible if and when there is a problem with it?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1181	1	Pflanz	Norman		Please do not build this pipeline across the State of Nebraska.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1181	2	Pflanz	Norman		The safety of the Ogallala Aquifer is much too important to be placed at risk by this scheme.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. , Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
401	1	Pfoltner	Brian		Please do not allow this pipeline to be built. If the disaster in the gulf has done nothing else, it has served to show the dangers of such structures. Having this pipeline above the Ogallala Aquifer is a huge risk and not worth taking. A huge	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					spill could damage this crucial water source beyond repair. Please learn from the disaster in the Gulf. Such risks to the environment are not worth the gains.	from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
341	1	Phelan	Joan	Lincoln Public Schools	I am hoping that the Keystone project can be averted. We need to wean ourselves from our petroleum addiction. The world is watching the human-made disaster in the Gulf, where we have unleashed a genie that no one foresaw. We should do all we can to change plans that have such potential for environmental harm -- save the Ogallala aquifer, save our water supply from similar danger by not proceeding with the plans for the Keystone pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
754	1	Philleo	Wendy		Please do not allow this pipeline...	Comment acknowledged.
754	2	Philleo	Wendy		...this pipeline ... the risk to our land ... is too great.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
754	3	Philleo	Wendy		... this pipeline - the risk to our ... water is too great.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
739	1	Phillippi	Janet		Keep this pipeline far away from our Nebraska Sand Hills. This area needs to remain as it is for many reasons, which you all ready know!	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
750	1	Picken	Mary		I am AGAINST the Keystone pipeline in the Nebraska Sand Hills. Please keep our Sand Hills oil-free!	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
1553	4	Pickett	Ellis		Well it looks like now what we are trying to do is import some of the most difficult to refine oil into this country. I don't think that's an answer either. We should be trying to create a greener power source in this country. Yeah it's gonna take a long time but in 35 years how many steps have we made? We certainly haven't made too many. I don't see a whole lot of commitment there from the Federal Government.	Consolidated Response Oil-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1553	5	Pickett	Ellis		I don't like the idea of bringing this tar sand into Texas. We're sitting right here in what's called a non-attainment zone. Our air quality is terrible here in Liberty. And if you look around Liberty, you don't see a whole lot of smokestacks, as a matter of fact most of them are barbecue pits or fireplaces.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1553	6	Pickett	Ellis		Were going to suffer from more [air] pollution here, we are going to suffer from more health issues, more people are going to die of Cancer and Leukemia and Emphysema. And it's because we are bringing tar sands in from Canada. Maybe they ought to refine it there, and we can just use the pipeline to ship the gasoline down here.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
623	1	Pieper	Charles		I am adamantly opposed to building an oil pipeline over the Ogallala Aquifer or anywhere near it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1539	3	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Department of Commerce Comments: The Department of Commerce (DOC) does not feel that the Draft EIS for the Keystone XL Pipeline supplies enough information to adequately evaluate the impacts associated with the project.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1539	4	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: • Greenhouse Gas emissions	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1539	5	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: • Impacts of the proposed new 230 kV transmission line from Lower Brule to Witten,	The assessment of potential impacts due to construction and operation of the Big Bend to Witten (formerly the Lower Brule to Witten) 230-kV transmission in the EIS is based on the information for the proposed project that was available at the time the EIS was prepared. Additionally, as a result of a request for financing from Basin Electric Power Cooperative to the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the transmission line compliance with NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and other environmental review requirements will be the responsibility of the RUS as the lead federal agency.
1539	7	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: • Catastrophic spill response and impacts,	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration requires that the emergency response plan include the worst-case release scenario. Section 3.13.4.2 and Consolidated Response OIL-2 address the maximum spill volume.
1539	8	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: • Catastrophic spill impacts,	Sections 3.13.5.6, including Table 1.13.5-10, and 3.13.6 of the EIS, address potential impacts, including catastrophic impacts, of many spill sizes, including a maximum spill volume.
1539	9	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: • Potential impacts associated with smaller spills and leaks on public water supplies, private wells, and shallow aquifers,	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
1539	10	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: • Potential impacts to migratory birds/ timing of pipeline construction to take into consideration nesting/fledging cycles.	Keystone is developing pre-construction vegetation clearing plans for periods outside of the nesting season and continues to work with USFWS to develop a measures to avoid and minimize impacts to migratory birds as discussed in Section 3.6.2 of the EIS.
1539	11	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: Potential impacts associated with construction camps, staging areas, and access roads,	The resource sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS have been revised to include additional information on construction camps, staging areas, and access roads, including the potential impacts associated with use of those facilities.
1539	12	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: Potential impacts to aquifers.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1539	13	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: Potential impacts to private wells and stock watering ponds,	Section 3.3.1 of the EIS has been revised to provide information on the likely occurrence of potable groundwater in water wells within 1 mile of the proposed pipeline centerline using publicly available and searchable databases maintained by water resource agencies within each state that would be crossed by the proposed Project. The databases were searched for domestic, irrigation, and public water supply well data. Data accessed included well locations, well total depth, and depth to first water (if available) or static water level. It is not likely that wells used for domestic purposes, irrigation, and livestock would be affected during construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. However, if there is damage, Compensation to landowners is addressed in Consolidated Response FRM-1 and in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS. If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a stock pond or a well used as a source of domestic or irrigation water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the affected water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1539	15	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed ... [for] crossing other pipelines and buried utility lines,	Section 2.3.3.2 of the EIS has been revised to provide additional information on this subject.
1539	16	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: Potential impacts to Historic Trails,	The appendix to the Programmatic Agreement entitled "Historic Trails and Archaeological Monitoring Plan" has been expanded to include information that was not available at the time the DEIS was prepared.
1539	17	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Additional information and/or analysis is needed in the following resource areas: • Potential impacts to environmental justice communities.	Sections 3.10.1.1, 3.10.1.2, and 3.13.6.7 of the EIS have been revised to include additional information related to environmental justice.
1539	20	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Impacts of the proposed new 230 kV transmission line from Lower Brule to Witten. The proposed transmission line (approximately 70 miles of new 230kV line from Lower Brule to Witten) was acknowledged as being a related action (necessary to supply electricity to the substations) but was not adequately analyzed as "DOS, Western and other cooperating Agencies do not have sufficient design and construction information to establish an Agency preferred alternative..." (pg. ES-7).	The assessment of potential impacts due to construction and operation of the Big Bend to Witten (formerly the Lower Brule to Witten) 230-kV transmission in the EIS is based on the information for the proposed project that was available at the time the EIS was prepared. Additionally, as a result of a request for financing from Basin Electric Power Cooperative to the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the transmission line compliance with NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and other environmental review requirements will be the responsibility of the RUS as the lead federal agency.
1539	22	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Evaluation of alternative energy sources to fulfill the energy needs identified as the need for the project. The document only identifies the need for crude oil, resource availability, and future trends relative to crude oil production and usage. It does not evaluate alternative methods of achieving energy security, only states alternative energy cannot meet the demand for crude oil. While it is understood this document is produced to evaluate the impacts associated with a specific pipeline, to limit the alternatives analyzed to only oil supplying	Consolidated Responses P&N-1 and ALT-2 and Section 4.1 of the EIS address the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipelines, while making statements about the US “reliance on oil from countries with declining or uncertain production horizons” does not fully capture the need for this project. DOC believes that a more thorough analysis of alternative energy options would produce a more robust document.	
1539	23	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Catastrophic spill response and impacts. Catastrophic spills and impacts are generally addressed in the document as being statistically improbable and are therefore not fully evaluated. While DOC appreciates that TransCanada will comply with all safety requirements and has a good record of resolving safety compliance issues, the possibility of a catastrophic spill cannot be ignored.	Sections 3.13.5.6, including Table 1.13.5-10, and 3.13.6 of the EIS, address potential impacts, including catastrophic impacts, of many spill sizes, including a maximum spill volume.
1539	24	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	The document does not adequately identify the maximum volume that could be discharged or the methods that would be employed in the unlikely event that automatic shut-off devices malfunctioned.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 describes the maximum potential spill volume. All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Section 3.13.4 is based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5.6 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be release, irrespective of the reason for the release.
1539	25	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	The document does not adequately identify the methods that would be employed in the unlikely event that automatic shut-off devices malfunctioned.	Our NEPA review did not address the details of operation of the Project but addressed the basics of normal operation and the potential impacts. We also addressed the impacts of abnormal operation in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Those regulations and Special Conditions address operating procedures for pipelines, including procedures for upset conditions.
1539	28	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Questions arise regarding not only environmental issues, but more basic issues such as how would people and livestock impacted by a catastrophic spill obtain water;	Irrespective of the size of a release, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1 if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the Project that affects water sources, Keystone would provide water until the normally used supply is restored or a replacement source is arranged.
1539	29	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Questions arise regarding not only environmental issues, but more basic issues such as who would be responsible for reimbursing individuals impacted by the spill- TransCanada or, if the spill were caused by a rupture, the individual who caused the rupture; and who would be responsible for the	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone’s liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					clean-up.	
1539	31	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Potential impacts to migratory birds. While it is understood that the Canadian portion of this project is beyond the scope of this EIS, large numbers of migratory birds utilize the boreal forests for breeding and sustenance. This document does not adequately address the impacts of deforestation on the US migratory bird population or those populations living along the border regions.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1539	32	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Potential impacts associated with construction camps, staging areas, and access roads. The document states that these activities "cannot be assessed until the actual locations of for these sites are determined" (3.4.3). DOC believes that the potential impacts of these activities, particularly to critical habitats and wetlands, are required to fully evaluate the impacts associated with this project.	The resource sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS have been revised to include additional information on construction camps, staging areas, and access roads, including the potential impacts associated with use of those facilities.
1539	33	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Potential impacts to aquifers. The following statement: "the proposed pipeline route does not cross any sole-source aquifers in (fill in the State) as identified by EPA Region X", while being technically correct, fails to inform the reader of what percentage of the state's water comes from the aquifer(s) that the pipeline does cross. For example in Nebraska, the pipeline crosses an area that supplies approximately 78% of the public water supply and 83% of its irrigation needs. DOC suggests that less emphasis be placed on impacts associated with sole-source aquifers and more on potential impacts on aquifers that the pipeline does cross.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1539	34	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Potential impacts to private wells and stock watering ponds. The area traversed by the proposed pipeline contains numerous private drinking wells, ranches, and cattle yards. There is no analysis of the impact of spills and leaks from both construction equipment and the pipeline on these smaller, yet still critical, resources.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills that reach water used for drinking, irrigation, or cattle watering. Section 3.13 addresses potential surface water and groundwater impacts, including impacts to the types of facilities mentioned by the commenter. The text of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1539	36	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Crossing other pipelines or buried utility cables. The document does not adequately identify the impacts to existing pipelines or buried utilities. It identified potential pipeline projects located in the project area, but fails to adequately explain how they would be accommodated.	Use of the construction methods described in Section 2.3 of the EIS would avoid impacts to utilities crossed by the proposed pipeline.
1539	37	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Potential impacts to Historic Trails. The document states the pipeline route will cross six national historic trails, but does not state how they will be crossed or if the burying of the pipeline will disturb the surface of the trails. DOC recommends that the trails be directionally bored to avoid contact with the surface features.	The appendix to the Programmatic Agreement entitled "Historic Trails and Archaeological Monitoring Plan" has been expanded to include information that was not available at the time the DEIS was prepared. Monitors will be positioned consistent with the HTAM Plan as stipulated in the PA.
1539	38	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Potential impacts to environmental justice communities. The document does not adequately identify Tribal issues,	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses environmental justice issues.
1539	39	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	The document does not adequately identify nor does it utilize census tract data (a more reliable indicator of minority and low-income populations) to adequately identify the presence of environmental justice communities.	Sections 3.10 and 3.10 of the EIS have been revised to address issues related to use of census tracts.
1539	40	Pleffner	Mary	US Department	A Programmatic Agreement was included in the Appendix	The Programmatic Agreement (PA) will be finalized and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				of Commerce	with signature blocks for numerous Tribal governments, but the copy provided was unsigned.	signed by signatory parties prior to the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Project.
1539	41	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Outreach efforts to tribal governments was also not identified.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1539	41	Pleffner	Mary	US Department of Commerce	Outreach efforts to tribal governments was also not identified.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
882	1	Pleskac	Maggie		it is irresponsible of our government to use our fiscal resources to tap out non-renewable environmental resources. oil is not the answer.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
882	2	Pleskac	Maggie		If there is any truth and transparency left in our government then light would be shed on the dangers of digging through our underground aquifers. Please be a government for the people by the people. leave a world behind that you would have wanted to live in.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
851	1	Pluhacek	Kristin		Please do not allow the routing of the Keystone oil pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills. I think that all would agree that the Ogallala Aquifer is an extremely valuable natural resource that should not be threatened in any way - even remotely - by a deliberate and avoidable act. Potable water absolutely trumps oil as a basic human need.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1474	1	Poe	Ted	US Congress	As members Of the United States Congress, we strongly. encourage the U.S, Department of State to approve Keystone XL; an energy infrastructure project. This project will not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also provide a powerful private sector economic stimulu6 to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction. At a time when our economy continues to struggle. • a project like Keystone XL is Vital. We are proud to	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					represent the congressional districts along the proposed Keystone XL route from the point it enters Texas to its final destination	
1474	2	Poe	Ted	US Congress	It is our belief that Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural Texas and in areas of our districts where too many of our residents struggle to find good jobs. With Keystone XL. They will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1474	3	Poe	Ted	US Congress	In addition to the creation of jobs, Keystone XL will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States, specifically in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, these proposed areas are where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study measuring the project's economic affect on our country and the states along the route. The TransCanada study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). Additionally, in the study's conclusion they found that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. The study found that Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion in Texas. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1474	5	Poe	Ted	US Congress	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our districts, the state of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
715	1	Pollack	John		...Terrorism would be impossible to prevent, but it could also be a target for extortion, vandalism, or accidental penetration. Extortion could be accomplished by burying corrosive substances (even rock salt) next to the pipe, and asking for money to reveal the locations before the pipe corrodes through...	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses the potential for terrorism.
715	4	Pollack	John		[What, if anything, can be done to protect this pipeline from penetration?] Passing through long stretches of remote areas, buried only 4 feet underground, ... it is uniquely vulnerable...	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. The burial depth would be greater than the regulatory requirements, and there would be pipeline markers along the route to identify the location of the pipeline.
715	5	Pollack	John		The pipeline, as proposed, is perched right above the deepest part of the Ogallala Aquifer in an environmentally sensitive area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
715	6	Pollack	John		The pipeline, as proposed, also passes through a seismic risk zone in north central Nebraska...	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
414	1	Pollard	Sarah		As a lifelong Nebraska citizen and conservation advocate, I would like to formally express my outrage. Please do not do this.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1356	1	Poor	Tim	American Superconductor Corporation	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
1356	2	Poor	Tim	American Superconductor Corporation	We have been a supplier of Smart Grid solutions on other similar projects - and this pipeline holds promise for US manufacturing jobs to produce similar advanced technology equipment for the Keystone XL pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1356	3	Poor	Tim	American Superconductor Corporation	The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States, increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied.	Comment acknowledged.
1356	4	Poor	Tim	American Superconductor Corporation	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1356	5	Poor	Tim	American Superconductor Corporation	Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. American Superconductor urges you to reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
393	1	Pope	Joanna		I am very concerned about the placement of this pipeline in the profile of the Ogallala Aquifer. This aquifer is a precious resource for most of our state. Over 90% of our state gets its drinking water from groundwater.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
393	2	Pope	Joanna		I am concerned and alarmed that this project, if there is a spill/breach would destroy this resource. I am also very concerned that disturbing the fragile grassland in the Sandhills region will be difficult to re-establish. This area receives above	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					average wind and below average rainfall. This could be a recipe for disaster in an area with extremely light/sandy soils.	Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
393	3	Pope	Joanna		I would strongly suggest that the State Department concentrate on assisting with the development of alternative energy sources rather than furthering our dependency on oil – an unsustainable and finite resources.	As noted in Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9, the Department of State is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project. The DOS review of the proposed Project consists of conducting (1) an environmental review of the proposed Project in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and (2) conducting a National Interest Determination. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
318	1	Porte	Sanna		With respect, the DEIS for the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, proposed to cross 283 miles of eastern Montana, is grossly inadequate.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
318	2	Porte	Sanna		To name one huge, major problem: The DEIS does not contain or evaluate a complete emergency response plan. Can't we learn a lesson from the heartbreaking BP oil spill in the gulf?	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
318	4	Porte	Sanna		The DEIS doesn't analyze the environmental effects of tar sands oil -- the dirtiest form of energy available, according to experts.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the impacts of a release of crude oil from the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1160	1	possumsbus@yahoo.com			This is a state issue, not a federal issue.	Keystone would be required to obtain many state permits as indicated in Table 1.8.1-1 of the EIS. However, overall regulatory authority for the design, construction, operation, maintenance, inspection, and monitoring of the proposed Project would be under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration as described in Consolidated Response SAF-1. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1 and Section 1.0 of the EIS, the Department of State is responsible for reviewing the Presidential permit for the proposed Keystone XL proposed Project and must assess the impacts associated with that proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1553	16	Poteet	Carle		I'm a realtor in this area...my concern is several concerns about you know going through areas where there is potential subdivisions to be brought in to where land can be sold for subdivisions. How far from the line is it safe? How far is it a protected area? What can be done about that and what is going to be the valuation of crossing these lands and everything, and what the pipeline will eventually be confiscating for some of the property land.	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values. All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. PHMSA regulations do not limit the distance between crude oil pipelines and residences, although the regulations do address construction procedures for pipelines within 25 feet of a residence. There would be restrictions regarding buildings and trees within the proposed 50-foot-wide permanent right-of-way of the Project, although other land uses would be permitted within that area. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1553	17	Poteet	Carle		Interested in using methanol from switchgrass as a fuel source and into looking into this rather than using more oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
716	1	Pranger	Samantha		...A pipeline that long would be a magnet for would-be terrorists...	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
716	2	Pranger	Samantha		I can't think of a worse idea!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
716	3	Pranger	Samantha		...and what if there was simply a leak?	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project. Response times will vary according to environmental conditions, logistics, and other operational variables. After a leak is detected, the procedures listed in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) would be implemented. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the ERP for the proposed Project.
189	1	Prenger	Suzy		This letter is to urge you to re-visit the proposed TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline that is slated to go through the fragile ecosystem of the Nebraska Sandhills and the groundwater of the Ogallala Aquifer. The pipeline is scheduled to tunnel under the scenic Niobrara River and through a fragile topography. I am not opposed to an oil pipeline. I am opposed to it going through one of the most unique ecosystems in the world that provides Nebraskans and the entire country with the infrastructure of a breadbasket; has one of the last natural aquifers; and is the amazing home to the yearly migration of thousands of Sandhills and whooping cranes. (Please come see it sometime, it is a wondrous event that all should experience in their lifetime.)	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1 and Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Potential Project impacts on sandhill cranes are discussed in Section 3.6 and potential impacts on whooping cranes are discussed in Section 3.8 and Appendix T of the EIS.
189	2	Prenger	Suzy		Groundwater. Think about this. The diluting chemicals, such as naphtha, that flow with the oil spread very quickly and would destroy our water system. Why take this risk, when moving the pipeline a hundred or so miles to the east would completely miss the aquifer and eliminate the blowout potential in the Sandhills?	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
189	3	Prenger	Suzy		I want to be able to take my grandkids there, and not as an object lesson in how we destroy with man-made projects - but how we conserve and celebrate our ecosystems. And how	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					reasonable people made a decision to move the pipeline to a better spot so we would not risk such destructiveness. How a company listened to the concerns of people and became a better company for it.	
1416	1	Prewett	Kari&Adam	Prewett Interiors	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1416	4	Prewett	Kari&Adam	Prewett Interiors	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay... Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1416	5	Prewett	Kari&Adam	Prewett Interiors	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
656	1	Price	Virginia		I vote against this dirtiest and most expensive mining procedure that cause community health problems. (cancer, asthma, etc)	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
656	2	Price	Virginia		The Keystone XL pipeline ruins the ground nutrients and takes many years for re-growth.	See Consolidated Response SOI-2 and Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS for a discussion of topsoil handling and restoration concerns.
899	1	Price	Aaron	Gracie Creek ranch	I'm a fifth generation rancher from the Nebraska Sand Hills and I'm taking a strong stance against the Keystone XL pipeline. Installing the Keystone pipeline to push tar-sand oil through the USA's Heartland is a grand mistake. Of most concern to me is the high capacity pipeline's path of Nebraska's deepest part of the Ogala Aquifer—one of our nation's greatest natural resources assets. Most of Nebraska is full of permeable soils that easily leech chemicals into the soil, eventually contaminate the aquifer, and end up downstream in large metropolitan water supplies and finally the Gulf. If disaster strikes with this pipeline over the aquifer, I fear given our track record in the Gulf, devastating damages will accumulate in ways that will render this area of aquifer useless and slowly impact individuals and ecosystems down the line as I described. Certain areas of the aquifer are facing water shortage stress and its important to remember that dirtying precious ground water has the same effect as pumping out water that doesn't replenish. Increasing problems of water quality equals decreasing amounts of clean groundwater. I know that if contamination occurs at deep	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					levels in the aquifer, we may never be able to clean it up, because I'm all too familiar with my state's struggle to clean up the aquifer. Cleaning up a gulf spill poses grand challenges, but if a large spill occurs in my state over our greatest freshwater natural resource, we risk devastating our nation's future in an era where people readily say my generation will see a day where water is more valuable than water.	
899	2	Price	Aaron	Gracie Creek ranch	In light of climate change and energy issues today, we need to learn to adapt to greener technologies vs. falling into traditional short-term solutions. This administration is severely lacking visionary energy and environmental policy and I voted for this administration based on these platforms. Energy policy is complex and we need a certain degree of fossil fuels to continue meeting energy demands, but plans to build a pipeline over the greatest aquifer in the US seems idiotic if disaster strikes -probability states it will as we've seen in the Gulf. Thank-you for listening, but I'd appreciate some visionary action.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1.
629	1	Pioreschi	Mary		Exposing such an important source of water, protected by the fragile and porous soil of the Sandhills, to the risks associated with a new technology can only be described as irresponsible.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
1084	1	Prosterman	Lyle&Janice		We don't want the Keystone pipeline in Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
9	1	Pyette	Willie		Please note that I am a supporter of the XL Pipeline that is proposed to cross Montana. As a life resident and landowner please note that me and my family support this project.	Comment acknowledged.
897	1	Pyrzynski	James		The routing of the pipeline through the Nebraska Sand Hills is ill advised. The Ogallala Aquifer, one of the largest aquifers in the U. S., is under this region and it is close to the surface. Any leakage from the pipeline would cause a catastrophe. There have been other pipeline breaks in recent days (Utah for one) which point to the possible consequences. Also, Keystone should not be seeking to use shortcuts in materials simply as a matter of course. The BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico is a vivid example of what can happen. The bottom line - reroute the pipeline to avoid the Nebraska Sand Hills and other environmentally sensitive areas and don't take short cuts in materials.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. The proposed Project would be constructed and operated in compliance with those regulations. High consequence areas (HCAs) area defined by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in 49 CFR 195.450 and are based on population levels and environmentally sensitive areas. Keystone submitted a list of HCAs along the proposed route to PHMSA.
704	1	Queen	Carly		Tar sands are the absolute WRONG direction for America's energy future.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
704	2	Queen	Carly		No Keystone XL Pipeline!!!	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1357	1	Quick	Lyle	McCone Agricultural Protection Organization	I am writing in response to the DEIS on the Keystone XL pipeline. I have some concerns that need to be addressed in future drafts of the EIS. My concerns are in regards to the pressure waiver/proposed thinner pipe in "low consequence areas," abandonment of the pipeline, and agriculture.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
1357	2	Quick	Lyle	McCone Agricultural Protection Organization	The pressure waiver concerns me because the DEIS does not analyze the risks or potential impacts of spills of alternative thicknesses of pipe, or disclose what areas are "high consequence areas"	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. The Project would be constructed in accordance with PHMSA regulations and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1357	3	Quick	Lyle	McCone Agricultural Protection Organization	The pressure waiver concerns me because the DEIS does not analyze the risks or potential impacts of spills of alternative thicknesses of pipe, or disclose what areas are "high consequence areas"	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1357	4	Quick	Lyle	McCone Agricultural Protection Organization	The Department of Transportation has said that it will issue a separate Environmental Analysis and proposed special permit allowing a waiver for TransCanada to use thinner pipe outside of "high consequence areas." The DEIS should have analyzed the real potential risks and impacts of a spill under the waiver-granted scenario.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration will not be preparing a separate analysis. The Project would be constructed in accordance with PHMSA regulations and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1357	6	Quick	Lyle	McCone Agricultural Protection Organization	Lastly, I am concerned about agricultural land. The EIS severely underestimates the impact that construction or any potential leaks would have on agricultural land, saying that agricultural land will recover in 1 year. Farmers know that it takes many seasons to recover from soil damage, weed introduction, settling, and everything else that will be associated with a massive construction project with huge heavy machinery. Also, the idea that our crops will grow back	Consolidated Response FRM-1 describes potential impacts to farmland and ranches and Keystone's responsibilities to compensate for damage to these crops. The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from construction and from an oil spill and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil on and/or in the soils is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					after nature fixes the problem of any spills within one year is absolutely inaccurate. Thank you for your time and for taking these concerns into account. I look forward to seeing future drafts of the EIS.	weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil (commonly called tar or asphalt) may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more.
1242	3	Quigley	Mike	Congress	In the mining, oil companies use three times more fresh water than fuel produced. This water is polluted in the process and is dumped into massive, toxic "tailing ponds," where it stays for decades. These toxic waste dumps are so large they can be seen from space.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1242	4	Quigley	Mike	Congress	Upgrading the tar sands results in high levels of dangerous air pollutants. Chicago, my hometown, is also the hometown of over 500,000 asthmatics. We're dealing with skyrocketing rates of death due to asthma – giving Chicago the unfortunate title of the "Nation's asthma capital." But, we're not the only city with this problem. A report released by the American Lung Association reported nearly 60 percent of Americans live in areas where air pollution has reached unhealthy levels that can make people sick. These people are sick because of pollutants like tar sands.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 addresses development of Canadian oil sands.
494	1	Quirk	Jennifer		I cannot see how, in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon spill and after it's been made very clear that government regulators have not been up to the job of adequately policing this industry, that it makes any sense to put an international oil pipeline through the Nebraska Sandhills and its underlying aquifer. This is one of the most environmentally unique and fragile landscapes in our nation, and destruction of the aquifer would mean agriculture in the state of Nebraska would take a hit that would be economically more devastating than the one the shrimpers in Louisiana are experiencing right now (I say this not to belittle their ongoing tragedy but to explain the scale of devastation such a corporate malfeasance would create). We can't afford this pipeline right now. Period.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
494	2	Quirk	Jennifer		This is one of the most environmentally unique and fragile landscapes in our nation.	Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems.
541	1	Quisno	Patricia	Fort Belknap Tribes	I think this oil pipeline will have a great and beneficial impact on Phillips County and to the State of Montana. It will also have a positive impact on the USA, decreasing the amount of foreign oil needed from the middle-west. This pipeline will have the capability to also carry oil from other oil fields along the way to the gulf. I wish we had a pumping station in Blaine County!!	Comment acknowledged.
382	2	Rab	Fa'iz		The pipeline would cut cross the Nebraska Sand Hills, a fragile and unique ecosystem that is easily damaged and difficult to repair.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
382	3	Rab	Fa'iz		It is a threat to the Ogallala Aquifer, one of the world's largest	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					supplies of groundwater, and the primary source of groundwater for agriculture and domestic use in Nebraska. Once an aquifer is contaminated, it is expensive and difficult to clean up. Experience has taught us that most cleanup efforts have focused on containment rather than actual removal of contaminants.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
382	4	Rab	Fa'iz		Building the pipeline would provide oil companies more incentives for further development of the tar sands in Canada, an expensive and extremely environmentally damaging process that generates greenhouse gases, pollutes watersheds and destroys woodlands and other wildlife habitat.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
382	8	Rab	Fa'iz		The bottom line is that this pipeline is not worth the risk it presents to the environment.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1497	1	Radakovich	Mike		My name is Mike Radakovich and I am currently the Superintendent of schools in Circle, Montana. There have been a few individuals spurred on by a number of advocacy groups seeking suspension of this and all other development in the area. These individuals use more energy than most but refuse to do their part to assist the nation in obtaining the necessary energy to fuel our economy. They are for the most part reactionaries. Thus I ask you to disregard their blanket non-support for any and all development in our area. The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States, increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied... Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
472	1	Rainbolt	Ellen		I am opposed to the Keystone Pipeline running underground above the Ogallala Aquifer. There are other alternative such as running the pipeline above ground or processing the oil in Canada and not having a pipeline altogether. This is a huge risk to take given that oil companies do not always tell the truth about their projects and are wanting to make a profit so often cut corners. The disaster currently in the Gulf of Mexico and the oil spill in Salt Lake City are examples of carelessness which end up costing the citizens dearly. I am not wanting to take this risk for my own sake and the sake of future generations. I would be willing to pay more and/or consume less rather than risk another environmental disaster. Hopefully our leaders will consider another alternative and not place this	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline underground in the State of Nebraska.	
961	1	Ranallo	Richard		Please reconsider the pathway of the pipe line - have we not learned anything from earlier oil spills - they do happen - and most often cant be corrected - this goes over the water system supplying the midwest - PLEASE USE COMMON SENSE AND DIRECT IT ELSWHERE	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1541	21	Randash	William	Fallon County Commissioners	We haven't heard for sure where this campsite is going to be put up. The city seems to have an indication where it's going to be, but we haven't received official word.	Keystone has selected general areas for the locations of work camps as noted in Section 2.2 of the EIS.
1541	22	Randash	William	Fallon County Commissioners	We're going to have a lot of heavy traffic over fragile roads.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1541	23	Randash	William	Fallon County Commissioners	I understand that some of the states south of here, Nebraska and Kansas, have asked TransCanada to post a bond for their roads, and have gotten a bond posted.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1541	24	Randash	William	Fallon County Commissioners	How are you going to administer taking care of our roads? Who is going to evaluate them now and who is going to evaluate them a year and a half or two years from now, so that we get treated fairly?	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1541	25	Randash	William	Fallon County Commissioners	We are concerned with the clean up of the campsite when you leave our county.	Section 2.2.7.4 provides information on the construction camps, including decommissioning of the camps.
1107	1	Rasmussen	Allen		I am very disappointed in your reluctance the support the pipeline. This is a very important step in the road to our energy independence. Pipelines are the safest and most efficient way to transport liquids. Energy independence is not only good economic policy, but it is a mater of national security.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State (DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
1172	1	Redding	Marge	Creighton University	I am concerned about the pipeline impact on the aquifer. Please continue to pursue this. We cannot afford another man-made disaster affecting our U.S. natural resources.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
723	1	Redstone	Cori	Redstone Action	Miles of unchecked and unsecured pipeline cannot be allowed to run through our borders. We are just beginning to learn of the gross negligence of the Oil industry in ignoring and dismissing potential risks and even spills. They do everything they can to make a profit. In Utah, thanks to a recent spill that occurred as a result of gross negligence we learned that the oil company will NEVER pay the true cost of a spill. They are washing the oil downstream. It is penetrating our drinking water and soil. They aren't cleaning up, but they are covering up. Oil is a dying technology and the Department of State should not lift a finger to prop up old technologies whose risk exceeds their value to the public.	Regarding the Red Butte Creek spill in Utah, the pipeline company is in fact cleaning up the oil and restoring the habitats to a better condition than existed prior to the spill. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.
390	1	Reese	Robert		To whom it may concern at the State Dept. regarding the Keystone Pipeline Project, Please do not build this pipeline through our state.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks.
604	1	Reese	Sarah		I am concerned about a lot of aspects of this project, but I will focus on one that is especially important to me, and that relatively few people seem to consider when they voice their	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					own concerns. I am deeply afraid (please mark my language, which is not this intense unless I am serious) for the wildlife of Alberta, the Houston area, and the entire country through which the proposed pipeline will pass. The only thing I will note about Canadian wildlife is the following, as the focus for the United States is on the pipeline within our own country. The oil sands project in Alberta is widely judged to be the MOST environmentally and ecologically destructive project in the world, far surpassing strip mining or anything comparable in the scale of death and destruction wrought. Is this really the type of enterprise with which the United States, with its professed dedication to “clean energy” and progress, wishes to associate itself? The utter annihilation of ancient arboreal forest looks like, feels like, and IS hell on earth for those affected, human and non-human. I will now concern myself with the plight of wildlife in southeastern Texas. The EIS does thoroughly assess types and species of animal, as well as respective habitat. However, it does not propose sufficient mitigation for the level of anticipated damage. There is good reason for this apparent lack: nothing is sufficient to adequately mitigate the anticipated damage. The proposed solution for extensive habitat loss and degradation, the effects of which will be felt for generations? Essentially “we’ll tell the workers not to feed the ducks.” I’m not kidding. This COUNTS as a mitigation strategy? Not feeding the wildlife? And picking up their trash from lunch? There is NOTHING about the wildlife section of the EIS that instills any confidence in me that local inhabitants (yes, animals) will be treated with true respect and responsibility. I will make one more note, although I know it is not likely to be taken seriously by anyone in any position of authority. The entire structure of the EIS and how it assesses wildlife is tailored to human interests, first and foremost. Even the types of animals are separated into “game” and “non-game.” Such an apparently insignificant detail of report construction only reinforces my conviction that the interests of non-human inhabitants are not being seriously considered on their own merit. As far as this project goes (and every other project, in my opinion), the impact on wildlife should not be considered simply for its impact on humans. Surely the ones living in a place have a legitimate interest in their own lives. This is not a matter of being a tree-hugger; this is a matter of an ethical relationship with others. My primary concern at this point is our ethical and responsible interaction with others in this world. And this project is not it. This is not it.	and without the proposed Project. The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Section 3.14.3 of the EIS was revised to add information concerning the assessment of impacts from oil sands development on wildlife and the boreal forest in Alberta. The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Most habitats affected by construction of the proposed Project would be restored in accordance with the requirements of the Keystone Keystone’s Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS. Worker prohibitions against feeding wildlife are directed toward prevention of benefit to predators and prevention of negative impacts due to conditioning predators to garbage. These animals often become problematic and may be killed to ensure worker safety. Mitigation measure brought forward in the EIS are those identified by analysts and resource management agencies.
604	2	Reese	Sarah		I could go on about so many other aspects of this project: the environmental justice consequences for low-income and minority communities;	Consolidated Response JUS-1 addresses potential impacts to minority and low-income populations.
604	3	Reese	Sarah		the effect on attainment with the Clean Air Act;	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Based on the nonattainment status of Texas counties in which the pipeline will pass, a General Conformity analysis was prepared (see Section 3.12.1.3). It was determined that construction emissions for the Project would be accounted for in the SIP emissions budget and the proposed activity within the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria nonattainment area was presumed to conform to the SIP.
1540	104	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental Network, Keepers of the Athabasca	The tar sands is the largest environmental disaster on the planet as of right now. It releases 36 megatons of greenhouse gases a year. You can see the open pit mining from space. It's as large as England and Wales combined. They are producing 1.3 million barrels of dirty oil a day.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1540	105	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental Network, Keepers of the Athabasca	It's actually tar sands, not oil sands. It's unconventional oil, and the methods that they use to extract the oil out of the tar sands is very dangerous and very cheap, with industry taking no responsibility. They're pretty much unaccountable for the damages already done.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1540	106	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental Network, Keepers of the Athabasca	You can listen to the farmers that have been working the lands in northern Alberta for generations and with their intimate relationship with the land of growing and harvesting food, seeing their own impacts on the land, the water. That combined with the traditional knowledge of Native hunters and trappers, there is a big cry out to the world to put a moratorium on the tar sands, to halt all further development and production of this dirty oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1540	107	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental Network, Keepers of the Athabasca	Water resources are going to be the most sought after resource in the world after oil. After all the oil is used up, a lot of countries are going to be desperate for water. They use three to five barrels of pristine drinking water just to make one barrel of oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1540	108	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental Network, Keepers of the Athabasca	All of that waste, 11 million liters of toxic waste is being leached into the River of the Athabasca every day. These toxic chemicals are PHs, heavy metals, anything you can think of that's bad, it's being leached into that water.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1540	110	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental	No matter if you're Native American or non-Native American, industry does not have your best interests in mind. A lot of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Network, Keepers of the Athabasca	people are dying from rare cancers. Two of my aunties just finished chemo in the last year. My granny just got cancer in the kidneys.	
1540	112	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental Network, Keepers of the Athabasca	Look at the BP disaster in Louisiana and the Exxon Valdez sink, they're still cleaning up the oil. There is no way that industry can guarantee that a spill is never going to happen.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-1 and Section 3.13.4.2, the risk analysis and spill frequency analyses provided in the EIS do not state that a spill will not happen. They do indicate that small spills are likely to occur during the construction and operation of the Project and that large spills are unlikely to occur but that there is a finite chance that they could occur.
1550	42	Reese	Simon		Fort McMurray is the second biggest oil deposit in the world, only to Saudi Arabia. It's not an oil sand. It's not conventional oil. It's unconventional and the amount of water and chemicals that it takes to break down this tar sand to get the oil out of it is very irresponsible and the oil industry, or the industry up in the north is virtually unaccountable for the mess that they're making.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1550	43	Reese	Simon		So the people up north [north of Ft. McMurray] they're very limited. Their options are very limited. But when I talk about these things I'm getting to the root, I'm getting to the core of where this pipeline is coming from. It's coming from people's homes, people's backyards. Our whole way of life is being destroyed. You can imagine if you can just look at how you would feel if your land or your family's area or farmland is being destroyed. The water is being poisoned. A lot of people are dying of rare cancers, dying before their time.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1550	44	Reese	Simon		A lot of my friends and family they do have to work in the tar sands on the plants. I've worked out there myself. I've worked out there for a couple years, and after I'd seen the amount of destruction and just how careless industry is in regard to the land and the water it is the worst environmental disaster that we have going on. You can see the open pit mines from outer space. The open pit mines combined is the same size as England and Wales together, and that's only 20 percent. The rest, 80 percent, is going to be four or five times the size. And they're going to be using a different process which takes more water. It takes actually 6 to 12 barrels of water for every barrel of oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1556	63	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental Network; Keepers of the Athabasca	Where I'm from industry has moved ahead and gone ahead with projects and the provincial and federal government have handed out many, many permits and leases for the expansion for this dirty oil, and it's not conventional oil. They have to use so many different types of chemicals to break this tar sand down. And so by the end product, you're left with a lot of waste. To me, my personal opinion I think the only ones that should be using oil is the ones that harvest food and transport it.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to the use of Canadian crude oil closer to the production areas.
1556	64	Reese	Simon	Indigenous Environmental Network;	But I would just like to say to you people that we do have the choice to make things right. And up north it's the largest industrial project on earth, and it's already proven, you can do	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Keepers of the Athabasca	the research yourself, that this is not a sustainable project and we should not be supporting it.	
439	1	Reeves	Robert		The Ogallala (High Plains) Aquifer is one of the largest sources of clean, fresh water on the planet. The proposed pipeline would be built over the fragile Sandhills of Nebraska, under which this wonderful aquifer lies. A leak could be disastrous to the water supplies of communities, irrigators and wildlife, since the aquifer recharges lakes and streams throughout the region. A preferred alternative would be to process this petroleum into gasoline and other products at refineries in Canada, rather than taking the risk of what could be permanent damage to a precious water resource.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1457	1	Reeves	Michael	Ports To Plains Alliance	As president of the Ports to Plains Alliance, a coalition representing rural communities from Alberta through nine states to Texas, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our rural economies continue to struggle.	Comment acknowledged.
1457	2	Reeves	Michael	Ports To Plains Alliance	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural Texas and in our districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Comment acknowledged.
1457	3	Reeves	Michael	Ports To Plains Alliance	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1457	4	Reeves	Michael	Ports To Plains Alliance	In Texas, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1457	5	Reeves	Michael	Ports To Plains Alliance	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is a vital project that will	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign sources of oil. Canada is already the largest supplier of energy to the United States, meeting 12 percent of current U.S. petroleum-consumption needs and representing 18 percent of U.S. petroleum imports. Canadian oil sands production is a growing source of reliable crude oil supply for the United States. Canada's 175 billion barrels of oil reserves is second only to Saudi Arabia. Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production. Canada has more than 50 percent of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions. Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step. We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	
1457	6	Reeves	Michael	Ports To Plains Alliance	We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our districts, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1061	1	Reimer	Judy		I too, am concerned about the safety of the pipeline and its effect on our Ogallala Aquifer. I respectfully request that we stop or defer the pipeline until the safety is guaranteed.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1535	1	Reinhardt	David		I would like to compare this pipeline to Northern Borders gas pipeline. It was installed in the early 1980s and now it is hard to tell where it is even when looking for it. The reclamation procedures are excellent. I welcome Keystone pipeline to Valley Co.	Comment acknowledged.
187	2	Reinkordt	Jane		The safety of this project cannot be guaranteed and the cost of a spill would be too great, if the huge Ogallala Aquifer were to be contaminated. It would be extremely shortsighted and greedy, and just plain stupid to ruin our water supply in an attempt to get every last bit of oil.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
235	3	Reitan	Rodney		Another concern is the routing of the pipeline within fifty feet of the water well and farmstead buildings on the west side of the east half of section 23, T: 35 N, R: 33E.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. The regulations and Special Conditions that Keystone would follow do not require that the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						pipeline be more than 50 feet from water wells or buildings. The commenter can work with Keystone to address potential minor realignments that can be made during final design, assuming the realignments are consistent with the requirements of environmental permits. In addition, Keystone would compensate landowners for damage to private property as described in Section 2.5 of its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
235	4	Reitan	Rodney		My final concern is the routing of the pipeline across both of my airplane turf runways. [locations of two runways given].... I would expect that these runways would be left in equal or better condition as turf runways after the installation of the pipeline.	As noted in Section 2.0 and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation (CMR) Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS), Keystone has committed to restoring the construction right-of-way to as close to pre-construction conditions as possible. This would involve the treatment of soil as necessary to preserve approximate pre-construction capability and the stabilization of the work surface in a manner consistent with the initial land use. Additionally, Keystone has stated that it may deviate from specific requirements of the CMR Plan on specific private lands as agreed to by landowners or as required to suit actual site conditions. The commenter can work with Keystone to address potential minor realignments that can be made during final design, assuming the realignment are consistent with the requirements of environmental permits.
574	1	RespectsNothing	Doris	Oglala Sioux Tribal member	The lands included have titles held by the United States Government under the 1868 Ft Laramie Treaty which was ratified by Congress. The illegal expansion by the Keystone XL Pipeline without any type of consultation process with the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal Governments involved must cease. The NAGPRA, NEPA, and all other executive orders must be adhered to or matters will taken to higher authorities for discussion. The Black Hills Sioux Nation Treaty Council is the contact persons or any Tribal government officials in the affected areas. Any assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated as these lands affect our water, culture, and our future.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes. As noted in Section 3.11 DOS has actively consulted with both the BIA and NPS as well as Indian Tribes.
57	1	Rex	Joy		NO TAR SANDS OIL! It causes even more problems than more-conventional oil!	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1504	1	Reynolds	C.		I am greatly opposed to the Keystone XL pipe that's going through Oklahoma. I live in rural Alabama and I am concerned about ground water contamination. Eventually the pipe will not be used. I understand the land owners pay or the pipes stay up forever.	Potential impacts to groundwater are presented in Sections 3.3 and 3.13.6.4 of the EIS. Responses related to taking the proposed Project out of service at the end of the life of the proposed Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1504	3	Reynolds	C.		Global warming is a serious concern [illegible]. We need the boreal forest ecosystem. They cannot be reduced to coal (high CO2 produce and nature [illegible] used to bring the dirty oil to the surface. I oppose this threat to the environment. CO2 increase production from Canada cause increased global warming, a serious threat to the security of our nation wars, increased immigration will occur, as well as water wars. This pipeline is totally unacceptable – no subsidies for fossil fuels. We desperately need the [illegible] to go to green technology. Thank you This is a grave security risk to the USA from CO2.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
22	1	Rhyne	UtanaSue	Rhyne Ranch	This is in regard to the Keystone XL pipeline project. Please send us a map showing the proposed route of the pipeline.	Maps of the proposed route are included in the EIS. Consolidated Response REQ-1 addresses request for additional information, including detailed maps of the proposed route.
228	1	Rice	Floyd&Claudia		We are looking forward to having Keystone XL Project coming to Stroud, Okla. We need a place for our men and women to work close to home. My husband and I are overjoyed your are considering Stroud.	Comment acknowledged.
712	1	Rich	Ben		As a scientifically trained, voting American citizen, I wish to see all attempts at refining tar sands from Canada eliminated from all consideration. The destruction of natural resources necessary to get the oil from tar sands is wasteful and deadly to people, migratory birds and other animals in the food web. Please consider technologies and resources that do not poison such vast quantities of water.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
81	1	Richardson	Bob		Please send me a map of the proposed route of the proposed pipeline.	Maps of the proposed route are included in the EIS. Consolidated Response REQ-1 addresses requests for additional information, including detailed maps of the proposed route.
81	2	Richardson	Bob		This project just seems like another disaster waiting to happen.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
804	1	Rickman	Irl		The Keystone xl pipeline is a bad idea and should not be built. The pipeline that was approved and started last year going through Nebraska should be shut down. The political system is caving to big business without any concerns for the citizens of this country. After this oil disaster in the gulf you should mandate electric cars be put into production and not endanger the well being of the citizens of the USA by insisting to push oil down our throats.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9, the Department of State is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project, but is reviewing Keystone's application for a Presidential permit. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
529	1	Rickord	Janie		Please do not re-route the oil in the Nebraskan Sand Hills! No. This would be a huge mistake.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1055	1	Rico	Lynn		I personally don't want the pipeline running through Nebraska. Considering how most of the oil handling has been botched in some way, shape or form, I would hate to see our Ogallala aquifer damaged and ruining our greatest natural resource.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1303	1	Riemer	D.F.	Marathon Oil Company	On behalf of Marathon Oil Company, I am writing to express my support forTransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline, and to urge that the Departmentof State continue its permitting process for this important energy infrastructure project.	Comment acknowledged.
1303	2	Riemer	D.F.	Marathon Oil Company	KXL is important for America's domestic energy security, not only because it will deliver crude to U.S. markets from our closest ally and neighbor, Canada, but because it will also facilitate the ongoing development of the Bakken formation	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the proposed Project in Montana that would transport crude oil produced in Montana and North Dakota.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					within the Williston Basin in the United States of America. Energy independence is a national priority. The Bakken formation is the only land-based region of the continental United States where oil production has been increasing in recent years. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates there are between 3 billion and 4 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil in the Bakken formation. This is a tremendous national resource that can displace imports from unfriendly or unstable nations. This resource will not be developed to its full potential without maximizing access to markets and additional pipeline capacity. Standing alone, KXL would alleviate some of the existing congestion in regional pipeline systems and therefore benefit domestic oil production. More importantly, TransCanada is actively working with Bakken producers in Montana and North Dakota to determine if there is sufficient interest and commercial support to provide a connection to KXL for Bakken producers. Such a connection would not only provide access to additional U.S. markets but increase domestic oil production, reduce dependence on foreign oil, increase jobs, and increase tax revenues.	
1303	3	Riemer	D.F.	Marathon Oil Company	I strongly encourage the Department of State to reject calls to halt its rigorous permitting process for this vital national energy infrastructure project. This process, fully compliant with the National Environmental Policy Act and under the auspices not only of the Department of State but an additional eleven cooperating agencies, is fully sufficient to determine whether or not this vital national energy infrastructure project will meet our rigorous environmental standards, and therefore believe the process should continue.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	1	Riess, Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	On behalf of Sheehan Pipe Line Construction Company, a long-standing member of the PipeLine Contactor's Association, we are supportive of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the Department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	3	Riess, Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: • Land-based; • North American; and, • Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	4	Riess, Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	5	Riess, Sr.	Robert	Sheehan	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Pipeline Construction Co	businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1341	6	Riess,Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	7	Riess,Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	8	Riess,Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of theKeystone XL pipeline. On behalf of Sheehan Pipeline Construction Company, we urge you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	9	Riess,Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States,increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	10	Riess,Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	At the same time construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1341	11	Riess,Sr.	Robert	Sheehan Pipeline Construction Co	Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in thenational interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review .	Comment acknowledged.
1280	1	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	The information in the document does not allow detailed comments concerning the crossing locations or impacts to the MDT facilities and roadways.	The impacts specific to individual road crossings would be determined when Keystone submits road crossing permit applications to the Montana Department of Transportation. The EIS addresses the types of impacts that may occur and the measures Keystone would incorporate into the Project to minimize impacts. This is similar to the approach taken on river and stream crossings, with the EIS presenting types of impacts and design measures incorporated into the Project to avoid or minimize impacts plus recommended mitigation measures. HOWEVER, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for reviewing individual crossing designs and approving or denying the specific plans, including requirements for specific mitigation measures.
1280	2	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	As the project progresses, MDT should be involved in the planning and design process to adequately address impacts to MDT facilities.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1280	3	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	The project sponsor (TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP) must follow the MDTSystem Impact Analysis Process (SIAP) to obtain permits for encroachments upon and access to MDT right of way. A guide to the SIAP review is available at the following web link: http://www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/docs/brochures/siap_guide.pdf	As noted in Section 1.8 and in Table 1.8-1 of the EIS, Keystone would have to obtain permits from the Montana Department of Transportation. Those permits would likely require stipulations such as the ones suggested by the commenter.
1280	4	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	MDT is responsible for the safety of the traveling public.	Comment acknowledged.
1280	5	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	The accesses to MDT's roadways must be designed to MDT standards.	As noted in Section 1.8 and in Table 1.8-1 of the EIS, Keystone would have to obtain permits from the Montana Department of Transportation. Those permits would likely require stipulations such as the ones suggested by the commenter.
1280	6	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	Additional requirements such as turn lanes (depending on traffic volumes) may be necessary at approach locations.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. In addition, as noted in Section 1.8 and in Table 1.8-1 of the EIS, Keystone would have to obtain permits from the Montana Department of Transportation. Those permits would likely require stipulations such as the ones suggested by the commenter.
1280	7	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	The pipeline crossing design for roadways will meet MDT requirements as long as the depth is at least five feet below the flow lines of any ditches, or the lowest point on any fill slope. The boring pits must be located outside MDT right-of-way to prevent adverse impact to the traveling public.	As noted in Section 1.8 and in Table 1.8-1 of the EIS, Keystone would have to obtain permits from the Montana Department of Transportation. Those permits would likely require stipulations such as the ones suggested by the commenter.
1280	8	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	MDT recommends the pipeline alignment, except for the roadway crossings, remain at least 150 feet from the centerline of the existing roadway. This will reduce the risk of future roadway construction or improvements from impacting the pipeline.	Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1. In addition, as noted in Section 1.8 and in Table 1.8-1 of the EIS, Keystone would have to obtain permits from the Montana Department of Transportation. Those permits would likely require stipulations such as the ones suggested by the commenter.
1280	9	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	As the detailed alignment of the pipeline is finalized, MDT will work with the project sponsor to determine if there are MDT projects that may impact the construction or construction traffic.	Comment acknowledged.
1280	10	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	The information presented indicates the pipeline will cross Interstate 1-94. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) will also need to approve any Interstate crossings. MDT's permitting process provides this coordination with FHWA for their approval.	The requirement noted by the commenter is listed in Table 1.8.1-1 of the EIS.
1280	12	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	MDT has concerns with construction traffic impacts to our facilities. The project sponsor should coordinate with MDT concerning roadway damage resulting from construction activities.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the proposed Project.
1280	13	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	Any oversize or over weight vehicles moving construction materials or equipment must be permitted by MDT's Motor Carrier Services Division.	The requirement noted by the commenter is listed in Table 1.8.1-1 of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1280	16	Riley	Jean	Montana Department of Transportation	All temporary approaches construction purposes, must be removed at the end of the construction, with the sites restored to preconstruction conditions.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. In addition, as noted in Section 1.8 and in Table 1.8-1 of the EIS, Keystone would have to obtain permits from the Montana Department of Transportation. Those permits would likely require stipulations such as the ones suggested by the commenter.
1544	141	Rine	Jim		Compared to the gas shales I work with, the per unit energy produced with gas is half the amount of CO2 emissions of the standard unit from oil. Tar sands could produce 20 to 200 percent more CO2 versus conventional oil. I think we are definitely going in the wrong direction as far as the climate.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1544	142	Rine	Jim		I understand we need stable sources of energy for national security but climate change is also a national security issue.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
520	1	Rinne	Diana		Absolutely not. Do not put a pipeline through or near the aquifer. Fresh clean water is precious, and rare, and no way should it be put in this danger. There are other options; other routes that would also no endanger the rivers and streams for wildlife usage. Process the oil in Canada or near that border instead of running it through thin pipe clear across the country. How can it even be considered after what is happening in the Gulf. Anyone who cares about human and wildlife safety would not even consider this project.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1482	1	Risser	Sarah		Please do not approve the Keystone XL Project permit. This pipeline will channel arguably the dirtiest oil in the world, Tar Sands Oil, from Alberta Canada, through the United States to refineries in the Gulf of Mexico. There are many reasons to oppose this permit: 1) The draft EIS does not include a proper lifecycle analysis and incorrectly assumes that the incremental impact of these emissions would be minor	Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1482	2	Risser	Sarah		Please do not approve the Keystone XL Project permit. This pipeline will channel arguably the dirtiest oil in the world, Tar Sands Oil, from Alberta Canada, through the United States to refineries in the Gulf of Mexico. There are many reasons to oppose this permit: 2) Tar Sands oil is not equitable to	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					conventional oil, the mining and refining of this oil is considerably more intensive in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Consequently the impact on our environment will be significant	
1482	3	Risser	Sarah		Please do not approve the Keystone XL Project permit. This pipeline will channel arguably the dirtiest oil in the world, Tar Sands Oil, from Alberta Canada, through the United States to refineries in the Gulf of Mexico. There are many reasons to oppose this permit:3) To be clear, over its entire lifecycle – the synthetic crude from tar sands emits at least 20% more global warming pollution than conventional oil4) The global warming pollution from this project is unacceptable and is taking us in the wrong direction – we should not be creating a dependence on dirty oil at a time when we should bolster and support clean, renewable energy sources. Please do not grant a permit for the Keystone XL Project.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
291	1	Ritchey	Merlin		I feel that the Keystone pipeline going over the Ogallala aquifer in Nebraska, should either be rerouted around the aquifer, or at least put in the heavier pipe over the aquifer, as a leak into the aquifer would be tragic. There are places where the aquifer is near the surface in the sand hills region of Nebraska. The pipeline company is using heavier pipe in sensitive areas, so why not over the aquifer?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Heavier-walled pipe would be used over the aquifer since that portion of the proposed route has been defined as a high consequence area (see Table 2.3.1-1). Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
849	1	Riter	Ken		Please do not allow the pipeline to go through Nebraska. It will destroy our natural resources.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
456	1	Rittal	Jason	Eastern Plains Economic Development Corporation	The Keystone XL Pipeline project will provide a significant overall benefit to southeastern Montana and should be approved. The economic benefits in this instance clearly outweigh risks. Please consider this comment in support of approving the draft Environmental Impact Statement and allowing the Keystone XI Pipeline Project to move forward.	Comment acknowledged.
148	1	Rittenhouse	Ryan		Tar Sands is Dirty Oil: Tar sands oil emits three to four times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline. About three barrels of water are polluted and dumped in toxic pools (called tailing ponds) for every barrel of oil produced. Tar sands extraction requires strip mining huge tracts of pristine forest. An area the size of Florida is slated for extraction.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
148	2	Rittenhouse	Ryan		The project harms the lives and health of indigenous people living downstream from the tar sands operations and has been connected to high rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism in the area.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
148	3	Rittenhouse	Ryan		Producing the oil for this pipeline will emit 11million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, even before it	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					gets to the U.S. for refining. This equals the annual emissions of 2.7 million cars.	described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
148	4	Rittenhouse	Ryan		The pipeline will travel more than 1,700 miles through farmland and fragile ecosystems, such as the Missouri River. Pipeline breaks are not uncommon, as seen in January 2010, when a pipeline in North Dakota spilled 126,000 gallons of oil into the surrounding area.	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the Project.
148	7	Rittenhouse	Ryan		The tar sands oil produces far more pollution per barrel during refining, increasing the amount of toxins in some of Texas' most polluted cities.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
662	1	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	<p>We met at the Houston DEIS meeting for the Keystone XL. It was mentioned that I should get ya'll the source material for my comparisons of tar sands toxins contents to "conventional" oil - ie: what are we defining as "conventional." Here is the link to the source for the CO2 comparison: http://www.oilsandswatch.org/os101/climateIt has footnote sources for each of the estimates, which includes figures on strip mining the tar sands compared to using in situ mining, etc. I've attached the EIP report on Tarsands, which contains a great deal of pertinent information I hope you find useful. The part I cite in my materials for comparison of toxic emissions can be found on page 5. They cite a report entitled "Heavy Oil and Natural Bitumen Resources in Geological Basins of the World: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2007-1084," USGS, 2007 (footnote #14 on page 5) - which can be found at this link: http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2007/1084/OF2007-1084v1.pdf As the footnote says, reference page 14, Table 1 of that report. It separates oil into 4 categories: Conventional, Medium, Heavy, and Natural Bitumen. Granted, the emissions from the refineries will not relate exactly to these percentages as some of the toxins are removed at the mine site - however, due to the extreme differences (sometimes thousands of times the concentrations) it would be naive to assume there would be no increase. As has been seen with other refineries that have switched to refining bitumen crude, such as the BP Whiting refinery, the emissions did increase - perhaps an analysis of these previous refinery conversions (and their relating emissions increases) is in order? Seeing as how the TCEQ's permitting process is woefully inadequate (as is evident from EPA's recent and ongoing actions) it is unlikely that this concern will be adequately addressed by that agency. Hopefully the state department will take these factors more fully into account before granting this permit. When all factors are accounted for, the cons of further reliance upon tarsands</p>	Thank you for providing the information. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					oil far outweigh any positives. Thanks very much, please let me know if there is more info I can get you.	
663	2	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	Refining the extra heavy sour crude oil extracted from tar sands will result in higher air emissions of harmful pollutants such as sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S), sulfuric acid mist, and nitrogen oxides (NO _x), as well as toxic metals such as lead and nickel compounds.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
663	3	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	The more intensive refining of tar sand oil may also produce more greenhouse gas simply because it is more difficult to refine and therefore requires a greater amount of energy.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
663	6	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	The EPA should also account for the increased air emissions of SO ₂ , H ₂ S, sulfuric acid mist, NO _x , and toxic metals produced as a result of processing tar sand feedstock when issuing construction permits under NSR. In addition, when permitting the pipelines to carry tar sand crude to U.S. refineries, the responsible U.S. environmental and public lands agencies should consider the cumulative effects on air quality and global warming of all U.S. refineries which process tar sand oil, as well as the global warming impacts of extraction of tar sand crude in Canada on the United States.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Section 3.14.3.14 addresses the cumulative air quality impacts.
663	10	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	Also, in May 2008, one Canadian Native Tribe brought suit alleging that tar sands operations violate treaty rights by infringing on traditional hunting and fishing grounds.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
663	12	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	Regardless of feedstock, U.S. refineries remain subject to the emission limitations mandated by the CAA and its implementing regulations, applicable permits (such as "operating permits" under Title V of the CAA and "construction permits" issued under the "new source review" ("NRS") provisions of the CAA), and applicable consent decrees (see http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/cases/civil/caa/oil/). However, loopholes in the law exempt from such limits "startup, shutdown, maintenance, and malfunctions" ("SSMM," sometimes called "upsets"), during which emissions are commonly sent to flares or released directly into the air. "Upset emissions" are a major source of pollution from refineries, at times exceeding their total "routine" emissions of some pollutants. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Annual Energy Outlook Analysis 2006– Nonconventional Liquid Fuels," 2006, available at http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/otheranalysis/aeo_2006analysispapers/nlf.html (hereinafter "EIA 2006Analysis"). The term "sour" refers to high sulfur content that "[t]he bitumen in the Canadian oil sands contains Vanadium, Nickel, and other metals in significantly larger quantities than occur in most other oils." In fact, the U.S. Department of the Interior's U.S.	All pollutants, including metals, would be controlled for refining processes at the facility permit level. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>Geological Survey ("USGS") found in 2007 that "natural bitumen" contains 11 times more sulfur, six times more nitrogen, 11 times more nickel, and five times more lead than conventional oil. Both SO₂ and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are "criteria pollutants" under the federal Clean Air Act ("CAA"), meaning that they are known hazards to human health and the environment. Lead is a highly toxic pollutant, considered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") to be an "OSHA carcinogen," and listed under the CAA as both a "criteria pollutant" and a "hazardous air pollutant" ("HAP"). Nickel, too, is both a HAP and an OSHA carcinogen. The human health effects caused by SO₂, H₂S, NO_x, and toxic air pollutants such as lead and nickel include premature death; cancer; permanent lung damage; reproductive, neurological, developmental, respiratory, and immunological problems; cardiovascular and central nervous system problems; bio-mutations; respiratory illness (including bronchitis and pneumonia); and aggravation of heart conditions and asthma. Regarding lead alone, the U.S. EPA has stated that Lead is a very toxic element, causing a variety of effects at low dose levels. Brain damage, kidney damage, and gastrointestinal distress are seen from acute (short-term) exposure to high levels of lead in humans. Chronic (long-term) exposure to lead in humans results in effects on the blood, central nervous system (CNS), blood pressure, kidneys, and Vitamin D metabolism. Children are particularly sensitive to the chronic effects of lead, with slowed cognitive development, reduced right-of-way and other effects reported. Reproductive effects, such as decreased sperm, Rettger, P., Arnold, J., Brandenburg, B. and Felch, C. 2006. "THE LONG LAKE INTEGRATED UPGRADING PROJECT: STATUS REPORT and DISCUSSION OF SOOT PROCESSING," Gasification Technologies, (Washington, D.C., Oct. 1 - 4, 2006), available at http://www.gasification.org/Docs/2006_Papers/29RETT-Paper.pdf (emphasis added). Meyer, R.F., Attanasi, E.D., and Freeman, P.A., 2007, "Heavy Oil and Natural Bitumen Resources in Geological Basins of the World: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2007-1084," USGS, 2007, at page 14, Table 1, available at http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2007/1084/OF2007-1084v1.pdf. The USGS also found that natural bitumen contains 17,992 times more aluminum; 1,706 times more titanium; 666 times more iron; 102 times more copper; and 21 times more vanadium than conventional oil. Id. See Clean Air Act § 108, 42 U.S.C. § 7408. See also, http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/o3co.html. "OSHA carcinogens" are "[U.S. EPA Toxics Release inventory ('TRI')] chemicals that are classified as carcinogens under the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)..." See http://www.epa.gov/tri/chemical/. HAPs are pollutants "which are known to be, or may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, neurotoxic, which cause reproductive dysfunction, or which are acutely or</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					chronically toxic ... or [which cause] adverse environmental effects whether through ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation, deposition, or otherwise...." Clean Air Act § 112(b)(2), 42 U.S.C. §7412(b)(2).18 EPA Office of the Inspector General, "EPA Needs to Improve Tracking of National Petroleum Refinery Program Progress and Impacts" (June 22, 2004), Appendix D, available at http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2004/20040622-2004-P-00021.pdf (hereinafter "EPA OIG Report"). See also, U.S. EPA, Criteria Pollutants, available at http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/o3co.html count in men and spontaneous abortions in women, have been associated with high lead exposure. The developing fetus is at particular risk from maternal lead exposure, with low birth weight and slowed post-natal neurobehavioral development noted. See U.S. EPA, Technology Transfer Network, Air Toxics Website, available at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/hlthef/lead.html#ref1 . Environmental damage caused by these pollutants includes acid rain; concentration of toxic chemicals up the food chain; the creation of ground-level ozone and smog; visible impairments that migrate to sensitive areas such as National Parks; and depletion of soil nutrients.	
663	13	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	20 Finally, the more intensive refining of tar sand oil (as opposed to its extraction) likely produces more greenhouse gas than does refining conventional crude because the extra heavy crude is more difficult to refine and therefore requires a greater amount of energy.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1114	1	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	Do not permit this pipeline! The entire project is destructive and polluting. We can no longer invest in energy production that has so many permanent negative consequences. Jobs, growth, and survival depend on truly clean renewable energy sources and meaningful conservation of what we do use. I don't want a tar-sand pipeline in my county or anywhere!	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1542	4	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	We are against the development of this pipeline for a number of reasons.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	5	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	We are concerned about the emissions associated with the pipeline all along the route.	Section 3.12.1.2 addresses the direct emissions from the proposed Project during operation and includes a discussion of all regulations that the Project is required to comply with in order to minimize impacts to air quality.
1542	6	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	This process is about 3 to 4 times as carbon intensive as regular oil is, so that's a big concern for us.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1542	7	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	The tar sands mines themselves are destroying Canada's boreal forests in Alberta. It's an area of land roughly the size of Florida that contains these tar sands and will be developed and mined. This is also harming the indigenous populations and other people in Alberta who live downstream.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1542	8	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	The process of mining the tar sands involves creating huge tailing ponds of toxic waste that are left over after they take out the bitumen. These ponds leech into the ground water and eventually wash downstream, and it can make people sick,	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					harm wildlife, and all that sort of thing.	sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1542	9	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	It's already harming wildlife. Birds and other animals get into the tailing ponds, which are basically big, giant oil slicks for all intents and purposes, only dirtier and more toxic than even what's in the Gulf right now. This is very damaging to the ecosystem up there.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1542	10	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	The pipeline itself puts land owners at risk.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1542	12	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	There is a report by a group called Series, talking about how Canada's oil sands face significant environmental risks as great as those of the BP oil spill. It's already in our report online.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1542	13	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	There is also a profile on TransCanada talking about pipeline safety. Not just the pipeline but safety all along the route, at the refineries and mine sites. There have been a number of environmental health and safety incidents involved with TransCanada over the years, many of them natural gas, but some of them oil related.	Section 3.13.1.2 of the EIS addresses TransCanada's incident history for natural gas pipelines as well as for Keystone's incident history for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project.
1542	14	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	There is a lot of concern with these types of projects. Often it's not necessarily a question of whether or not there is going to be a leak, really it's just a matter of time. It's when will it happen and how bad will it be?	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project and addresses concerns about corrosion rate comparisons between the Alberta transmission pipeline system and the U.S. transmission pipeline system.
1542	15	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	There won't be much of an increase in jobs or economic development in the Houston, Beaumont area.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1542	16	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	What you are going to get is dirtier air. This Bitumen, this tar sands oil, has many times the amount of pollutants and toxins as regular oil. It has 5 times the amount of lead, 6 times the amount of nitrogen, and 11 times the amount of sulfur. A lot of that ends up going into the air.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1542	17	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	Levels of ozone and ozone attainment will go up. The EPA is in the process of making standards stricter, making it harder for communities to meet those standards. This is only going to make that worse for you all.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1542	18	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	That's the bottom line here, Houston and Beaumont don't need more pollution.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	159	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	We oppose this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	160	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	This is the first pipeline we've opposed. The reason is because Keystone XL will be transporting tar sands.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Many other pipelines in the U.S. transport crude oil derived from the Canadian oil sands.
1544	163	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	In the debate about whether or not to grant this permit, the State Department should consider that this is not just about jobs or development. This is about what kind of jobs you are going to have and what kind of development you are going to endorse.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1544	166	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	The tar sands are incredibly destructive. They are probably the single largest destructive enterprise going on right now in the entire world.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1544	167	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	There are settlements among the first tribes in Canada where the cancer rates are many times higher than average, because they live downstream from the tar sands the tales pans are leaching into the river, getting into the food and drinking water, and it's literally killing them.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
1544	168	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	It is irresponsible for the State Department to not consider the impacts of the oil sands on the local communities in Canada in the EIS.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
1544	169	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	This project is moving in the wrong direction, building the wrong kind of infrastructure.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1544	170	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	We already have infrastructure for developing and using oil. We don't need more.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the Proposed Project.
1544	172	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	While it is true that it's important to rely on domestic sources of energy, for national security, this is still technically foreign energy. Canada is a lot closer than the Middle East, but it's still foreign and that is a concern. This will not solve our national security crisis. We will still be dependent on Middle East oil if we continue to rely on an infrastructure of dirty fossil fuels. There isn't enough tar sand oil to replace it.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	174	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	In light of all the recent disasters, the BP spills, the pipeline bust in Utah, etc, we should be very concerned about all pipeline safety issues.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1544	175	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	This pipeline is going to be underground and so it will be harder to detect leaks as quickly.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
1544	176	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	Because the tar sands are so toxic, particularly due to its sulfur content, it will be far more corrosive. Has this been studied properly? Why would we put a more corrosive oil in a pipeline with lower integrity?	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. In addition, approximately 1.7 million barrels per day of Canadian crude oil was transported to the U.S. by pipeline in 2009. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. The Special Conditions, presented in Appendix U of the EIS, include many requirements associated with corrosion, including pipe repair if corrosion is detected.
1544	178	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	It makes it harder to bring in new development and new jobs for communities that are out of attainment. Maybe this will bring a few temporary jobs for building the pipeline, but you will scare de-incentivize new businesses and development in the Houston area because we're out of attainment.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.J468
1544	179	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen Texas	Many landowners are upset about the project. They have been bullied or threatened by the contractors that have been hired by TransCanada. These people have been coming on to their land and trespassing. Landowners have been threatened	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that if they don't sign the deals, they'll have eminent domain and will take the land away from them. That is something I think the State Department should look into, it's a big concern.	domain proceedings.
1553	44	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen, Texas	This is the dirtiest oil in the world. This is Canadian tar sands oil, it is many times the amount of toxins that regular oil in it...[concerns about lead, nitrogen, sulfur, aluminum]...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1553	45	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen, Texas	You also heard that the refineries won't increase their emissions. That's not necessarily true. A lot of these refineries are going to be applying for what's called major amendments to their air permits, and that's going to enable them to put out more pollution.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1553	46	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen, Texas	Concern because added air pollutants will decrease the amount of additional businesses that will be able to locate near the refineries because the air is so bad and the standards will be even harder to meet.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1553	47	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen, Texas	there is a report out recently by CERES I think that's how you say it, C-E-R-E-S, that references talking about how Canada's oil sands face significant financial and environmental risks as great as those in the BP spill. You can find this on line just search for CERES and tar sands reports, and basically what they have found is that the risks involved, both economical and environmental are as great, if not greater than the BP spill that's going on.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1553	48	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen, Texas	You will get more jobs, and they are local jobs, they are American jobs, that will bolster the American economy, when you meet your energy needs with renewable energy, then when you meet them with fossil fuels. And that includes everything. That includes transforming our electrical grid to use renewable energy, wind and solar. We can build manufacturing plants here, that will create a lot of jobs for solar.	Comment acknowledged.
1554	37	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen	If we say no to this pipeline, we are going to have to meet that energy need some other way, and that's where we come in, in our advocacy. We're advocating for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and things of that nature. We want to see more electric vehicles, we want to see fuel efficiency go up, have a higher standard on fuel efficiency.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 and Section 4.1 of the EIS address the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1554	38	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen	We can't meet our energy needs if we just bump up domestic	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					production and production in Canada. We need to start reducing our consumption of oil. It's the only way we are going to be able to get off of these foreign sources of oil. And that's what we are all about. The fact of the matter is as far as jobs go, when you meet your energy needs in renewable energy, you will employ more people and they will be longer-term jobs, they'll be local American jobs that when you do it from oil.	alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1554	39	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen	Another thing, this oil is much dirtier. Gasoline is gasoline. When it come out of the refinery, there was 1 man here that asked me about that, it's going to be the same end result, for the most part. But it's what happens before it leaves the refinery that is of such concern. And for those of you who don't think it's any dirtier, if you have the money, fly to Canada. Go to Alberta and see the tar sands, smell the tar sands. Talk to the people that have to live downstream from the tailing ponds, the indigenous tribes whose land is being taken, who's water is getting poisoned by this stuff. Ask them if they think this is as clean as regular oil, and I think you'll get the answer, no, it's not.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1554	40	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen	Remediation doesn't work, it's a Band-Aid that is cosmetic. It doesn't recreate the ecosystem that was initially there. It may look like it did, in most cases it doesn't even look like the same thing. But once you've destroyed the ecosystems, especially when we're talking about ecosystems like the appalachian forests or like the boreal forests up in Canada, these are pristine ecosystems that are very fragile, and once you do this, heavily destructive practice to it, it's gone forever.	Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1554	41	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen	the boreal forests, which I don't think they'll ever to be able to reclaim that. At least not in the areas where they are putting in these tailing ponds.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1554	42	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen	[regarding air quality] But many of these refineries, you won't know if they need to do amendments to their permits or not, until they start looking for deals for this tar sands oil. In all likelihood, a lot of them will have to upgrade their facility and when that triggers the permitting process, it'll change what their amendments are, or could change what they are. And in an area that's already out of attainment, why are we considering letting a dirtier source of fuel come in to be refined, which could make it even harder for the businesses and the people from this area, of that area to meet their attainment standards? It just seems like a terrible idea.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1554	43	Rittenhouse	Ryan	Public Citizen	the EPA is currently in a processes for setting a new standard for ozone attainment. Right now it's at 85, for which Houston is already out of attainment on. It's going to be dropped down to somewhere between 60 and 70. So if this is going to increase emissions to the Houston, Galveston area, and the standard is going down, which means it's getting stricter, because that's the amount of pollution that is allowed to be in the air. That's going to make this much harder. And not just on the people	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					who have to breathe this stuff in, but it's going to make it harder for new businesses to move into the area.	similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1559	88	Rittenhouse	Ryan		Works at Public Citizen, a national nonprofit organization, who just found out about this project a month ago. Has been going to these hearings all week. Noticed that very few people except affected landowners even know about this project.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1559	90	Rittenhouse	Ryan		Do NOT need tar sands oil. Plenty of alternatives out there, technology exists, but the established fossil fuel industries fight against development of alternative choices. To develop alternative energies you have to stand up to them, not help them develop a dirtier fossil fuel industry. Same goes for national security - if we develop alternative energies then we wouldn't be dependent on foreign fuels.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 and Section 4.1 address the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1559	91	Rittenhouse	Ryan		Indigenous tribes are getting poisoned because they are downstream from the area being destroyed.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1559	92	Rittenhouse	Ryan		Canada's boreal forests are being cut, one of the largest and most pristine ecosystems in the world.	Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1559	93	Rittenhouse	Ryan		This is the dirtiest fuel in the world.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1559	94	Rittenhouse	Ryan		People in Houston and Beaumont will see increased emissions from refineries because this oil is so dirty. Houston/Beaumont is already one of the dirtiest air systems in the country. They are already not meeting Federal Clean Air Act standards, and EPA is about to make those standards stricter.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1559	88	Rittenhouse	Ryan		Works at Public Citizen, a national nonprofit organization, who just found out about this project a month ago. Has been going to these hearings all week. Noticed that very few people except affected landowners even know about this project.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules.
248	1	Roan	Paul	State Representative OK District 20	As a State Representative of Oklahoma, I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle.	Comment acknowledged.
248	3	Roan	Paul	State Representative OK District 20	I enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." I look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables my districts, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	
74	1	Roberson	Cynthia		Tar sands are dirty oil. Tar sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline. About three barrels of water are polluted and dumped in toxic pools (called tailing ponds) for every barrel of oil produced. Tar sands extraction requires strip mining huge tracts of pristine forest. An area the size of Florida is slated for extraction. The project harms the lives and health of indigenous people living downstream from the tar sands operations and has been connected to high rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism in the area.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
74	2	Roberson	Cynthia		The Keystone XL Pipeline is dirty for our environment and harmful for us. Producing the oil for this pipeline will emit 11 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, even before it gets to the U.S. for refining. This equals the annual emissions of 2.7 million cars.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
74	4	Roberson	Cynthia		The pipeline will travel more than 1,700 miles through fragile ecosystems, such as the Missouri River.	Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems.
74	7	Roberson	Cynthia		The company is seeking a special permit to operate at this pressure from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
74	8	Roberson	Cynthia		By connecting tar sands oil to the Gulf Coast, the Keystone XL will make our nation's fuels dirtier and undermine the clean energy solutions we need to avert catastrophic climate change.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
337	1	Robertson	Donald		It seems silly to have to remind all concerned that all our attempts to get oil have had disastrous results and have damaged our environment. The Gulf spill simply frames it and causes us to be aware of our foibles	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
337	2	Robertson	Donald		To run this pipeline through a major water system, the Ogallala aquifer, seems foolish beyond comprehension. The dangers to our living world are terrible.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
337	3	Robertson	Donald		Build the refinery in Canada where you have already ruined the lives and living areas of the Indians and animals and fish that have the misfortune to live in that area.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1327	1	Robertson	William	Quintana Capital Group	As an interested stakeholder, Quintana Capital Group GP, Ltd. is pleased to express its support for TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline and to urge that the Department of State continue its permitting process for this important energy infrastructure project. . .	Comment acknowledged.
1142	1	Robertus	James		I do not want an oil pipeline running through my state.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
601	1	Robinson	Brenda		I am against the Keystone XL Pipeline Project across the Sandhills of Nebraska. Too many promises of no damage to the environment have been made and broken. We cannot afford to pollute the Ogallala Aquifer under this area of the Sandhills. Please protect the Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
601	2	Robinson	Brenda		We cannot afford to pollute the Ogallala Aquifer under this area of the Sandhills. Please protect the Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
837	1	Robinson	Malia		As a resident of the State of Nebraska I wish to register my objection to the construction of the TransCanada pipeline through our state. I am not at all convinced of the assurances made regarding its safety, which is paramount considering its proposed placement over the Ogallala Aquifer and some of the most fragile eco-system in the nation.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, which includes the Ogallala aquifer are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
837	2	Robinson	Malia		Considering the situation of our economy, high unemployment and concerns about current energy means, it makes no sense that we are outsourcing this work to continue the use of dangerous natural gas. The people of Nebraska was to protect their environment and are willing to work towards developing clean energy, sourced by Nebraskans.	The proposed Project would transport crude oil, not natural gas. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
570	1	Rodgers	Craig		The Keystone XL project is very dangerous to the environment in general and Ogallala Aquifer in particular. As a resident of Nebraska, I believe it is my responsibility, as it should be the responsibility of all Nebraskans, to protect the aquifer. I think the oil pipeline should be diverted around the aquifer because it is such a precious and irreplaceable water source.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
981	1	Rom	Lance	Quality Services Inc	I understand SD SHPO agreed to a sample cultural resources inventory for this project in SD. To adequately determine potential environmental effects to cultural resources from this project a Level III (SD SHPO Terms) complete cultural resources inventory is needed. Guessing just isn't good enough! Actual data is needed.	The methodology for the cultural survey covering 100 percent of the Project APE in South Dakota has been performed for this project in consultation with the South Dakota SHPO. Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS discusses the effects of the proposed Project on Cultural Resources in South Dakota.
981	2	Rom	Lance	Quality Services	Some Indian tribes consider fossil resources as ethnographic	TCP reports are being conducted by Indian tribes who agreed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Inc	items related to their oral history and spiritual beliefs. Complete paleontological and cultural resources inventories of the entire line is needed, along with on-the-ground monitoring by professional archeologists and paleontologists, and trained tribal TCP monitors.	to become consulting parties for this project. Section 3.11 of the EIS addresses the development of a Tribal Monitoring Plan and a Historic Trails Monitoring Plan for specific locations along the proposed route where monitoring is appropriate. Because paleontological resources are not typically considered archaeological resources, they are not considered "historic property" types under the National Historic Preservation Act. On some occasions, Indian tribes hold beliefs that paleontological resources are also TCPs. As described in Section 3.11 of the EIS, DOS has completed extensive outreach to the tribes to include them in TCP studies which would help determine whether or not the paleontological resources discovered as part of the construction of the proposed Project are associated with TCP sites.
284	1	Rose	Bev		Please find a better way than running the pipeline through the aquifer. Look at what is happening in the gulf right now. Make sure that everything is safe please.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1188	2	Ross	Philip		I am writing to express a deep concern about the pipeline project that cuts across Nebraska and represents a credible threat to our great natural resources, [the Ogallala Aquifer] and Sandhills ecosystem.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1188	3	Ross	Philip		The project should not go forth and jeopardize resources we currently depend, to say nothing of how valuable the water will be to future generations.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
1188	4	Ross	Philip		Please consider the long range and devastating threat such a pipeline holds for our state. Please work to halt current plans.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1413	1	Roulet	Gary	Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	Dear Ms. Orlando: As an electric power and energy provider, Western Farmers Electric Cooperative (WFEC), a rural electric generation and transmission cooperative, and two of our member rural electric distribution cooperatives will provide facilities and electricity for two pipeline stations on the Keystone XL Pipeline Project within the state of Oklahoma. These two projects provide positive economic benefits for WFEC and specifically for our distribution cooperatives and their consumer members within rural Oklahoma.	Comment acknowledged.
1413	2	Roulet	Gary	Western Farmers Electric Cooperative	WFEC is supportive of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourages the Department of State's confirmation of the project.	Comment acknowledged.
1293	1	Rounds	Michael	Governor of South Dakota	I am writing in support of the TransCanada XL crude oil pipeline and to urge the Department of State to continue the permitting process.	Comment acknowledged.
1293	4	Rounds	Michael	Governor of	Construction of the TransCanada XL pipeline will help both the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				South Dakota	United States and Canadian economies.	
1293	5	Rounds	Michael	Governor of South Dakota	In addition to the many short-term construction jobs created to build the pipeline, additional long term jobs will be created to operate the pipeline for many years.	Comment acknowledged.
1293	6	Rounds	Michael	Governor of South Dakota	Once in place, the TransCanada XL pipeline will also pay annual property taxes in the counties where it is built. Most of those additional annual property taxes will be allotted to local schools for expanded educational opportunities.	Comment acknowledged.
233	1	Rowden	Ryan	Energy API MO Petroleum Council	As the executive director of the Missouri Petroleum Council, I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As we understand it, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. In Missouri, TransCanada has just finished up a pipeline stretching across the northern tier of our state which provided a huge economic boost as well as strengthened the regions long term energy security. Below are just some of the benefits communities across the state received during the construction of Keystone here in Missouri:[included in letter] Like construction in Missouri, Keystone XL will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. In many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S., and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
70	1	Roy	D.A.		Tar sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline About three barrels of water are polluted and dumped in toxic pools (called tailing ponds) for every barrel of oil produced. Tar sands extraction requires strip mining huge tracts of pristine forest. The project harms the lives and health of indigenous people living downstream from the tar sands operations and has been connected to high rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism in the area.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
70	2	Roy	D.A.		The Keystone XL Pipeline Producing the oil for this pipeline will emit 11 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, even before it gets to the U.S. for refining. This equals the annual emissions of 2.7 million cars.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.
70	3	Roy	D.A.		The pipeline will travel more than 1,700 miles through farmland and fragile ecosystems, such as the Missouri River. Pipeline breaks are not uncommon, as seen in January 2010, when a pipeline in North Dakota spilled 126,000 gallons of oil into the surrounding area.	Consolidated Responses OIL-1 and OIL-2 address the likelihood of large spills from the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
70	5	Roy	D.A.		By connecting tar sands oil to the Gulf Coast, the Keystone XL will make our nation's fuels dirtier and undermine the clean energy solutions we need to avert catastrophic climate change. What more needs to be said?	Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.
1183	2	Rubarth	Lori	Creighton University School of Nursing	I have deep concerns about the safety of the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska with the proposed oil pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1183	3	Rubarth	Lori	Creighton University School of Nursing	Oil pipelines can leak (as we are seeing in the gulf). I have deep concerns about the safety of the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska with the proposed oil pipeline. Please make sure it is safe before you endeavor to spend money on a pipeline under our state.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. The proposed Project would be funded by Keystone, the applicant for a Presidential Permit. DOS would not fund the Project.
1268	1	Rudolph	Tom		My name is Tom Rudolph, I'm a grain farmer from Circle, Montana, and I have land crossed by the proposed route of the Keystone XL pipeline. As a landowner directly on the route who stands the most to lose by this project, I feel that the draft Environmental Impact Statement is insufficient in a number of ways.	As noted in Consolidated Response REG-2, DOS takes seriously its responsibilities to thoroughly evaluate the environmental effects of its Presidential Permit decisions consistent with NEPA and other relevant laws and regulations. In conducting the environmental review of the proposed Project, DOS followed NEPA, Council on Environmental Quality regulations and guidance, and all other applicable laws and regulations. In addition, DOS was assisted by a third-party environmental contractor in the environmental review of the proposed Project. That contractor, Cardno ENTRIX, has conducted environmental impact assessments of nearly 30

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						proposed pipeline projects and has experience in such work throughout the U.S., including in the states along the proposed corridor. DOS also consulted extensively with other relevant federal agencies that have particular technical expertise and authority relevant to the proposed Project. As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1268	2	Rudolph	Tom		The first issue I'd like to address is safety. The disaster in the Gulf serves as a warning - if federal officials had paid more attention to the possible consequences of a blowout of BP's rig before the company was allowed to drill, we would have known before it was too late that there was no plan to contain a catastrophic spill. An article on BP in the June 19, 2010 edition of The Economist started with an email from a manager at BP: "Who cares, its done, end of story, will probably be fine", and goes on to state that he spoke of using only a few centralizers when cementing the undersea oil pipe into place. The cement failed considerably more likely with fewer centralizers, experts say- four days after the email was sent!	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1268	3	Rudolph	Tom		A spill along the Keystone XL route is a real risk, a risk that the draft EIS largely dismisses.	The EIS does not largely dismiss the risk of a release from the Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1268	4	Rudolph	Tom		The rural, remote siting for most of this project makes the need for local participation in decisions even more important.	Public comment meetings were held in the vicinity of the proposed route to provide affected landowners with the opportunity to attend and provide comments. Also see Consolidated Response CMT-2.
1268	5	Rudolph	Tom		The largely volunteer emergency personnel and potentially affected property owners and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of the plan. Yet, the Emergency Response Plan in the DEIS is so incomplete at this time, it is impossible for the public to give proper review and feedback through this process. Therefore, we strongly suggest that once there is a complete draft Emergency Response Plan, you conduct another comment period so that we may address it. Safety is of utmost importance and our local communities need to know there is a good plan in place.	Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1268	8	Rudolph	Tom		The oil contained in the pipe could also drain and this could happen more than once. All the contaminated soil would probably have to be hauled to the nearest hazardous waste dump (60 miles from my farm) and replaced with other soil. If the oil reaches an aquifer, the problem would be worse.	Oil would drain from the pipeline only if there was a rupture of the pipe. As described in Section 3.13.5, mainline valves would be shut to control the release of oil due to a rupture. The appropriate response actions, including the fate of any oiled soil and other material, would be determined at the time of the response by the Incident Commander and in compliance with the response actions identified in the approved Emergency Response Plan or the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan. Hauling it to a hazardous waste facility is a possible but unlikely option for most of the soil. A more likely option is local "land farming" with possible nutrient enrichment to enhance biodegradation. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including the potential environmental impacts associated with spills that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						reach groundwater.
1268	9	Rudolph	Tom		My entire farming business could be devastated by continuous leaks and repairs for certainly the rest of my life and possibly my children's lives as well. My land value would decrease drastically. These are very serious issues.	Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS includes calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project. As noted in that section, there is no likelihood of continuous leaks from a short section of the pipeline. Repairs would only be made when necessary, after monitoring or inspection indicate a problem, as prescribed by federal regulations. Consolidated Response LIA-1 summarizes the actions and costs for which Keystone would be liable in the event of a spill of oil that affects a private party. Keystone would compensate landowners for damages, including lost crops, associated with pipeline repair as described in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS and as stipulated in easement agreement between the landowner and Keystone.
1268	11	Rudolph	Tom		Yet, the Department of State's draft EIS does not address the higher-pressure, thinner-pipe scenario, or the potential impacts of spills, compromising the accuracy of the information therein. The Department of Transportation has said it will issue a separate Environmental Analysis, but this is too little and too late. The EIS should analyze the real potential risks and impacts of a spill under the waiver-granted scenario.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration will not be preparing a separate analysis.
1268	12	Rudolph	Tom		The EIS should analyze the real potential risks and impacts of a spill under the waiver-granted scenario.	Keystone has withdrawn the Special Permit request (see Consolidated Response REG-1). As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Project would be constructed in accordance with regulations the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1268	13	Rudolph	Tom		Farm and ranch land should be afforded the same level of safety that cities are.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. This includes the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1268	14	Rudolph	Tom		The pipe should be built aiming for the highest safety standards throughout, with no shortcuts.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1268	21	Rudolph	Tom		The impacts, actions, and preventive measures to be taken and liability for all problems has to be solidly defined for the long haul, addressed up front and the public must be given time to consider everything and comment.	The EIS describes the proposed action and alternatives and addresses potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures. Those issues were also addressed in the draft EIS and commented on by the public. Also see Consolidated Responses CMT-1 and CMT-2.
1268	22	Rudolph	Tom		I'd like to raise the issue of condemnation for a pipe that so far has had no proof that it is needed. If my productive farm land is to be taken by a company for the purposes of constructing a massive pipeline to transport tar sand crude from Calgary, Alberta to the Gulf Coast of Texas with little to no benefit for those of us in Montana, there should be a demonstrated need, but this is another gap in the DEIS.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain.
1268	23	Rudolph	Tom		There are several issues I have not mentioned herein related to landowners' negotiations with TransCanada. If the "Right of Eminent Domain" and Condemnation is used to force us to accept the pipeline, we have no power to negotiate our needs with them. We will be forced to accept the pipeline on their terms. One of our concerns, for example, is that in the contracts we have been presented so far, the landowner can be held liable for accidentally or unintentionally interfering with pipeline throughput, as if we could actually cover their costs when \$72 million worth of oil is passing beneath our land every day. To be forced into a contract with no opportunity to negotiate issues of concern and where need has not been shown isn't fair to me or other landowners in my situation.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is an accidental release of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from an accidental release of crude oil from the Project.
1268	24	Rudolph	Tom		I urge you to commit to a public comment period on the draft Emergency Response Plan.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1268	27	Rudolph	Tom		Because this draft Environmental Impact Statement is so deficient, and because the project will be of great consequence to those of us who live in its path, I believe that there should be another public comment period on the draft permit if a National Interest Determination is proposed.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-9 and in Section 1.3 of the EIS, DOS will provide the public with a 30-day review period after the final EIS is issued .
1545	1	RUDOLPH	TOM	Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	We would welcome the economic boost the pipeline project could possibly provide for our local economy, but we also want to be sure that we don't sustain problems or losses because of the project.	Comment acknowledged.
1545	2	RUDOLPH	TOM	Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	The DEIS does not contain or evaluate a complete emergency response plan which the Department of Transportation must approve prior to pipeline operations. The largely volunteer emergency personnel and potentially affected property owners and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of the plan. The disaster in the Gulf serves as a warning. If federal officials had paid more attention to the lack of a plan for dealing with a blow out of BP's rig before the company was allowed to drill, we would have known before it was too late that there was no plan to contain the catastrophic spill. The emergency response plan, in fact, is so incomplete at this time it was not even to the point that the public could give proper review and feedback through this process. Therefore, we strongly suggest that once there is a complete draft emergency response plan, you conduct another comment period so that we may address it. At this point it's hardly more than an outline, and therefore essentially un-commentable. Safety is of utmost importance, and our local communities need to know there's a good plan in place.	
1545	3	RUDOLPH	TOM	Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	Another point of safety plus other issues is a pressure waiver applied for by TransCanada. This DEIS should have analyzed the real potential risks and impacts of a spill under the waiver granted scenario. If the DOS grants a permit under the scenario of .72 pressure but then the pipeline is allowed at .8, the accuracy of the information in the EIS is compromised.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1545	4	RUDOLPH	TOM	Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	A leak and how it would be handled is one of our greatest concerns as landowners, and this could have a tremendous impact on our property values. As the project is proposed, TransCanada may have the right of eminent domain, meaning the courts may force us into an agreement on their terms with minimal compensation. The easement can be sold to any other company under the present contracts offered. If contamination of our land occurs, especially in later years, and the responsible party cannot or will not pay the cost, government environmental agencies could clean it up and force the landowner to pay for the cleanup. This has happened to landowners when a crystal meth lab was put on their remote property without their knowledge. An oil spill cleanup could potentially cost much more than the value of the property. Because of this overhanging liability, I believe our land values will be drastically reduced.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. As noted in that response, there is legislation requiring that the owner/operator of the Project pay for cleanup costs.
1545	6	RUDOLPH	TOM	Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	the EIS severely underestimates the impact that construction or any potential leaks would have on agricultural land, saying that ag land will recover in one year; that's EIS reference 313-15 and 314-26. Farmers know that it takes many seasons to recover from soil damage, weed introduction, settling and everything else that will be associated with the massive construction project with huge, heavy machinery.	Consolidated Response FRM-2 describes potential impacts to irrigated crops and Keystone's responsibilities to compensate for damage to these crops. The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from an oil spill and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil on

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and/or in the soils is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil (commonly called tar or asphalt) may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more.
1545	7	RUDOLPH	TOM	Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	Also, the idea that our crops and grass or whatever will grow back after nature fixes the problem of any spills within one year is absolutely inaccurate and verging on offensive. This pipeline will have devastating and permanent effects on irrigated land, which this EIS glossed over and hardly distinguishes from dry land farming.	The draft EIS did not indicate that crops or grasses would be restored without appropriate spill cleanup and remediation. The EIS was revised to reflect that the potential impacts to agricultural land from construction and from an oil spill and subsequent response actions may last for one to a few years, depending upon the amount of oil, area impacted, and the type of cleanup actions taken by Keystone. In general, oil remaining on and/or in the soils is weathered through biodegradation by micro-organisms, photodegradation by sunlight, and physical-chemical degradation. These basic processes generally reduce or eliminate the lighter fractions of oil that may be harmful to plants and/or animals and do so in a few months to a year or two. The heavier fractions of the oil (commonly called tar or asphalt) may persist for longer periods of time but are not toxic to organisms. The response actions may disturb the soils and provide habitat for weeds, reduce or remove the native or agricultural vegetation, and otherwise have impacts that may persist for a year or more.
1545	8	RUDOLPH	TOM	Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	The EIS affords government land some protections but leaves agricultural reclamation up to landowner easements; EIS reference 3.2 to 12. Private landowners should be afforded the same protections as the government.	It is not clear what the commenter is referring to regarding the lack of reclamation on private land since that is not addressed on Page 3.2-12. Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration.
1307	1	Ruggeri	Salvatore	VALVITALIA U.S.A. Inc.	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL Crude Oil Pipeline Project. This Project will have significant benefits for many companies and suppliers like Valvitalia, especially in this particular period of global crisis, which caused reduction of our workforce. Keystone Project represents for us a unique opportunity to use our manufacturing capacity and to give a job to our employees and to those of our subcontractors. I trust that Department of State will grant to TransCanada the Regulatory Approval to start with this very strategic and safe Project.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	72	Ruldolph	Tom	Northern Plains Resource Council/Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	Site of pipeline remote, and there are largely volunteer emergency personnel who aren't on a scale to respond to a spill.	Keystone would coordinate with county and local emergency responders, provide response training, and conduct spill drills as described in its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and its Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the ERP for the proposed Project. SPCC plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1546	73	Ruldolph	Tom	Northern Plains Resource Council/Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	Desires another comment period, after a draft emergency response plan has been conducted.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project, including information on the review process for the plan.
1546	77	Ruldolph	Tom	Northern Plains Resource Council/Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	At 900,000 barrels a day and 12 minutes (as stated by James and TransCanada) to shut down the slow, 7,5000 barrels of hazardous material could leak. Plus the oil already in the pipe could drain.	Consolidated Response OIL-2 and Section 3.13.4.2 provide information on the maximum size release that would occur. As noted in that response, the maximum release volume would be 66,500 barrels, or about 2.8 million gallons.
1546	78	Ruldolph	Tom	Northern Plains Resource Council/Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	In the case of a spill, all contaminated soil would have to be hauled to a hazardous dump and replaced with other soil.	The appropriate response actions, including the fate of any oiled soil and other material, would be determined at the time of the response by the Incident Commander and in compliance with the response actions identified in the approved Emergency Response Plan or the appropriate Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan. Hauling it to a hazardous waste facility is a possible but unlikely option for most of the soil. A more likely option is local "land farming" with possible nutrient enrichment to enhance biodegradation.
1546	80	Ruldolph	Tom	Northern Plains Resource Council/Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	My entire farming business could be devastated by continuous leaks and repairs for certainly the rest of my life, and probably my children's lives as well, and my land value would decrease drastically.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including information on response actions that would be conducted to mitigate the impacts of a spill. Based on the analysis in that section and historic experience on other crude oil pipelines, it is not likely that there would be continuous leaks at a specific location along the proposed route. Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns related to property values.
1546	81	Ruldolph	Tom	Northern Plains Resource Council/Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	DOT said it would release a separate environmental analysis, but its too little, too late.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration will not be preparing a separate analysis.
1546	83	Ruldolph	Tom	Northern Plains Resource Council/Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	And I'd like to raise the issue of condemnation. If we are going to be forced in to accepting the agreement by the right of eminent domain and condemnation, we should first see that there is proof that the oil is actually needed, and it also forces us into a place where I have no power to negotiate our needs with the pipeline company. We'll be forced to accept it on their terms.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
1546	84	Ruldolph	Tom	Northern Plains Resource Council/Northern Plains Pipeline Landowners Group	In the contracts presented so far, landowner can be held liable for accidentally or unintentionally interfering with pipeline throughput. No opportunity to negotiate issues of concern and need not shown.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Pipeline Landowners Group		
152	1	Runer	Tom		E.2.1 permanent easement width of 50 feet. Is this width necessary for one 36 inch pipe?	The width of the permanent right-of-way is typical of a large-diameter oil pipeline and provides protection from encroachment that could damage the pipe.
152	2	Runer	Tom		ES 6.3.1 Groundwater Keystone's blasting plan to include "post blasting testing for surface water and water wells within 150 feet of centerline" to ensure water quality is not degrade. That is too close to be blasting near a water well. Water is critical in this country for both livestock and human uses.	The Executive Summary of the EIS has been revised. As described in Section 2.3.3 of the EIS, blasting is no longer planned as part of installation activities for the proposed Project. In areas of shallow bedrock and cemented, dense soil, ripping will be employed.
152	3	Runer	Tom		ES.6.5 Terrestrial Vegetation "Grassland impacts due to pipeline construction are expected to be minimal, and affected vegetative communities are generally expected to reestablish within 2 years." Too short! And directly contradicted in Terrestrial Vegetation 3.5.5.1 "Although native grassland would be restored, construction affects (sic) on previously untilled native prairies could be long term, as destruction of the prairie sod during trenching may require more than 100 years for recovery" So how can it be said that grassland impacts will be minimal and "expected to reestablish within 2 years?"	The Executive Summary to the EIS has been revised. Many grasslands crossed by the proposed Project have been altered by previous tillage, grazing, and planting with non-native grasses. Grasslands were evaluated for condition and this information is presented in Section 3.5.5.2.
152	4	Runer	Tom		The soil temperature increases listed in Terrestrial Vegetation 3.5.5.1 "Operation of the project would cause increases in soil temperatures at the soil surface (from 4° to 8° F) primarily during winter, and at depths of 6 inches (from 10° to 15°F) with the most notable increases during spring in the northern portion of the pipeline (Keystone 2009c) (See Appendix L). These increases will certainly affect the reestablishment of climax vegetation in prairie sods, and will affect the growing of crops on farmland.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects.
1046	1	Ruskamp	Bill		Do not allow the pipeline to be built in the Sand hills. Too much is unknown and the dangers are real. We are jeopardizing long term livelihood for short term gain.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
797	1	Russ	Julia		This is in regards to the Keystone XL Pipeline project proposed to run through the Sandhills of Nebraska... the last thing I want in my state is an oil pipeline running through it... I am against this proposed pipeline in my state.....Given the recent oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, I, as an individual have made the decision to support alternative sustainable and safe energy choices. This will be a long transition and I'm determined to do it. I've started by riding my bike to work. With this in mind, the last thing I want in my state is an oil pipeline running through it...	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1214	1	Russell	Quimby		Considering the large cost of building the proposed Keystone pipeline and its attendant risk to the environment, especially the Ogallala Aquifer, why don't the Canadians build a nearby refinery in Canada to handle the shale oil and then ship the product(s) in current conventional pipelines and other transport?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet; transporting Canadian crude oil in the Keystone XL Project to refineries outside of the Gulf Coast region would not meet the current and near-term crude oil needs of those refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
958	1	Rutledge	Kathleen		I am a user of oil. I understand that it's in the best interest of the United States to secure more of its oil supply from friendly countries. Still, I oppose the routing of the Keystone XL pipeline through the environmentally fragile Nebraska Sandhills and across the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
958	2	Rutledge	Kathleen		Surely the price of moving the proposed pipeline away from these two irreplaceable natural resources is worth the assurance that there won't be an "oops" that destroys the one or pollutes the other.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including following the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route to minimize the distance the proposed Project would extend across the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
958	3	Rutledge	Kathleen		My great-grandfather was part of the European settlement of the Nebraska Sandhills beginning in the 1870s. I'm sure he did his share of exploiting the land as he trapped, hauled freight over the trails, ran cattle and supplied military forts and tribal agencies. I hope we as a nation have come to realize since those frontier days that it's not wise to run roughshod over the Sandhills. They should not be placed in jeopardy, however small the likelihood, for short-term gain.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
867	1	Ryan	Kristin		Please do not build this pipeline! Tar sands are the dirtiest fuel we use, creating 3 times the greenhouse gases as conventional oil, contaminating entire rivers and watersheds from leaking toxic tailings... ..lakes and devastating an area of Canada the size of Florida! I am opposed to the pipeline when there are many other green alternatives! Please stop!	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1502	1	Ryan	Don		I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota. The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are:• Land-based;• North American; and,• Transported by pipeline.This project meets each of these criteria.Securing stable and affordable energy the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security from our North American allies through projects such as benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States... Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	
708	2	Ryder	Lynette		A leak underground would not be discovered until unknown damage was done...	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project. Response times will vary according to environmental conditions, logistics, and other operational variables. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project.
708	3	Ryder	Lynette		[A leak underground would not be discovered until unknown damage was done.] We can live without cheap gas or big cars, we cannot live without clean water.	Sections 2.4.2.1 and 3.13.5 and Consolidated Response OIL-3 describe the leak detection system that would be used by Keystone. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater.
714	2	Ryder	Ellen		A leak underground would not be discovered until unknown damage was done...	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project. Response times will vary according to environmental conditions, logistics, and other operational variables. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project.
714	3	Ryder	Ellen		[A leak underground would not be discovered until unknown damage was done.] We can live without cheap gas or big cars, we cannot live without clean water.	Sections 2.4.2.1 and 3.13.5 and Consolidated Response OIL-3 describe the leak detection system that would be used by Keystone.
358	3	Sabenow	Debbie	U.S. Senator	<p>Given these events [Gulf of Mexico disaster], I believe it is important that we take steps to ensure an accident like this can never happen in the Great Lakes. As you know, the Great Lakes make up nearly 90% of the fresh surface water in the United States, and 20% of the world's fresh surface water supply. An oil spill in this area would cripple the Great Lakes States' economies and deeply impact our nation's fresh water supply.</p> <p>In 2001, I authored a ban on new oil and gas drilling in the United States' waters of the Great Lakes. The ban is now permanent. This ban, however, does not extend to Canadian waters. In fact, Canada has extensive oil and gas operations in their part of Lake Erie. The Canadian oil and gas operations have not had an accident since 1959. However, I believe that the events in the Gulf Coast demonstrate that we must remain vigilant because a catastrophic accident could happen at any time.</p> <p>Therefore, I would strongly encourage you to work with the Canadian government to review the safety of their current operations and encourage Canada to ban new oil and gas operations in the Great Lakes. The Canadian government signaled their willingness to discuss these issues with your</p>	DOS agrees with the commenter's statements and will continue to discuss issues regarding energy development in and near the Great Lakes with the Canadian government. However, proposed Project is distant from and would not affect the Great Lakes

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					administration. I am sure that you agree that now is the time to make sure that the Great Lakes we both love are protected from this kind of disaster.	
1503	1	Sagan	T.		This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1554	35	Sage	C.L.		[landowner] I don't understand why they need a 50 foot right-of-way when a 30 foot will do.	The width of the permanent right-of-way is typical of a large-diameter oil pipeline and provides protection from encroachment that could damage the pipe.
1554	36	Sage	C.L.		They really don't care about the landowner. I asked them to notify me when they were going to have a crew in there, they have had three crews at my place, three times, and they never notified me...that is criminal trespass.	State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each easement negotiated by Keystone. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commentator has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
1300	1	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	I currently serve as Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC. I am here on behalf of the Government of Canada to register strong support for TransCanada's proposed Keystone XL project.	Comment acknowledged.
1300	2	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	Keystone XL should be considered in the broader context of the overall Canada-U.S. relationship. Our two countries have a longstanding, fruitful relationship spanning over two centuries. Our shared prosperity is underpinned by the world's largest, most robust trading relationship. Two-way energy flows account for a significant and growing part of this relationship.	Comment acknowledged.
1300	3	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	Canada-U.S. energy trade is currently valued at over \$100 billion per year and supports many thousands of jobs on both sides of the border.	Comment acknowledged.
1300	4	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	Equally important is the fact that U.S. dollars spent on Canadian energy are recycled back into the American economy through Canadian purchases of U.S. goods and services. This is a win-win relationship and is key to our shared prosperity and security. We recognize, however, that our future also hinges on our collective ability to manage the environmental risks associated with energy development. That is why both countries have begun in earnest a collective search for lower-carbon alternatives to meet our energy needs.	Comment acknowledged.
1300	6	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	Canada is the largest supplier of oil to the United States with some 2.5 million barrels crossing the border on any given day. More than half of this supply is derived from the oil sands, reserves that while not quite as large as Saudi Arabia's are significantly larger than established oil producers like Iran or Russia. The strategic value of this resource cannot be	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					overstated, particularly as much of this production is destined for U.S. markets at a time of declining supply from countries like Mexico and Venezuela.	
1300	7	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	If allowed to proceed, the Keystone XL line will complement the existing network of cross-border energy infrastructure providing a vital link between Western Canada and U.S. markets where many refineries are configured to process heavy oil. This can only help to ensure long-term supply security for the United States at a time when supply risks are growing, whether due to declining conventional production or political uncertainties in unstable oil producing regions elsewhere in the globe.	Comment acknowledged.
1300	8	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	A recent study undertaken by the Canadian Energy Research Institute projects that between 2011 and 2015, upwards of 343,000 new U.S. jobs will be linked to oil sands activity, an injection of \$34 billion dollars in GDP into the U.S. economy over the same period. New pipelines are an important part of this economic picture.	Comment acknowledged.
1300	9	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	The construction of Keystone XL would create over 13,000 construction jobs over the 2011-2012 period according to TransCanada.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1300	10	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	Some 90% of all of the equipment used for Keystone XL will be sourced within North America.	Comment acknowledged.
1300	11	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	This project represents an important economic stimulus project with significant benefits for both countries.	Comment acknowledged.
1300	14	Saint-Jacques	Guy	Deputy Ambassador at the Canadian Embassy	A sustainable oil industry is a benefit to both of our countries. The oil sands sector has already drawn billions of dollars of investment and has generated many thousands of high-paying jobs on both sides of the border.	Comment acknowledged.
15	1	Salmon	Ryan	National Wildlife Federation, et. al.	TransCanada's proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline. The Keystone XL tar sands pipeline should not be built because it will facilitate expansion of the environmentally destructive tar sands oil and lock America into a continued dependence on this high-carbon fuel in direct conflict with the Administration's stated goals of building a clean energy economy and confronting climate change. We ask that you ensure that the full scope of environmental impacts, including the greenhouse gas emissions impacts, of tar sands oil expansion are taken into account in the assessment of this pipeline. The CEQ draft NEPA Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions has been referred to in the April 16 Department of State draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) on the Keystone XL trans-boundary tar sands pipeline. However, the draft guidance is currently going through its public comment period and it is important that the final guidance is applied to projects with high greenhouse gas emissions such as the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline. The current discussion of global warming issues in the DEIS is	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					inadequate and the DEIS conclusion that there are minimal greenhouse gas emissions associated from the project is spurious, largely because of the lack of a life-cycle analysis.	
15	3	Salmon	Ryan	National Wildlife Federation, et. al.	Additionally, it is critical to remember the impacts expanded tar sands use will have on the people working and living in and around the mining operations and refineries. First Nations communities living downstream from the tar sands have reported polluted water and wildlife and distressingly high rates of cancer.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
15	4	Salmon	Ryan	National Wildlife Federation, et. al.	Tar sands also create environmental justice issues in the U.S. because the heavier oil leads to higher levels of refining pollution that are typically born by lower-income communities working and living near the tar sands refineries.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
15	5	Salmon	Ryan	National Wildlife Federation, et. al.	<p>The Keystone XL pipeline will carry up to 900,000 barrels per day of tar sands oil from Alberta, Canada to refineries on the U.S. Gulf Coast. It would be the third and largest recent pipeline delivering this highly carbon-intensive fuel from Canada, more than tripling U.S. imports of tar sands oil. To be filled, the pipeline will require expansion of tar sands oil production. Thus, it is important to assess not only existing greenhouse gas emissions, but projections of what the expansion of tar sands oil operations would mean in terms of all greenhouse gas emissions including those from land use change in the Boreal forest and wetlands carbon reservoir...Increasing our nation's reliance on tar sands oil will undercut initiatives to stop global warming and create the green energy and green jobs we need.</p> <p>If we increase our tar sands imports to 3 million barrels per day this would increase the carbon in our fuel supply by at least 3%. Such an increase in tar sands oil imports would undermine the administration's initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as increased CAFE standards. Tar sands directly compete with homegrown jobs in clean energy, perpetuating a reliance on antiquated, dirty fossil energy, and postponing our transition to an independent energy sector.</p> <p>We ask that you ensure that the best information is developed and included concerning tar sands oil life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions and the other environmental and public health impacts of this tar sands oil pipeline before the permitting process moves forward any farther.</p>	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
17	1	Salmon	Ryan	National Wildlife Federation, et.al.	We ask that EPA ensure that the full scope of environmental impacts, including the greenhouse gas emissions impacts, of tar sands oil expansion are taken into account in the assessment of this pipeline. Following Executive Order 13337 on the issuance of presidential permits for trans boundary pipelines by the Department of State, EPA must be consulted and can request additional information. According to the Executive Order, the time needed to prepare this information shall not be counted as part of the comment period. An adequate assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed Keystone XL pipeline project, and the fuel it will deliver, cannot be fully undertaken until a comprehensive life-cycle greenhouse gas assessment for tar sands oil has been completed. Given its other work on greenhouse gas emissions life-cycle assessment, EPA is the agency best suited to carry out such an assessment.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
17	2	Salmon	Ryan	National Wildlife Federation, et. al.	TransCanada's proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline. The Keystone XL tar sands pipeline should not be built because it will facilitate expansion of the environmentally destructive tar sands oil and lock America into a continued dependence on this high-carbon fuel in direct conflict with the Administration's stated goals of building a clean energy economy and confronting climate change... On April 16, the Department of State published its draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) on the Keystone XL trans-boundary tar sands pipeline. The current discussion of global warming issues in the DEIS is inadequate and the DEIS conclusion that there are minimal greenhouse gas emissions associated from the project is spurious, largely because of the lack of a life-cycle analysis. We will be preparing detailed comments on the DEIS, but initially, we would like to ask EPA to do the following: EPA should complete a full environmental assessment for tar sands oil imports that includes both lifecycle emissions analysis for tar sands, but also a full evaluation of the additional greenhouse gas emissions increase for the transportation sector. EPA should compare this assessment against policies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. EPA should request that the permitting process for the Keystone XL pipeline not proceed further until an EPA greenhouse gas life-cycle assessment for tar sands is completed and integrated into the DEIS. EPA should request that the permitting process for the Keystone XL pipeline not proceed further until the draft Council on Environmental Quality Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is complete and has been applied to the pipeline assessment. EPA should encourage and participate in a transparent, inter-agency process for assessing the environmental impacts of and national interest in the Keystone XL pipeline. The Keystone XL pipeline will carry up to 900,000 barrels per day of tar sands oil from Alberta, Canada to refineries on the U.S. Gulf Coast. It would be the third and largest recent pipeline delivering this highly carbon-intensive fuel from Canada, more than tripling U.S. imports of tar sands oil. To be filled, the pipeline will require expansion of tar sands	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					oil production. Thus, it is important to assess not only existing greenhouse gas emissions, but projections of what the expansion of tar sands oil operations would mean in terms of all greenhouse gas emissions, including those from land use change in the Boreal forest and wetlands carbon reservoir.	
17	3	Salmon	Ryan	National Wildlife Federation, et.al.	Additionally, it is critical to remember the impacts expanded tar sands use will have on the people working and living in and around the mining operations and refineries. First Nations communities living downstream from the tar sands have reported polluted water and wildlife and distressingly high rates of cancer. Tar sands also create environmental justice issues in the U.S. because the heavier oil leads to higher levels of refining pollution that are typically born by lower-income communities working and living near the tar sands refineries. Increasing our nation's reliance on tar sands oil will undercut initiatives to stop global warming and create the green energy and green jobs we need. If we increase our tar sands imports to 3 million barrels per day this would increase the carbon in our fuel supply by at least 3%. Such an increase in tar sands oil imports would undermine the administration's initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as increased CAFE standards. Tar sands directly compete with homegrown jobs in clean energy, perpetuating a reliance on antiquated, dirty fossil energy, and postponing our transition to an independent energy sector. We ask that you ensure that the best information is developed and included concerning tar sands oil life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions before the permitting process moves forward any farther	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 address concerns related to environmental justice.
301	1	Salyer	Terry		I am against having the Keystone pipeline cross Nebraska. We need to protect the environment and the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
317	1	Salyer	David		I am opposed to building this tar sand oil pipeline but more specifically about building it across the Sand Hills of Nebraska.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
317	2	Salyer	David		The pipeline will cross multiple scenic Nebraska rivers that provide habitat and wetlands for both local and migrating wildlife. The Platte River habitat provides the world with one of the most spectacular and populous migration stops for the Sandhill crane and is frequented by the endangered whooping crane.	Most large rivers would be crossed the horizontal directional drilling method. River banks and channels are protected from disturbance using this method. The proposed Project does not cross rivers within any reaches that have been designated as federal Wild and Scenic Rivers nor does it cross any national parks or forests. Sandhill cranes are listed in Table 3.6.1-1 and whooping cranes are discussed in Section 3.8.1.2. Additional discussion of the identification of sensitive resources for the environmental review are provided in Consolidated Response ENV-1.
317	3	Salyer	David		As the pipeline crosses a large portion of the porous Nebraska Sand Hills it also crosses one of the nation's largest clean water aquifers, the Ogallala Aquifer that is shared with many states. It does not make sense to jeopardize one of our countries most precious resources, fresh water. The potential to pollute this priceless fresh water resource with a tar sand oil spill are not worth the risk. Any risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
799	1	Sanchez	Frank	Nakota Treaty Delegate	July 1st, 2010 The Nakota Nation is firmly opposed to this pipeline proposal through our aboriginal treaty territories...	Comment acknowledged.
799	2	Sanchez	Frank	Dakota Treaty	[July 1st, 2010 The Nakota Nation is firmly opposed to this	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Delegate	<p>pipeline proposal through our aboriginal treaty territories.] The State Dept needs to clearly deal with outstanding treaty issues and violation first, before such a project can even be considered. On June 7th, 2010, the Department of the Interior and National Parks Service sent Patricia Parker PhD, 'Chief' from the American Indian Liaison Office, to Pipestone, Minnesota to conduct a Midwest regional consultation meeting regarding proposed changes to regulations governing the harvesting of plants and minerals in National Parks. There were several representatives from the Great Sioux Nation in attendance, who stated that we are in fact treaty tribes, retaining our sovereignty. The National Parks attempt to regulate the use of natural resources in our treaty territory (no matter how well intentioned) is a further violation of our treaty agreements. We, the Yankton Sioux (Nakota) Nation, never ceded the Pipestone reservation, nor did we sell the Pipestone quarries, nor would we ever give up our rights and responsibilities to oversee activities at this most important sacred site. It is not sufficient for the Park Service or any other federal body to merely pay lip service to the recognition of our treaty and legal rights, rather it is deeply insulting every time such empty words are expressed. The U.S. Constitution, article VI states, "treaties made with Indian Nations shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby." While in Montana on the campaign trail addressing a Native American rally, President Obama stated: "I believe treaty commitments are paramount law, I will fulfill those commitments as president of the United States...."</p> <p>With regards to the Pipestone reservation there is a 1925 Supreme Court ruling, which acknowledges that clear title belongs to the Yankton Sioux (Nakota) Nation. There has not been any further ruling reversing the court's judgment. Attempts to regulate and manage natural resources at the quarries by the US federal government can therefore be considered illegal. Ten months ago, on behalf of the Nakota people, I made a simple request to both the State Department and the White House seeking guidance regarding the appropriate process for dealing with outstanding treaty issues and violations. As one of the descendant of signers of the 1851 treaty and a recognized traditional chief, I, Frank Sanchez "Wambni Maza", have been following the terms of the treaty and approaching the State Department, on behalf of the Sioux Nation, as did my grandfathers before me, to address these matters. Under article vi from the first 1851 Ft. Laramie Treaty it states: "The parties to the second part of this treaty having selected principals or head chiefs for their respective nations, through whom all national business will thereafter be conducted, do hereby bind themselves to sustain said chiefs and their successors...." The Yankton Sioux constitution affirms that the business and claims committee, which is recognized as a quasi-IRA government, has no authority to act on national business, but rather conducts day-to-day matters. When it comes to 'national business', only the descendants of said signatories have this authority. We descendants are waiting for a response regarding this issue of</p>	<p>EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>due process. The only email we received from the state department indicated our communications were being forwarded to the department's office of labor and human rights, but we still have not received any further communication regarding our specific requests. Given this lack of communication, it appears to us you are content to blatantly ignore us as well as being content to continue ignoring your own Constitutional laws. Before any regulation matters of plants and minerals can legitimately be explored, these outstanding treaty issues must be addressed. You also need to understand that before projects such as the Keystone TransCanada pipeline can even be considered through our territory, these treaty issues have to be addressed. With regards to the trust responsibility of Department of Interior, we, the descendants and successors of the original Treaty signers, are officially requesting an accounting of all natural resources that have been used and extracted, such as minerals, timber, hydro-electric power, and so on that are still being extracted in our Treaty territory. Through the Freedom of Information Act, we demand this accounting. We also request a summary of the Interiors continued intent to lease these areas without our consent, for industrial use and extraction by private corporations, inside territory that belongs to the Great Sioux Nation. The territory we are concerned with is specified in the 1851 treaty and other treaties pertaining to the Yankton Sioux Nakota Nation (these include 1804, 1815, 1822, 1825, 1837, 1851, 1858, & the 1892 Agreement). We are also inquiring as to whether this administration is pursuing the agenda initiated under the Carter administration, supported by the Council of Foreign Relations, as well as the Trilateral Commission, (whose members consist of Secretary Clinton and former President Clinton) to declare the Great Plains region as a national sacrifice area? If so, we understand your policy is in fact to destroy our environment (with CAFO operations, pipelines, toxic mines), and complete the United States termination policy of its indigenous peoples. Even though the US has not signed the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which has been adopted and supported by the National Congress of American Indians, the United States has signed the 1948 Geneva Convention, the 1948 UN Declaration of Human Rights and the 1998 UN Declaration of Right and Responsibility. The United States, by not abiding by the US Constitution or these conventions and declarations is committing a genocidal act against the indigenous peoples of this hemisphere, and specifically the Nakota Nation. The Nakota people are inviting the US government to do the honorable thing and address the on-going violations from the 1851 Treaty made with the Sioux and other nations. The survival of the Nakota nation is at stake today. Treaty violations (of which there are many) such as the denial of our hunting, fishing and gathering rights has led to the eradication of our traditional livelihoods, and destruction of our subsistence economy. Currently we are not able to exercise our right to self-determination, and sustain ourselves independently, economically or otherwise. This we wish to do.</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>This is a basic human right, as specified in the UN Declaration on Indigenous Rights. The 1851 Treaty at Ft Laramie is an international treaty between the USA, Sioux, Crow, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Hidatsa, Mandan, & Arikara nations. It was ultimately a peace treaty, defining territories, designed primarily to assure safe passage for settlers crossing Indian lands, guaranteeing the Indian Nations legal right to forever travel, hunt, gather, in said territories. The Nakota people took this as a solemn agreement, made in a sacred manner, and upheld our side of this agreement and alliance, to the extent of sending scouts to assist the US army in the 1860s, and our warriors have continued to support the US military to the present day. Article 3 from 1851 Treaty: 'In consideration of the rights and privileges acknowledged in the preceding article, the United States bind themselves to protect the aforesaid Indian nations against the commission of all depredations by the people of the said United States, after the ratification of this treaty.' Unfortunately we have experienced many depredations by the US against us. These include but are not limited to loss of territory, resource extraction, and ecological degradation. Even though a 1935 Congressional hearing confirmed that we Nakota people (Yankton Sioux) are not subject to the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, we still need to demand that our legal sovereignty as a nation is honored. The 1851 treaty is the last legal treaty we signed, and as traditional chiefs, we (Sioux) are standing on this agreement as a constitutionally binding Treaty. We believe that an investigation into the truth of what happened since the ratification of this treaty and a willingness by the US to discuss what can be done today to rectify matters so that at least we have the capacity to address the severe issues facing our people. What we want is the restoration of our ability to sustain ourselves and survive. We need clean air and water, and fertile land. We want to restore our human dignity. We want the opportunity to create employment for our people. We want to be free from extreme rates of infant mortality and teenage suicide. We want to improve our local health services, both modern and traditional practices. Basically, we want the right and means to survive, as a sovereign people, not dependant on the US for handouts. Should the 1851 treaty be revisited, and our basic human rights honored, we believe that our Nakota people and traditions have a lot to offer the US nation at this time, as there is an increasing urgency to find truly sustainable ways of living. We have done this for thousands of years, and we would like to continue to do this, in a manner appropriate today, here on this Turtle Island with all our relatives. The restoration of the prairie as a carbon sink project that includes raising buffalo could be one such initiative. However, because of the situation we find ourselves in, due to the treaty violations and their effects, we are, as termed by the State of South Dakota, "a diminishing tribe with diminishing lands," backed up into a tiny corner with no where to go, having not received any legal justice, despite protracted and unresolved court cases. Due to your continued neglect to address and adhere to these treaties, many of the</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>descendants of the original treaty signers are discussing the direction of the World Court as an avenue for action. We would prefer to plan a meeting with the State Department and descendant Chiefs, or there could be a Congressional hearing, facilitated by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. Either way it would be pertinent to respond to this communication before our upcoming meeting on July 23rd. In summarizing, these are the key issues to address: 1. Fulfillment of the treaty obligations. 2. Accounting of our natural resources. 3. Designation of our territory as a National Sacrifice Area. 4. On going acts of genocide.</p>	
1489	1	Sandstrom	Mary	Sierra Club North Star Chapter	<p>The Department of State should not give permits for pipelines importing the world's dirtiest fuel while the rest of the country fights to prevent catastrophic climate change. Tar sand will increase our transportation emissions, counteract existing efforts to fight global warming, and undermine US energy independence by continuing our dependence on foreign oil. By expanding the US market for tar sands oil, this pipeline will increase air pollution at American refineries and spur further expansion of the tar sands industry in Canada an industry that has caused severe water and air contamination and destroyed hundreds of square miles of wetlands and forests. Please consider the true impact of this pipeline by including the devastating effects of mining, refining, and burning this fuel when you make your decision. I am asking you to fulfill your role as a protector of our country and say no to tar sands.</p>	<p>As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project.</p>
1222	1	Santo	Devin		<p>While I do consider myself a news junkie and get my news from multiple sources, the information below was the first I've heard of this project. Since discovering this information, I've searched and found a half-dozen or so news sources, none of which agree; some say it's going to cost one amount and another source says twice that. Also, one source says it'll carry 400,000 barrels of oil a day, another two or three times that... My point is that the information that has reached the public is sketchy at best.</p>	<p>Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules. DOS also issued a Notice of Availability of the draft EIS on April 16, 2010. Information on the proposed Project is provided in the draft EIS. However, DOS has no control over the information on the proposed Project is presented in the media.</p>
1222	3	Santo	Devin		<p>I've so far read nothing about safety measures protecting the Ogallala Aquifer, in the event of leakage, rupture or fracture. The Ogallala Aquifer is a regional resource of extreme importance. If Senator Johanns says that he has concerns that the issue have not been adequately addressed, then they have not been adequately addressed ~ period.</p>	<p>Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.</p>
996	1	Sato	Crystal		<p>I have great concern for the proposed pipeline's location over the Ogallala Aquifer and its environmental impact to this vital natural resource when there is an oil leak.</p>	<p>Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.</p>
996	2	Sato	Crystal		<p>Why can't the proposed pipeline follow the existing route through Nebraska rather than jeopardize and devalue a greater area?</p>	<p>Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including following the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route to minimize the distance the proposed Project would extend across the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.</p>
979	1	Sawicki	Mary		<p>PLEASE, PLEASE DO NOT BUILD THIS PIPELINE THROUGH the sandhills! Let Canada mess-up it's water, land</p>	<p>Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and wildlife.	
965	1	Schalles	James		There needs to be more research done, and more support for local communities than a one time payment plan.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
97	1	Schank	Julia		We are very confused as to the exact location of this pipeline and if it will cross our land?	Maps of the proposed route are included in the EIS. Consolidated Response REQ-1 addresses requests for additional information, including detailed maps of the proposed route.
953	1	Schardt	Greg		I believe that building an oil pipeline across the USA, for oil that will most likely not be used by American citizens and shipped off to poorer countries, is a terrible and tragic idea.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
953	3	Schardt	Greg		The Ogallala Aquifer, one of our nation's last great bodies of clean drinking and irrigation water, will be threatened by this pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
953	4	Schardt	Greg		Have Canada build their pipeline out to the Pacific Ocean.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet; i.e., the crude oil transported by the proposed Project would replace decreasing supplies of heavy crude oil at refineries in the Gulf Coast area. Although there are proposals to build a pipeline as suggested by the commenter, the near-term needs of PADD III could not be met without a new or expanded port on the coast of British Columbia along with a new pipeline. Permitting and construction of those facilities would substantially delay meeting the current and near-term crude oil needs of PADD III.
953	5	Schardt	Greg		Please do not endanger our and future generations for more oil for the sake of few dollars saved.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1548	3	Schauf	John		it should be the same wall thickness [in both high and low consequence areas]. Not to get into the constitution about equal protection clause.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a special permit for thinner pipe. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1548	4	Schauf	John		third party landowner liability. I believe that the regulatory agencies should dictate that the pipeline company indemnify and hold harmless the landowner for any damage done to the pipeline, any collateral damage that results from any rupture of the pipeline, especially when considering third parties.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations, which typically include clauses regarding damages, indemnification, and liability limits. As noted in that response, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority or ability to intervene in the easement negotiations.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1548	5	Schauf	John		I'm not only thinking in terms of terrorist activities; the Keystone Cushing Extension EIS -- I haven't read the XL EIS, but I've gone through the first EIS. And that recognizes that the pipeline is a terrorist target. And yet the Keystone pipeline people refuse to indemnify the landowner, and the landowner should be held harmless.	Indemnification issues are addressed in the easement agreements between Keystone and landowners. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1548	6	Schauf	John		if the landowner happens to do damage to the pipeline, the pipeline company also refuses to hold harmless, to indemnify the landowner. The landowner, unless the landowner deliberately does damage to the pipeline, the pipeline company, Keystone, should hold harmless the liability, should pay for all damages to the pipeline as well as to all of the collateral damage. And as we're witnessing in the Gulf, there is a, can be a lot of collateral damage. And when you talk about several wall thicknesses for out in the rural are, essentially Keystone is saying that the rural folks, who are hard-working farmers and ranchers, are expendable.	Indemnification issues are addressed in the easement agreements between Keystone and landowners. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1548	8	Schauf	John		Emergency Response Plan. Keystone is going to provide that to certain agencies -- state, county, municipal -- but they will not provide it -- they'll also put it in public places like the libraries, too. But they are not required to, and they're not going to provide emergency response plans to the landowners. The landowners are the ones that are going to be most impacted, and they're going to be the first responders as well. So the EIS, the government regulatory agencies should require the Keystone pipeline company to provide the emergency response plan to the landowners.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the specific requirements of the plan, including review and distribution of the plan, are the responsibility of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). The Department of State has no authority to revise PHMSA regulations.
1548	20	Schauf	John		The landowner again cannot afford to remove the pipeline. This pipeline is going to be a toxic waste facility. This is ugly stuff. This is tar sands oil. This is worse than Alaska oil or any other sweet crude or any other kind of oil. This is ugly, and regulations only go in one direction; they get more stringent.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response DEC-1 deals with the decommissioning of the proposed Project.
1564	5	Schauf	Jaye		Weed and Insect control. The Easement Agreement and the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (CMRP) Section 2.13 requires that: "The Contractor shall thoroughly clean all construction equipment, including timber mats, prior to moving the equipment to the job site to limit the potential for the spread of noxious weeds, insects and soil-borne pests." Contrary to these requirements since the commencement of pipeline construction related activities in February of this year TransCanada Keystone Pipeline has not cleaned any equipment or timber mats prior to moving them onto the property. This is not in compliance with the Easement	The commenter is referring to the construction of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System, not the proposed Project. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. DOS also has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. The commenter has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Agreement and is not acceptable.	
1565	2	Schauf	John		Preservation of Wetlands. The Easement Agreement, CMRP Sections 6.1 through 6.7, Pages 51-56 and Section 4.5.2, Pages 25-26 requires detailed measures be taken to preserve, protect, and restore the property's wetlands such as: boundary markings, reduction of right-of-way width, clearing vegetation limits, special methods for equipment access, erosion and sediment control, leaving existing root systems, segregating topsoil, etc. Furthermore the US Department of State Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Sections 2.2.3.4 and 3.4.1 through 3.4.4, Pages 3.4.1 -3.4.20 specifies protection, preservation, and restoration requirements for pipeline construction across wetlands. Contrary to the requirements explicitly stated in the Easement Agreement, CMRP, and EIS TransCanada Keystone Pipeline has not implemented or complied with any of the specified requirements in any significant manner and has in fact, totally destroyed the wetlands. This is outrageous, not in compliance with the Easement Agreement, and not acceptable. 2. Separation of Topsoil and Subsoil.	Per Consolidated Response PVT-3, the comment is not related to the Keystone XL pipeline, but the existing Keystone pipeline.
1565	8	Schauf	John		Weed and Insect control. The Easement Agreement and the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (CMRP) Section 2.13 requires that: "The Contractor shall thoroughly clean all construction equipment, including timber mats, prior to moving the equipment to the job site to limit the potential for the spread of noxious weeds, insects and soil-borne pests." Contrary to these requirements since the commencement of pipeline construction related activities in February of this year TransCanada Keystone Pipeline has not cleaned any equipment or timber mats prior to moving them onto the property. This is not in compliance with the Easement Agreement and is not acceptable.	The commenter is referring to the construction of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System, not the proposed Project. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. DOS also has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement. The commenter has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
1548	1	Schauf	John		is Keystone planning on using the Cushing Extension as Keystone XL, either near term or long term?... I don't understand why you don't answer questions on the record as opposed to turning off the court reporter and answering questions at that time.	As described in Section 2 of the EIS, the Steele City Segment of the proposed Project would connect with the north end of the Cushing Extension and the Gulf Coast Segment would connect with the south end of the Cushing Extension. Two new pump stations would be constructed along the existing Cushing Extension.
1548	9	Schauf	John		One comment on the one-call list; it takes more than one call to get all the pipelines identified. It's not a one-call list, as the name implies. I have three pipelines that run across my parents' property. It took three calls to get all three pipelines identified and located.	Comment acknowledged.
582	1	Scheitlin	Steve	Scheitlin Ranch Inc.	We would like the TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP to go back to its original proposed tract. They said they want to use more State Land on the second tract. If they go back to the original tract I have a piece of State Land that would line up just as easy and would be a better route. Thank you for your time.	Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1 and in Appendix I of the EIS.
531	1	Schemkes	Anastasia		The Pipeline Project proposed for Nebraska will be hugely more detrimental both socially and environmentally than it will be a benefit to any part of American society.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
531	4	Schemkes	Anastasia		This area is also the same area as the Ogallala Aquifer, which	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					is one of the world's largest water tables. Water tables are essential - again, essential - to our daily lives as human beings on this planet, and this pipeline puts the largest in jeopardy!	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
531	5	Schemkes	Anastasia		To add insult to the injury, this pipeline would trespass on tribal lands. The indigenous peoples of the United States have been given the short end of the stick time and again in history, and putting a pipeline through their homes, and communities and their backyards threatens their way of life. This pipeline should not even be being proposed. We must pursue alternative means of energy that are more sustainable socially and environmentally.	The proposed Project does not extend across any Indian tribal reservation lands. Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11 of the EIS address protection of historic properties and the consultations conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including consultation with Indian tribes. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project, including information on crude oil supply and demand from a recent analysis specific to the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
1546	57	Scherr	Jacob	Natural Resources Defense Council	Strongly opposed because would transport predominantly heavy, dirty bitumen to already polluted gulf states.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
1546	58	Scherr	Jacob	Natural Resources Defense Council	We should be looking not only at the immediate impacts of the project, but also be looking at the broader questions of the world's oil and energy future, economy, climate, and other environmental considerations.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1546	59	Scherr	Jacob	Natural Resources Defense Council	Gulf spill proves that our oil dependence doesn't make sense, exceeds our ability to provide oversight.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from a recent analysis specific to the proposed Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) would conduct to ensure compliance with those

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						regulatory requirements.
1546	62	Scherr	Jacob	Natural Resources Defense Council	KXL is unnecessary, will mean further expansion of tar sands oil production, leading to climate change.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.
1546	63	Scherr	Jacob	Natural Resources Defense Council	Tar sands oil production will critically harm migratory bird habitat.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.
1546	65	Scherr	Jacob	Natural Resources Defense Council	Downstream from tar sands oil production, communities are experiencing elevated cancer rates.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1546	66	Scherr	Jacob	Natural Resources Defense Council	Moreover, the pipeline is asking for safety waivers that once again will mean an oil company cutting corners to save costs.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1364	1	Schieber	Dee	Kay County Board of Commissioners, Oklahoma	As County Officials from the State of Oklahoma, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States...We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
1364	2	Schieber	Dee	Kay County Board of Commissioners, Oklahoma	...we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that ... will ... provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As we understand it, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high wage construction and manufacturing jobs during	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Oklahoma and in our counties, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation. In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. Moreover, in addition to the construction and manufacturing jobs Keystone XL will create during construction, the economic stimulus provided by the pipeline's construction and development will lead to the creation of more than 100.00 additional jobs in the economy. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more that \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government... The Perryman study concluded that the long-term increase in stable oil supplies will add at least 250,000 permanent jobs to the U.S. economy, and add \$29 billion to the nation's gross product, conservatively estimated...We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.</p>	
1364	3	Schieber	Dee	Kay County Board of Commissioners, Oklahoma	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of [Canadian energy to American consumers] would have minimal impacts on the environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1364	5	Schieber	Dee	Kay County Board of Commissioners, Oklahoma	... Canadian oil sands production is a growing source of reliable crude oil supply for the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1364	6	Schieber	Dee	Kay County Board of Commissioners, Oklahoma	Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	
823	1	Schiel	Skip		i strongly oppose any mining, transport, and refinery of tar sands. suppose an accident similar to the bp gulf explosion were to occur. utter destruction. a better solution to the end of oil is to accept the end of oil and work strenuously to utilize alternatives, such as biking, walking, and public transportation.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon proposed Project.
1048	1	Schilke	Helen		I am sure you are aware of the water emergency that faces the agriculture communities along the Republican River, anything that jeopardizes the Ogallala Aquifer is unacceptable to me. Unknowingly, the farmers created a horrific situation already. We violated a compact that we didn't know existed, and now we are doing our best to rectify that situation. Anything that interferes, compromises, or jeopardizes that aquifer is unacceptable. For those of us who live and work in western Ne. WATER is a primary concern. Thank you for keeping Nebraskans apprised of the situation. What can we do to help you help us?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
833	1	Schindler	David	University of Alberta	I am a US citizen living in Alberta, a professor of Ecology at the U of Alberta. I and a number of my colleagues have undertaken detailed ecological studies of the oilsands. It is probably the world's most unsustainable development. Reclamation is almost non-existent, and specialists indicate that the huge area cannot be reclaimed to a fully functional ecosystem of any sort. My studies, published in the Proceedings of the US National Academy of Sciences (of which I am a member), show that the industry emits large quantities of both airborne and waterborne toxins to the Athabasca River and its watershed. Industry has been largely left in charge of monitoring, and of course they find no problem. Huge tailings ponds also leak into the river and groundwater. An extreme weather event or earthquake could cause a breach in the dikes that hold these huge lakes of toxic water back from the river. If this happened, it would wipe out the entire Mackenzie River system downstream, including much of Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake. It would be a disaster at least comparable to the BP disaster in progress. The rights of aboriginal people, guaranteed under Treaty 8, are being violated as their air and water are made toxic. In short, the oil sands development commits an area of ALberta the size of Greece to being a sacrifice zone. This is totally unacceptable to me as a citizen of both Canada and the US, and as a scientist familiar with global problems.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
655	2	Schlotfeld	MaryJo		My objection to this pipeline is that it will run through the Ogallala Aquifer, which is one of our nation's most precious natural resources. The leaking of a pipe would cause widespread damage to the quality of the groundwater in the aquifer. This is a huge risk to the population that relies on this aquifer for drinking water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
300	1	Schmidt	Deanna		Please schedule a public hearing in Houston. We deserve to have more input here.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
912	1	Schmidt	Deanna		Before approving the Keystone XL, the Department of State must consider the environmental pollution produced by the	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Houston refineries which will process the tar sands oil. Houston communities are already burdened by unhealthy air and water and unprotected by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Because tar sands oil is dirtier, refining it will produce higher levels of smog and air toxics and increase this undue, racist burden. I strongly urge halting the Keystone XL to protect our community.	would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
300	1	Schmidt	Deanna		Please schedule a pubic hearing in Houston. We deserve to have more input here.	Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
621	1	Schmidtbauer	Jennifer		The mining of oil from sand is an environmental abomination. The loss of biodiversity on the land destroyed in the process of "mining the sand" is tragic, and the damage further done to ecosystems and cultural resources in building the pipeline is shameful. The State Dept and any other government agency with authority and oversight of this project should not allow the building of this pipeline. Discouraging the mining of oil sands is the morally right thing to do.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
269	1	Schoeneure	Andrew	Laborers' Local 430	The Iowa Building Trades Council urges the State Department to proceed without delay to provide the necessary approvals for the Keystone XL pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
269	2	Schoeneure	Andrew	Laborers' Local 430	In these difficult economic times, Keystone XL promises to create more than 13,000 high wage construction jobs. These jobs will likely be drawn from a broad pool of skilled craft workers located throughout the Midwest. It is important for Iowa's union workers.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
269	4	Schoeneure	Andrew	Laborers' Local 430	Eleven governmental agencies and the State Department have reviewed this project and we urge you to proceed in the interest of jobs and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
269	5	Schoeneure	Andrew	Laborers' Local 430	The South Dakota Building Trades Council urges the State Department to proceed without delay to provide the necessary approvals for the Keystone XL pipeline project. This project will create up to 13,000 construction jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
269	6	Schoeneure	Andrew	Laborers' Local 430	The hard-working people of South Dakota believe that project like Keystone XL will stimulate further energy development projects and job growth. Please help South Dakota's 'workers by approving this project.	Comment acknowledged.
269	10	Schoeneure	Andrew	Laborers' Local 430	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
269	11	Schoeneure	Andrew	Laborers' Local 430	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, the initial Keystone pipeline project created more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Further a secure supply of oil into Houston refining market will ensure the retention of 1,000's of long term	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					high paying jobs, which support much of our local economy.	
269	12	Schoeneure	Andrew	Laborers' Local 430	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1359	1	Schoneberger	RJ	United Piping, Inc	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of theKeystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
1359	2	Schoneberger	RJ	United Piping, Inc	The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States,increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied.	Comment acknowledged.
1359	3	Schoneberger	RJ	United Piping, Inc	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant and measurable economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1359	4	Schoneberger	RJ	United Piping, Inc	Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
338	1	Schooley	Carol		It seems silly to have to remind all concerned that all our attempts to get oil have had disastrous results and have damaged our environment. The Gulf spill simply frames it and causes us to be aware of our foibles. To run this pipeline through a major water system, the Ogallala aquifer, seems foolish beyond comprehension. The dangers to our living world are terrible. Build the refinery in Canada where you have already ruined the lives and living areas of the Indians and animals and fish that have the misfortune to live in that area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
161	1	Schreiber	Mark	Westar Energy	<p>I am writing to urge the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that provides a direct, private sector economic stimulus to Kansas. The Keystone XL pipeline route traverses primarily rural areas of our state, where jobs are in short supply. We believe Keystone XL will be a positive and essential stimulus for this region.</p> <p>Westar Energy is one of many energy companies that will supply power to the Keystone pumping stations. Many of our employees were raised and continue to live in rural areas of our state. We know the economic hardships faced by small communities. We believe the impact of construction-related jobs to this area can help this area remain viable. A study TransCanada commissioned to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route points to a broader economic impact. The study found that Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that</p>	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. It's my hope that these statistics become reality. I encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline, and issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement. These steps will enable the rural communities along the pipeline to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	
163	1	Schreur	Lois		I am very much against having the oil pipeline come through the Sandhills--shifting sands, invariably poor environmental precautions in these projects no matter what is promised, the aquifer below which provides water to a huge part of this region and further south--please do not do this. We do not need our own oil disaster--we need to protect our Sandhills and our aquifer.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Information on the High Plains Aquifer System is presented in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
163	1	Schreur	Lois		I am very much against having the oil pipeline come through the Sandhills--shifting sands, invariably poor environmental precautions in these projects no matter what is promised, the aquifer below which provides water to a huge part of this region and further south--please do not do this. We do not need our own oil disaster--we needed to protect our Sandhills and our aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1176	1	Schreur	Lois		Please do not allow the proposed oil pipeline from Canada across the sandhills.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
1176	2	Schreur	Lois		BP is the parent company involved. Even before the disaster in the Gulf, PB had a bad record or worker and environmental safety. We are easily looking at another oil disaster here in our own backyard.	BP is not the parent company of Keystone; the parent company of Keystone is TransCanada and TransCanada does not have a parent company (see Section 1.0 of the EIS). BP does not have any involvement in the proposed Project.
1176	3	Schreur	Lois		[We are easily looking at another oil disaster here in our own backyard.] That would ruin not only Nebraska but also the aquifer on which a large area of the Midwest depends. The sifting sand in the Sandhills is another factor that needs to be considered along with the importance of protecting the aquifer--with the sifting sands the pipeline will not remain covered. Humans, plants and animals in this area are dependent on the aquifer.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
917	1	Schroeder	Paul		I am against the Keystone XL pipeline crossing the state of Nebraska, due to sensitive ecological Sandhills region that will be transected by the pipeline. The sandy soils are very difficult to re-vegetate once disturbed. Although they say they have contacted the University of Nebraska about re-vegetating the site no professor in the Range Science department of the University of Nebraska has talked to anybody from the company about this.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Appendix H to the EIS provides the names and positions of the experts who were contacted regarding construction in the Sand Hills area.
917	2	Schroeder	Paul		Also the Sandhills sits on top of the Ogallala aquifer which is one of the largest deposits of fresh ground water in the world. I	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					am worried that should the pipeline leak we will lose of huge reserve of drinking water. People can live without oil, but people cannot live without drinking water.	
1460	1	Schueth	Dennis	Upper Elkhorn Natural Resources District	The Upper Elkhorn NRD (UENRD) would like to go on record of opposing the current path of the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Project. This position was taken during the monthly June 28th, 2010 board meeting. The UENRD is concerned that the Ogallala/High Plains aquifer within Nebraska could be put into jeopardy with an undetected oil leak from the pipeline. The Ogallala/High Plains supplies the majority of the domestic water uses within the State of Nebraska and for that reason is a very valuable resource that should not be put into jeopardy.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
116	1	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	Ref. 3.3.I.I - Groundwater - The important and unusual characteristics of water bearing zones in Nebraska (Northern High Plains Aquifer) is that they are less than 50 feet below the ground surface in the ROW of proposed Keystone XL oil pipeline project. Further, the water is of good to high quality compared to other sources. Ref. Table 3.3.1-2 From time to time, the water table is above the ground surface and above the buried proposed pipeline in many locations. Therefore, to rely on the confining geologic units under the pipeline to inhibit migration of contamination downward into the water bearing zone is not sufficient to protect the groundwater.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
116	2	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	Ref. 3.3.1.2 - Surface Water - Surface water and groundwater in Nebraska are interconnected. Therefore, prevention and mitigation of pipeline and system failures must address the movement of oil and cutter stock between surface and groundwater.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils and would not separate into "oil and cutter stock." Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
116	3	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	Ref. 3.14 - Cumulative Impacts The citing of rare occurrences of oil spills and accidents based on track records for other pipelines (like offshore oil drilling and leaking nuclear waste dump facilities) is no excuse for summarily dismissing the fact the worst will happen. (Just as a 100 year flood of record can happen tomorrow or not for many years.) When it does the effects are extreme for the unprepared.	Consolidated Response OIL-2 and Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS address potential maximum spill volume from the Project. Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 of the EIS address the potential impacts of a maximum spill volume.
116	4	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	It is no comfort to learn in the DEIS that "as a result of the rarity and magnitude of such events (major oil pipeline failures) are not addressed because they are extreme compared to the short and long term effects of normal operation and maintenance". Therefore, the XL project EIS should detail the procedures, equipment, personnel and training to respond to major spills and accidents impacting the surface and groundwater of Nebraska as they are interconnected.	The commenter has provided a partial quote from the Cumulative Impacts section of the draft EIS. The remainder of the text on Page 3.14-1 of the DEIS is as follows: "and require separate response plans. For an assessment of the potential short- and long-term effects of oil releases to the environment, see Section 3.13 (Risk Assessment and Environmental Consequences Analysis)." Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum spill volumes from the Project, and Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 addresses the potential impacts of a maximum spill volume. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the proposed Project. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Section 2.3 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.</p> <p>Consolidated Responses AQF-1 and AQF-3, address potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.</p>
116	5	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	How will contaminants in the aquifers be extracted, treated, disposed and safe water returned to the water bearing zones and surface water bodies?	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
116	6	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	Who is responsible for the total long-term activities and financing of the cleanup operations, the monitoring and reporting on progress?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. If a major release occurs, an incident command system would be set up by the agency in charge of incident command (either the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or the U.S. Coast Guard) to respond to the release and monitor progress of the cleanup; the incident commander would be responsible for reporting on progress.
116	7	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	Detail the compensation procedures for farmers, ranchers, communities, businesses, and folks affected by an oil spill release.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
116	8	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	Ref. 3.14.3.12 - Socio-Economics - Nebraska may be rural and sparsely populated in the XL pipeline project areas, but its agricultural productivity is unmatched as the breadbasket of the United States of America. There should be no holds barred when it comes to protecting Nebraska's water resources.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment.
116	9	Schultz	Sterling	Lower Niobrara Natural Resources District, Elected	Ref. Page 3.13-2, Footnote 1. The Northern High Plains Aquifer should be designated as: 1) High Consequence Area (HCA) 2) Unusually Sensitive Area (USA) Because the water resources are unusually sensitive to the effects from hazardous liquid oil pipeline releases and the socio-economic impacts to Nebraska and the Nation as a whole.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
547	1	Schultz	Bonnie		Please protect our water. As you should have learned from this mess with BP that is currently happening right now, Oil and Water does not mix. Routing an oil pipeline through the soil of the Nebraskan Sandhills could potentially contaminate if not at the moment, but later on.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1540	128	Schultz	Sterling		Boyd County defeated their dump after years of arguing over whether the economic benefit would overrule common sense. Now we want to destroy the bread basket of Nebraska with the same old line and the same old stories. Look at how many nuclear dump waste site are leaking. Look at BP's project,	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					sold to everyone as the best engineering in the world. So I caution you. Think twice about what's happening to your land.	
602	1	Schwartzbeck	Patty		Please keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
151	1	Schweitzer	Brian	MT Office of Governor	I am writing in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL)	Comment acknowledged.
151	2	Schweitzer	Brian	MT Office of Governor	This project will create significant jobs and tax revenue in Montana. The project is estimated to generate approximately \$1 billion of investment in Montana, creating 790 construction jobs, 10 permanent jobs and generate more than \$62 million annually in property tax revenue. This is welcome news for these counties that have suffered from years of economic dislocation and decline.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
151	3	Schweitzer	Brian	MT Office of Governor	Keystone project could also benefit domestic oil production. TransCanada is in discussions with Montana and North Dakota oil producers to determine the value of pipeline access to the Bakken and Williston Basin formations. Montana and North Dakota have seen increased oil production in recent years and the reserves in this region appear to be larger than previously thought. This is a tremendous national resource that can also displace oil from unfriendly or unstable nations overseas. In addition, the anticipated growth of off-shore developments may be in decline given the recent developments in the Gulf Coast. Land based resources such as ours should be given higher national priority but may not be developed to full potential without access to markets that KXL provides.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the Keystone XL Project in Montana that would transport oil produced in Montana and North Dakota.
244	1	Schweitzer	Mary		I am writing in regards to the pipeline that is being considered across the state of Nebraska. This is not a good idea. We do not want our water put in jeopardy with a crude oil pipeline. Consider the environmental hazards. Couldn't a refinery be put in Canada? Please think about this, and not allow it to happen.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1136	1	Schwieger	Robert		The Keystone Pipeline proposal in Nebraska is absurd... This project should be dumped before we experience another disaster... Please do not let this project go forward.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1136	2	Schwieger	Robert		The recent BP disaster should be enough warning that the risk of such projects is frequently misjudged and we will be paying for this debacle for many years in addition to the damage done to the wildlife, its habitat and the water supply for the country.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS presents the probability of a spill from the proposed Project, cleanup procedures that would be conducted, and the impacts of spills. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
549	1	Schy	Jared	Sierra Student Coalition	I vehemently oppose the creation of the Keystone XL Pipeline, it is a disgusting waste of government resources, an idiotic step backwards toward continued reliance in the dirtiest possible way on fossil fuels, and a terrible shame that	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					beautiful natural resources would be destroyed. Do not create this pipeline.	
1527	2	Scott	Robert	Sierra Club of Oklahoma	<p>1. Failure to adequately analyze greenhouse gas emissions. The DEIS does not adequately analyze the climate change impacts of the project. It correctly notes that there is a scientific consensus that the cumulative effects of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are causing climate change, and that the DEIS must analyze GHG emissions. However, the EIS must contain a full life-cycle analysis of the GHG emissions associated with a barrel of tar sands crude oil. This analysis should account for the massive amounts of energy and resources necessary to extract the tar sands from the ground and to process it into synthetic crude. It should account for the destruction of Alberta's boreal forests, which are among the largest natural carbon sinks on earth. It should also account for the three barrels of water required to produce each barrel of tar sands crude. The DEIS inexplicably limits its GHG analysis of the project to construction impacts, such as burning diesel fuel in construction vehicles; and operational impacts, such as the electricity used at the pumping stations. It also contains an inadequate analysis of refining impacts. The DEIS pretends that this project begins at the U.S.-Canada border, when in reality it is this pipeline and other similar projects that are driving the demand that is increasing tar sands development. There is a direct causal connection between the Keystone XL pipeline and increased development of the tar sands in Alberta. The DEIS fails to consider the indirect climate change impacts that will occur within the U.S. as a result of increased tar sands development...</p> <p>7. DOS should delay issuance of the DEIS until the new NEPA guidelines are released. The DOS should postpone the NEPA process until CEQ can issue the new GHG NEPA guidance. CEQ is drafting "Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions" under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEP A). While DOS can and should analyze the full range of GHG impacts associated with Keystone XL, including a life-cycle analysis of tar sands-derived fuel, under existing NEPA regulations, it should put the EIS for the hold until the new CEQ guidance is released.</p>	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Although no GHG thresholds currently exist relevant to the proposed Project, the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance, including CEQ's draft guidance for GHG. The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA do not require delaying NEPA environmental reviews for the completion of promulgation of regulations that are in draft form during the review period.
1527	5	Scott	Robert	Sierra Club of Oklahoma	<p>Narrow and erroneous statement of purpose and need! ...The DEIS states an impermissibly-narrow statement of purpose and need. An agency cannot define a project's purpose and need so as to preclude consideration of reasonable alternatives. Muckleshoot Indian Tribe v. U.S. Forest Serv., 177 F.3d 800, 812-14 (9th Cir. 1999). The DEIS does just that by narrowly stating its purpose as: "to transport WCSB crude oil from the border with Canada to existing delivery points in PADD III that provide connections to existing refineries in PADD III. An additional purpose of the Project is to supplement WCSB deliveries to the Cushing Oil Terminal in Cushing, Oklahoma, which is in PADD II. Keystone's goal is to initially transport up to 700,000 bpd of crude oil by pipeline from the WCSB to the United States." DEIS 1-3. In other words, DOS says that the "purpose and need" of this tar sands pipeline is to build this tar sands pipeline.</p>	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses concerns about the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1527	6	Scott	Robert	Sierra Club of Oklahoma	...insufficient alternatives analysis. The result of this narrow statement of purpose and need is to preclude analyses of reasonable alternatives. For example, if the DEIS stated that its purpose and need is to provide a safe and reliable fuel supply, to lessen our dependence on foreign oil, and to reduce U.S. fuel costs at the pump, the DEIS could have analyzed a range of alternatives to reach this goal, including the use of alternative fuels and efficiency measures. Instead, the DEIS purpose and need presupposes that this very project is necessary and only analyzes minor route variations, etc. The DEIS comes to the unsupported conclusion that if this project were not built, some other pipeline would probably be built to the Pacific coast and the tar sands fuel would be shipped to Asian markets, and summarily rejects the "no action alternative" for the reason that it does not meet the stated purpose and need of the project.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses commenter concerns that the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS is too narrow. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. Sections 1.4.2 and 4.1 of the EIS provide updated information on production from Canadian oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project, and the potential development of projects in Canada to transport Canadian crude oil to markets other than the U.S. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1527	7	Scott	Robert	Sierra Club of Oklahoma	5. DOS does not have the constitutional authority to issue pipeline permits. DOS does not have the constitutional authority to issue this permit. Everything action taken by the President or an executive agency must come from some legal source-either a statute or the constitution. The constitution expressly gives Congress, not the executive branch, the power over matters of "foreign commerce." An international crude oil pipeline that will transport nearly a million barrels a day from Canada to Texas is foreign commerce, so Congress should be issuing these permits. Congress has not delegated its authority over these tar sands pipelines to the executive, as it has for international bridges, electrical transmission lines, or natural gas pipelines. The only authority that DOS claims is a delegation of the President's "inherent" constitutional authority over foreign affairs. However, the President's implied foreign affairs authority deals mainly with matters of diplomacy and does not include the authority to issue permits for major infrastructure projects or to import products into the U.S. 6. DOS is not the proper lead agency. DOS has no business acting as the lead agency in analyzing the environmental effects of this project pursuant to NEP A. The NEPA regulations set forth a list of factors that are vital in determining the lead agency. 40 CFR 1501.5. These include magnitude of agency's involvement, project approval/disapproval authority, expertise concerning the action's environmental effects, duration of agency's involvement, and sequence of agency's involvement. [d. These factors weigh heavily against DOS acting as the lead agency. DOS acted as lead agency under NEP A for the Keystone I tar sands pipeline, then took the position in court that the process was completely unreviewable because it was really a "presidential action" rather than an agency action. Two federal district court judges in Washington, D.C. and South Dakota both agreed and dismissed the cases. Fortunately, the judge presiding over the Alberta Clipper case in Minnesota did not reach the same conclusion. If the DOS prevails on this legal argument in Keystone XL as it did in Keystone I, it would mean that DOS could issue a wholly inadequate EIS, or even fail to issue one at all, and it would be unreviewable by the	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					courts. In short, DOS should not be permitted to assume the role of lead agency and simultaneously argue that it is protected from judicial review. This contravenes the meaning and intent of NEPA. Second, DOS does not have the requisite level of expertise or involvement to qualify as the lead agency. DOS has nothing that would resemble special expertise in the environmental effects of tar sands crude oil pipelines. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (D01) would be a logical choice, as it has particular expertise in pipeline design, safety, and regulation. As would the Army Corp of Engineers, which issues permits for all water crossings to ensure the protection of the environment and natural resources. DOS, however, claims that its only involvement in the project is at the actual border crossing and does not extend to the length of the pipeline.	
1527	8	Scott	Robert	Sierra Club of Oklahoma	8. Refineries. The DEIS fails to adequately consider the impacts of refining the heavy tar sands crude in U.S. refineries. Instead, it concludes that the air and water quality impacts are incidental because the refineries will be regulated under the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. It also reasons that the tar sands crude will only replace existing supplies of heavy crude, so the net increased impacts are slight. These are insufficient rationale for refusing to consider the full host of environmental impacts of refining the tar sands crude.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be similar to other heavy crude oil transported by pipeline in the U.S.
1547	3	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	First, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not adequately analyze the climate change impacts of the project. It correctly notes that there is a scientific consensus that the cumulative effects of greenhouse gas emissions are causing climate change, and that the DEIS must analyze greenhouse gas emissions. However, the draft environmental impact statement must contain a full life-cycle analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with a barrel of tar sands crude oil, which is will be coming through this pipeline...it should account for the destruction of Alberta's boreal forests...it should also account for the three barrels of water required to produce each barrel of tar sands crude.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1547	4	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	The DEIS inexplicably limits its greenhouse gas analysis of the project to construction impacts, such as burning diesel fuel in construction vehicles, and operational impacts such as the electricity used at the pumping stations. It also contains an inadequate analysis of refining impacts.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1547	5	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	The DEIS pretends that this project begins at the U.S.-Canada border when in reality, it is this pipeline and other similar projects that are driving the demand that is increasing the tar sands development. There is a direct causal connection between the Keystone XL pipeline and increased development of the tar sands in Alberta.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1547	6	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	The DEIS fails to consider the indirect climate change impacts that will occur within the United States as a result of increased tar sands development.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1547	9	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	Fourth, the draft EIS states an impermissibly- narrow statement of purpose and need. An agency cannot define a project's purpose and need so as to preclude consideration of reasonable alternatives.	Consolidated Response P&N-7 addresses commenter concerns that the stated purpose of the proposed Project in the EIS is too narrow.
1547	10	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	Fifth, the DOS does not have the constitutional authority to issue this permit.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1547	11	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	Six, the Department of State has no business acting as the lead agency in analyzing the environmental effects of this project pursuant to NEPA....In short, the Department of State should not be permitted to assume the role of lead agency and simultaneously argue that it is protected from judicial review; that's the point of NEPA.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1547	12	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	Second, Department of State does not have the requisite level of expertise or involvement to qualify as the lead agency.	Consolidated Response REG-2 addresses issues related to concerns about the Department of State being the lead federal agency for the NEPA environmental review and the permits and regulatory approvals that Keystone would have to obtain to construct, operate, maintain, monitor, and inspect the Project.
1547	13	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	DOS should postpone the NEPA process until CEQ can issue the new greenhouse gas NEPA guidance.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. The DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance, including CEQ's draft guidance for GHG. The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA do not require NEPA environmental reviews for plans, regulations, or goals that are in speculative.
1547	14	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	the DEIS fails to adequately consider the impacts of refining the heavy tar sands crude in U.S. refineries. Instead, it concludes that the air and water quality impacts are incidental because the refineries will be regulated under the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. It also reasons that the tar sands crude will only replace existing supplies of heavy crude, so the net increased impacts are slight. These are insufficient rationale for refusing to consider the full host of environmental impacts of refining the tar sands crude.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project.
1547	15	Scott	Robert	Oklahoma Sierra Club	the offsetting potential that this has on our production here in the State of Oklahoma; that can be a major negative force here....when you're putting in the amount of tar sands oil going down to refiner's capacity, that's going to offset the amount that we have here in Oklahoma even though it's a different grade, that can be used for transportation purposes. So that's the analysis that I've received from folks in the oil and gas industry.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response and in Section 1.4 of the EIS, the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would primarily replace diminishing supplies of heavy crude oil obtained from Mexico and Venezuela. It is not likely to displace crude oil produced in Oklahoma.
334	1	Seacrest	Susan		As founder and President of The Groundwater Foundation, I worked for 23 years to help the public understand the nature and value of the nation's precious groundwater supplies. One of these treasures is the Ogallala formation of the High Plains Aquifer system. The Ogallala contains approximately 2/3 of the volume of the High Plains system and represents an enormously important source of fresh water in North America--	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					equal to the water contained in five Lake Eries. The aquifer also provides the ecological underpinning of the largest Sand Dune area in North America. The High Plains aquifer system, of which the Ogallala is a part, recharges numerous lakes, streams and wet meadows throughout Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas... The health risks to the population that relies on the aquifer for drinking are unacceptably high and the public benefit of large aquifer systems such as this one would be at peril should the project go forward as planned.	
334	2	Seacrest	Susan		The porosity and transmissivity of this system is very high and a leaking pipe—especially a buried leaking pipe would cause instant and widespread damage to the quality of the groundwater. The pollution plume would spread for an indefinite period of time and the threat would grow as the plume traveled... Note the various leaks of the Alaska oil pipeline and the current tragedy in the Gulf of Mexico. US EPA considers pollution prevention as the most viable management strategy for groundwater and this buried pipeline represents a direct assault on this principal.	Crude oil pipelines are not porous and do not leak unless compromised. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. The spill from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> was an incident involving a marine tank ship and a spill into the marine environment, which is also substantially different for the risks associated with the proposed Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
409	2	Seacrest	Kelly		The Ogallala Aquifer will be in grave danger. I beg you to stop this before another disaster befalls our country! Groundwater is essential for countless lives; please do not put them at risk. If a leak occurs, it will be too late. There is no system advanced enough that would detect it in time. The Ogallala Aquifer will be forever polluted. Oil, as the nation has witnessed, is one of the most hazardous pollutants. As a citizen of this country and someone who enjoys the beauty of Nebraska as well as one of its most valuable resources, groundwater, I am asking you to stop the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
409	3	Seacrest	Kelly		As a citizen of this country and someone who enjoys the beauty of Nebraska as well as one of its most valuable resources, groundwater, I am asking you to stop the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
34	1	Seamans	Paul		I would like to mainly address the pipeline safety and spill section of the Environmental Impact Statement. In regards to the chance of a potential spill on the Keystone XL, TransCanada has stated in the media that the chance of a spill is only 0.0007. What does this mean? Well TransCanada interprets this to being only one chance of a spill in 7400 years. Sounds pretty safe doesn't it? One chance of a spill every 7400 years. In the EIS it is stated a little more accurately. It says, "one incident in 7400 years per mile of pipeline." If you have one chance per mile in 7400 years, then in 7400 miles you would have 7400 chances in 7400 years, or more simply one chance of a spill every year. The Keystone XL pipeline is around 1700 miles long so this would figure out to be one significant spill every 4.5 years. Remember that these are only TransCanada's "projections". Well it just so	Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics and projections, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information. This section addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>happens that there is a federal agency whose job it is to track oil pipeline spills and safety. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, or PHMSA, has records that go back for years. The draft EIS quotes PHMSA as projecting a significant spill for onshore, crude oil trunk lines of 3.86 spills per year. So whose figures does a person believe? TransCanada's projection, and I remind you this is only TransCanada's guess, of one spill every 4.5 years or do you believe PHMSA's records of almost 4 spills per year for each and every year that the Keystone XL is in service. Another of TransCanada's claims that I find of dubious accuracy is the assertion that the average spill will be less than 3 barrels per spill. This is quoted a little different in the EIS where it says, "Keystone's Pipeline Risk Assessment projects that 50 percent of releases would be 3 barrels or less. That's 50 percent of the spills. TransCanada does not project what the other 50 percent of the spills would be. Would they be 10 barrels per spill? Would they be 100 barrels per spill? Or could they even be 1000 barrels per spill. TransCanada leaves that question unanswered. TransCanada has only projections. Again the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has years of spill records available and they show a somewhat different story. On PHMSA's web site is a table that has a record of pipeline spill from 1986 through 2009. During the 24 years shown there were approximately 3.6 million barrels spilled in 4100 accidents. This averages out to 874 barrels per spill, far above the 3 barrels per spill projected by TransCanada. I feel that TransCanada has been a little less than forthcoming in the figures they have been releasing to the media and I have attempted to clear up a little bit of that misconception tonight.</p>	
1556	1	Seamans	Paul		<p>TransCanada has stated in the media that a chance of a spill is only 0.0007. What does this mean? Well, TransCanada interprets this to be only one chance of a spill in 7400 years. Sounds pretty safe, doesn't it, once chance of a spill every 7400 years? In the EIS it is stated a little more accurately. It says one incident in 7400 years per mile of pipeline. If you have one chance per mile in 7400 years, then in 7400 miles you would have 74 chances in 7400 years, or more simply one chance of a spill every year. The Keystone XL Pipeline is around 1700 miles long, so this would figure out to be one significant spill ever 4.5 years.</p>	<p>Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics, clarify spill frequency projections and the risk analysis, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information.</p>
1556	2	Seamans	Paul		<p>The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration or PHMSA has records that go back for years. The draft EIS quotes PHMSA as projecting a significant spill for onshore crude oil trunk lines of 3.86 spills per year. So whose figures does a person believe?</p>	<p>PHMSA does not calculate spill risk projections but provides a database of incidents that have occurred over the past 20 years. The EIS does not state that PHMSA projected the probability of a significant spill for onshore crude oil pipelines of 3.86 spills per year. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project based on the PHMSA incident database. Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics, clarify spill frequency projections and the risk analysis, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system,</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and other key information.
1556	3	Seamans	Paul		<p>Another of TransCanada's claims that I find of dubious accuracy is the assertion that the average spill would be less than three barrels per spill. This is quoted a little different in the EIS where it says, "Keystone's pipeline risk assessment projects that 50 percent of releases would be three barrels or less." That's 50 percent of the spills. TransCanada does not project what the other 50 percent of the spills would be. Would they be 10 barrels per spill? Would they be 100 barrels per spill? Or could they even be 1000 barrels per spill? TransCanada leaves that question unanswered. the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has years of spill records available, and they show a somewhat different story. On PHMSA's website is a table that has record of pipeline spills from 1986 through 2009. During the 24 years shown, there were approximately 3.6 million barrels spilled in 4100 accidents. This averages out to 874 barrels per spill, far above the 3 barrels per spill projected by TransCanada. I feel that TransCanada has been a little less than forthcoming in the figures they have been releasing to the media, and I have attempted to clear up a little bit of that misconception tonight.</p>	<p>A more complete quote of information from Section 3.13.3.2 of the draft EIS is as follows: "Nevertheless, as indicated by the PHMSA data, there are infrequent occurrences of large to very large spills; and their potential impacts need to be addressed. Keystone's Pipeline Risk Assessment projects that 50 percent of releases would be three barrels or less and that less than 0.5 percent of releases would be 10,000 barrels or greater . . .". The remainder of the releases would be in the range of from 3 to 10,000 barrels, with smaller size releases more likely.</p> <p>Section 3.13 of the EIS was revised to update spill incident statistics, clarify spill frequency projections and the risk analysis, provide additional information on composition of the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, additional information on potential impacts to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system, and other key information.</p>
1395	1	Searcy	Jim	Hughes County Commissioners	<p>As a county official from the State of Oklahoma, I encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have limited adverse impact environmental impact during construction and operation. We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL ...</p>	Comment acknowledged.
1395	3	Searcy	Jim	Hughes County Commissioners	<p>As a county official from the State of Oklahoma, I encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that [not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also] will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As I understand it, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Oklahoma and in our counties. With Keystone XL, local people will have the opportunity to work on the project and businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation. In Oklahoma, one study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and</p>	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					\$31.4 million for state government... We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	
56	1	Sears	Julie		I am writing to express my objection against the Keystone Pipeline Project. Tar sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline. It requires clear-cutting ancient forests and will also suck up water supplies and leave behind massive toxic lakes. This pipeline threatens our country's burgeoning clean energy economy and represents a return to our highly destructive and damaging addiction to fossil fuels.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
19	1	Sease	Debbie	Sierra Club, et. al.	On April 19, 2010, several of our organizations submitted a joint request asking for an extension of the comment period on the U. S. Department of State's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline Project from 45 to 90 days. This extension is necessary given the many significant environmental impacts the pipeline will have on millions of our members and supporters, as well as the sheer length of the DEIS itself, to ensure that all stakeholders have adequate time to assess the DEIS and respond accordingly. We understand that this request is being partially denied (allowing for only 15 additional days for comment instead of 45 additional days) for reasons that are not warranted. The apparent justification for the denial is that the EIS process must be finalized immediately upon the close of 90 day comment period for government agencies on the presidential permit application for the pipeline and that allowing public comments on the DEIS to also extend to ninety days would not allow the Department of State adequate time to finalize the EIS. NEPA regulations say that no decision on the proposed action shall be made until the later of the following dates: (1) ninety days after publication of the notice of availability of the DEIS; or (2) thirty days after publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS. 40 C.F.R. § 1506.10. Thus, NEPA does not prevent extending the comment period. Section 1(c) of the Executive Order governing presidential permits does require that agencies provide their comments on the presidential permit application within 90 days, but this provision applies to the permit application and NOT the NEPA process. Moreover, the EO effectively allows agencies additional time to comment on the presidential permit if extending the NEPA commenting period would deny them needed information to complete their comments on the presidential permit. Thus, the Department of State has both the ability and the obligation to grant a time extension of 45 additional commenting days. We again urgently request that the Department of State grant our original request to extend the total public comment period for the DEIS to ninety days. Nothing precludes the granting of this request and failing to grant the request would be contrary to the spirit of NEPA and this Administration's own commitment to open government and public participation. We again urgently request that the	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Department of State grant our original request to extend the total public comment period for the DEIS to ninety days. Nothing precludes the granting of this request and failing to grant the request would be contrary to the spirit of NEPA and this Administration's own commitment to open government and public participation.	
523	1	Serres	Andrew		The proposed pipeline, though transferring a needed resource, has a vast array of problems associated with its development. For example the pipeline would go directly through the Ogallala Aquifer, which supplies a large portion of the region's water supply. While TransCanada will put into place safety measures, these would not be enough to save the water supply if an accident occurred. Due to the porosity and transmissivity of the water system, any small leak would quickly spread throughout the aquifer. Pipelines considered unfailing in the past have met with demise. By building the pipeline we risk the livelihood of all people in this region.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
504	1	Severin	Irene		My family is opposed to the Keystone Pipeline. Of major concern is the possibility of contamination of the Ogallala Aquifer. The current crisis in the Gulf of Mexico from the BP oil drilling explosion cannot be contained and is proving near impossible to stop. How would you even begin to clean up an aquifer that supplies so many people with drinking water? No to the Keystone Pipeline - loud and clear!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
511	1	Severin	Chuck		After the recent problem in the Gulf - we need to rethink the impact on this pipeline over the Nebraska ground water system when it finally has a leak.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
819	1	Shafer	Paula	Nebraskans for Peace	Please do not approve this pipeline, especially through the parks and recreational areas of Nebraska, like the Niobrara and the Sandhills. These areas contain some of the most beautiful recreational areas that we have here in our state and are important to us.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. The crossing of the Niobrara River would be accomplished using the horizontal directional drilling method and would not disrupt use of the river during construction. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
819	2	Shafer	Paula	Nebraskans for Peace	In addition, the underground aquifer that exists beneath the Sandhills is an important source of water for irrigation of our agricultural industry. Pollution from a spill would surely impact our economy gravely, not to mention our health.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
52	1	Shaffer	Tria		Approving this pipeline for this most filthy energy source is absurd--we would be better shooting ourselves in the foot. Not only does this pollute water and cause deadly diseases for humans, it is slated to destroy a forest area the size of Florida. We cannot continue killing the planet at this rate in this manner. We MUST draw the line somewhere--here is the perfect place, now is the perfect time, to STOP THE MADNESS!	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1544	52	Shafto	Deborah	Houston Green Party	Oil and gas line companies do not enjoy a great reputation. Within the last two weeks, I have read two stories in the paper about sections that were ignored by pipelines and both had	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					disastrous results.	
1544	53	Shafto	Deborah	Houston Green Party	The monitoring and insistence on compliance with local laws has not been sufficient in Houston and its environments. There has been a great deal of trouble getting compliance. And when there is an inspection and a fine, it's just a slap on the wrist. We're talking about thousands of dollars for millions dollars of profit. The do not have a good track record.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1544	56	Shafto	Deborah	Houston Green Party	I strongly urge this pipeline not be built.	Comment acknowledged.
186	1	Shaw	Anne		In my opinion, we need to cancel the proposed Keystone Pipeline in order to halt the destructive development of the Canadian oil tar sands in Alberta. The province is looking for a quick fix to their economic problems and are ignoring the devastating consequences of laying waste to hundreds (thousands?) of acres of pristine native lands.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including development of the oil sands without the proposed Project.
186	3	Shaw	Anne		In addition, the proposal to route the gigantic refining equipment needed through Idaho and Montana on narrow two-lane roads is ridiculous. In order for these monstrosities to pass through the canyons and over the Rocky Mountain Front, the road will have to be widened in many places and just the fact that Missoula has no by-pass already makes large trucks and equipment have to use the surface streets to get from Highway 13 to Interstate 90. What about the on-ramp to the freeway? None of those have enough room to be widened enough for the size of these huge loads.	DOS understands that refining equipment will be transported from the U.S. to Canada for use in the construction of pre-processing facilities associated with the production of crude oil from oil sands. Those facilities are not a part of the proposed Project and therefore DOS has not assessed the impact of transporting that equipment through Idaho, Montana, or elsewhere.
186	4	Shaw	Anne		The many questions about the entire operation lead to the conclusion that it would be best to cancel the whole project and to that end the United States, along with all the Native American Nations opposed, needs to say 'No' to the Keystone Pipeline.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
275	1	Shaw	Andrew	Canada American Business Council	On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Business Council (CABC), we would like to submit the Council of Foreign Relations' May 2009 report entitled "The Canadian Oil Sands: Energy Security vs. Climate Change" in support of the Keystone XL pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
920	1	Shaw	Sarah		I strongly oppose the building of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
920	2	Shaw	Sarah		The pipeline will transport the dirtiest type of oil for refinement in the United States which will create more pollution as well as threaten the world's largest aquifer in the state of Nebraska.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1559	6	Shaw	Gregory		Landowners are being treated unfairly by TransCanada and UFS. Being threatened and bullied by the "Eminent Domain".	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. As noted in that response, the Department of State does not have legal authority to intervene

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						in those processes.
1559	7	Shaw	Gregory		Questions are not being answered, or are stonewalled, or put on the backburner.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1559	8	Shaw	Gregory		No integrity, price offered by TransCanada was half the amount of what they offered to landowners across the street.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. As noted in that response, the Department of State does not have legal authority to intervene in those processes.
1559	7	Shaw	Gregory		Questions are not being answered, or are stonewalled, or put on the backburner.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1219	1	Sheets	Carolyn		Please rethink the idea of a pipeline running through Nebraska. Our Sandhills are one of the most beautiful natural wonders in the United States. We must not destroy them.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1542	1	Sheffield	Quinton		I operate two businesses that have been owned and operated by my family for over 35 years. Both companies will be affected by the proposed route of the Keystone XL pipeline.	DOS is unable to respond to the commenter since it is not clear where the businesses are in relation to the proposed route or how they would be affected. However, as noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, our assessment of socioeconomic impacts did not identify any businesses that would experience a significant adverse impact due to implementation of the proposed Project.
1542	2	Sheffield	Quinton		Will property and business owners be duly compensated for the loss of revenue, loss of property and business interruption due to construction of the proposed pipeline?	In general, and as indicated in Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2, the proposed Project would have an overall economic benefit. Provisions to maintain access to area businesses, and to minimize the amount of time construction occurs in any one specific geographic area, should minimize the potential negative economic impacts to businesses.
1542	3	Sheffield	Quinton		At what cost must small businesses and property owners suffer to accommodate the profit margins and environmental impact of large pipelines and big oil in Southeast Texas?	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project. Provisions to maintain access to area businesses, and to minimize the amount of time construction occurs in any one specific geographic area, should minimize the potential negative economic impacts to businesses during construction.
1308	1	Shepherd	Janice		Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS on the Keystone XL pipeline. The DEIS does not adequately assess the damage and risk of contamination of water supplies and other parts of the environment from the risk of leaks and spills. On June 11, 2010 a quarter size hole in an underground pipeline owned by Chevron led to 33,000 gallons of crude oil to spew out into the environment.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The assessment includes potential impacts to surface water and groundwater. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1308	2	Shepherd	Janice		At least 10 birds have died because of that spill and 280 birds were removed for clean-up. What of the fish and other wildlife that rely on the contaminated creek for their existence.	The commenter is referring to a spill from a Chevron pipeline.
1308	3	Shepherd	Janice		The leak which took place near Salt Lake City occurred in a populated area and observant residents alerted the local authorities, who in turn alerted Chevron .Note that neither of two sensor systems that Chevron had in place detected the	As noted in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response OIL-3, the pipeline leak detection system that Keystone would use is an up-to-date system that would meet all current industry standards and governmental regulatory

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					spill. What if the leak had occurred in an unpopulated area? Could the leak have continued for days or weeks without notice? We only need to look to the Gulf to see the incredible damage spewing oil can have. See http://www.sltrib.com/news/ci_15294714?source=rv for more information on the spill, including reaction from Senator Orrin Hatch . . . "Further investigation" is needed into the cause of this leak and the reasons why the monitoring systems failed before approval should proceed for the Keystone XL project.	requirements. The system is more sensitive, accurate, and precise than the older system that Chevron was using.
1308	4	Shepherd	Janice		Further investigation is needed into the cause of this leak and the reasons why the monitoring systems failed before approval should proceed on the Keystone XL project. Changes in the Keystone XL plan should be made to address issues raised by the investigation. Preliminary guesses on the cause of the leak was an underground arc between a fence post and the pipeline. If that was the cause then the Keystone XL pipeline should be insulated in appropriate manner when it must come close to such metal objects as fence posts. The onus for providing adequate insulation should be on TransCanada not on the land-owner (private or public) when it comes to existing or future fences (or other metal objects that are partially above and below ground). For future installations by land-owners, TransCanada should be required to retroactively apply the needed insulation.	The spill referred to by the commenter resulted from a third party improperly placing a fence post and was not a result of the pipeline operator's operations or maintenance. As described in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS, to avoid or minimize external corrosion, the entire pipeline would be coated pipe with a corrosion-protectant bond and the proposed Project would include a cathodic protection system. Keystone would conduct internal monitoring of the pipeline as a part of its Integrity Management Program and would replace sections of pipe that have unacceptable corrosion levels as defined by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration regulations and Project-specific Special Conditions.
1308	5	Shepherd	Janice		I have the following further concerns: Why did the Chevron sensors fail? Will TransCanada be using the same sensors? If yes, then this is clearly not adequate. If no, then what kind of real-world testing has been done with the sensors to show they are more reliable than the ones Chevron was using? The pipeline planned is incredibly long covering vast amounts of land where visual detection of leaks cannot happen in a timely manner. Fully functioning sensors the whole length of the pipeline is crucial.	As noted in Section 3.13.5 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response OIL-3, the pipeline leak detection system that Keystone would use is an up-to-date system that would meet all current industry standards and governmental regulatory requirements. The system is more sensitive, accurate, and precise than the older system that Chevron was using.
1308	7	Shepherd	Janice		We've been told that the Exxon Valdez disaster might have been averted if the ship had been double-hulled. Why not apply the same concept to this pipeline? A pipe within a pipe. Water could then occasionally be run through the outer pipe to detect leaks in either the inner (water existing is tainted with oil) or outer pipe (the volume of water is less at exit).	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Those requirements do not include the use of double-walled pipe. Consolidated Response AQF-6 also addresses the potential for using double-walled or triple-walled pipe.
1308	8	Shepherd	Janice		In just the last week there have been two earthquakes near Oklahoma City and that is exactly near where this pipeline will travel. Is the pipeline earthquake proof?	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards.
1308	9	Shepherd	Janice		What is TransCanada's, emergency plan to deal with multiple breaks in the pipeline caused by a serious earthquake? Roads may be impassable and local emergency, personnel may be fully occupied with rescue's, It is my understanding that the TransCanada permit application contains no emergency plan. We see from the Gulf BP disaster an emergency plan should be evaluate prior to permits being issued. An emergency plan is needed to understand how TransCanada will stop a spill (which may come from many leaks alone) and that they have adequate resources so it will quickly deal with clean-up	Consolidated Response GEO-2 addresses potential seismic hazards. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					without reliance on local emergency personnel who might be occupied elsewhere. The pipeline is going to be passing through the area known as tornado alley. Underground pipelines have spaced above ground sections for emergency turn-off valves. What if a tornado hits one of these above ground sections? Again evaluating TransCanada's emergency plan should take place prior to issuing a permit. We have learned from the BP disaster that the issue for evaluating an emergency plan is not the likeliness of a catastrophic spill but the adequateness of the plan to respond to such a spill in adverse circumstances (i.e. BP's plan to capture surface oil didn't work in the presence of 6 foot waves. Will TransCanada's emergency plan work when adverse weather such as a blizzard is also taking place).	
1308	10	Shepherd	Janice		Valves are sometimes known to fail if left unused for a long period of time. To prevent that problem and to ensure successful shut-down of each section, each section's valve should be closed once every 6 months. That way when a shut-off is needed in an emergency it will work. If only the BP shut-off valve had been properly tested or they had been required to install multiple shut-off valves to act as backups, we'd not be in the current crisis.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 of the EIS. The proposed Project would be constructed and operated in compliance with the PHMSA requirements presented in 49 CFR 195, which includes requirements for valve operation and maintenance (see 49 CFR 195.420). Requirements for valves are also included in the PHMSA Special Condition 22 (see Appendix U of the EIS).
514	1	Sherrill	Aaron	UNO Student	As a geology major at UNO I understand the risks that are being taken by putting this pipeline through Nebraska or any other state. Pipelines are not safe and reliable ways of transporting oil over long distances. They, the pipelines, are too easily damaged and too difficult to repair. The worst risk is the contamination of the Ogallala Aquifer. This aquifer is detrimental to Nebraskans and their way of life. If the Ogallala Aquifer were to get contaminated there might not be a way to clean it. The water in the aquifer may travel at a very slow pace but it does so from Nebraska to Texas. If contaminated, the livelihood of millions of Americans will be at stake from the Midwest to the south. The aquifer comes in contact with many streams, creeks and, rivers and should not be risked no matter what a company thinks. The reasons that the Ogallala Aquifer is such a large, resourceful aquifer are the same ones that would make it easily contaminated and impossible to clean.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
563	1	Shipley	Sue		PLEASE! Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills - or at least find a way to build it above ground where any leaks could be easily spotted and repaired.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
563	2	Shipley	Sue		Our ground water is a national resource and should not be compromised.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1040	1	Shorney	Peggy		Based on the information from the newspaper articles and being a lifelong Nebraska resident who cares about the soil and the Ogallala Aquifer, I urge you not to allow this pipeline to be buried in Nebraska and go through our state. There is too much at risk for our water and for soil erosion to have this pipeline, especially the thickness of the pipeline that is proposed to be used for this project.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1040	2	Shorney	Peggy		There is too much at risk for our water and for soil erosion	Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
169	1	Shrine	Linda		Considering the spill in the gulf, by BP who professed to have safety in place but cut corners and have caused an environment disaster for years to come, I wonder how anyone could even consider running a oil pipe line through our Nebraska aquifer. Promises, precautions etc, do not guarantee our water safety. Without clean water we cannot sustain life. Would we risk life for more money for big industry?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
171	1	Sibbernson	Mark		I certainly hope that with our current oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico, the pipeline leak in Utah, and especially the long term permanent effects of the Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska, that our people responsible for the approval and administration of such long term, potential environmentally toxic decisions will pause to reconsider the route of this proposed pipeline. It should be obvious to even the most unscientific, that you should not risk permanently contaminating the largest fresh water Aquifer in the US, the Ogallala. There are many options for a new route through a much less fragile ecosystem to the east. It might cause Trans Canada to spend slightly more money, but would be a much more practical, common sense, and better long term decision.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
482	1	Sides	Robert		I oppose the project location coming through our state's Sandhills area. Any leakage could have a disastrous effect on our state's agriculture and drinking supplies. Another route needs to be found that avoids this critical vulnerable area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
702	3	Sidwell	Sarah		No more tar sands and no more risky pipelines, please. Thank you,	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
50	1	Siefert	Linda		Please do not allow the Canadian tar sands oil pipe line to enter the U.S. Canada is being irresponsible to the environment, and we should not encourage it. Also, we do not need the extra air pollution this nasty stuff creates. Until we can wean ourselves off petroleum products, natural gas is a cleaner alternative, and we have an abundance in the U.S.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
445	1	Sifford	Sandra		I would like to voice my concern and objection to allowing Keystone XL to run the oil pipeline through or near the Ogallala Aquifer. Although it will increase the cost of the pipeline I think that they should pipe it around the aquifer. My reason for my objection is obvious.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
777	1	Sikorski	Wade	Northern Plains Resource Council	The Keystone pipeline will pass within a couple of miles of my family's ranch in Fallon County, MT.	Pipeline routing in Montana is addressed in Consolidated Response EAS-1.
777	2	Sikorski	Wade	Northern Plains Resource Council	...After the failure of regulatory supervision of British Petroleum in the gulf, I am very concerned that a repeat here is in the works...	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
777	3	Sikorski	Wade	Northern Plains Resource Council	...[Like BP,] Keystone says its pipe will never leak, that every thing is safe, that the technology is wonderfully advanced, and we have nothing to worry about.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project. That section does not state that there would not be any leaks or spills over the life of the Project.
777	6	Sikorski	Wade	Northern Plains Resource Council	...The gulf disaster also shows us the need for an adequate emergency plan. The government must make sure that TransCanada has an adequate emergency response...	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
777	7	Sikorski	Wade	Northern Plains Resource Council	...I am deeply concerned about the impact that climate change will have on my family's farming operation. The pipeline will obviously take an enormous amount of energy to operate. Will this mean burning more coal?	Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change. Consolidated Response ELE-1 addresses issues regarding the potential need for additional energy sources to provide electrical power for the pump stations and mainline valves.
1365	1	Sikveland	Njidl	Mayor of Circle, MT	It is our understanding that a number of groups of sent letters seeking suspension of the permitting for the Keystone XL pipeline. We encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project... The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the best interest for our nation. Please allow the permitting and review process to continue for the Keystone Pipeline Project. Thank you.	Comment acknowledged.
1365	2	Sikveland	Njidl	Mayor of Circle, MT	Construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to our area.	Comment acknowledged.
1365	1	Sikveland	Njidl	Mayor of Circle, MT	It is our understanding that a number of groups of sent letters seeking suspension of the permitting for the Keystone XL pipeline. We encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project... The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the best interest for our nation. Please allow the permitting and review process to continue for the Keystone Pipeline Project. Thank you.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
290	1	Simonson	Wanda		I believe constructing an oil pipeline across an area directly above the Ogallala Aquifer is a mistake that may cost dearly in the event the pipeline should develop a leak. The potential for polluting the Ogallala Aquifer is too great.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
664	1	Simpson	Glenn	Conoco Phillips	ConocoPhillips is writing in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL Pipeline, which will connect Alberta's growing crude oil production to refining markets on the U.S. Gulf Coast. This pipeline will play an important role in future U.S.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					energy security, providing a foundation for reliable energysupply and economic growth.The U.s. Department Of Transportation's EIA forecasts that crude oil and natural gas will supplyover 50 percent of the nation's energy needs for at least the next two decades. Given declines inexisting, mature North American crude oil basins and uncertainty caused by the current tragedy inthe Gulf of Mexico, diversifying our energy supply across North America is strategically important.This connection may be more vital in the coming decade as Asian demand for energy may redirectthe flow of Middle Eastern crude supply from markets on the Gulf Coast. In addition, supply fromtraditional suppliers in the Caribbean and South America are becoming less reliable or are forecastto decline.Canada is a dependable and valued trade partner with a long history of an effective workingpartnership with the U.S. In addition, we are aware that Keystone XL is working with crude oilproducers in Montana and North Dakota to establish a high capacity link between growing domesticresources in that region and the U.s. Gulf Coast.Pipelines are not only efficient, but are also the safest, least environmentally impactful way tottransport energy liquids over long distances. Construction of Keystone XL will also have a positiveeconomic impact along its route as it will create thousands of construction jobs as well as providingon-going local income through property taxes.We are aware that a number of advocacy groups have sent a letter to Secretary Clinton urging theDepartment of State to suspend the permitting process for this pipeline. We encourage theDepartment of State to complete its review of the project, given the importance of connecting energyresources in Canada and the U.S. northern tier to large Gulf Coast markets. This will helpconsumers and businesses across the U.S. for decades to come.	
1275	3	Simpson	Glenn	ConocoPhillips	The U.S. Department of Transportation's EIA forecasts that crude oil and natural gas will supply over 50 percent of the nation's energy needs for at least the next two decades. Given declines in existing, mature North American crude oil basins and uncertainty caused by the current tragedy in the Gulf of Mexico, diversifying our energy supply across North America is strategically important. This connection may be more vital in the coming decade as Asian demand for energy may redirect the flow of Middle Eastern crude supply from markets on the Gulf Coast.	Comment acknowledged.
1275	4	Simpson	Glenn	ConocoPhillips	Supply from traditional suppliers in the Caribbean and South America are becoming less reliable or are forecast to decline. Canada is a dependable and valued trade partner with a long history of an effective working partnership with the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1275	6	Simpson	Glenn	ConocoPhillips	Pipelines are not only efficient, but are also the safest, least environmentally impactful way to transport energy liquids over long distances.	Comment acknowledged.
1275	7	Simpson	Glenn	ConocoPhillips	Construction of Keystone XL will have a positive economic impact along its route as it will create thousands of construction jobs as well as providing on-going local income through property taxes.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1275	8	Simpson	Glenn	ConocoPhillips	We are aware that a number of advocacy groups have sent a letter to Secretary Clinton urging the Department of State to suspend the permitting process for this pipeline. We encourage the Department of State to complete its review of the project, given the importance of connecting energy resources in Canada and the U.S. northern tier to large Gulf Coast markets. This will help consumers and businesses across the U.S. for decades to come.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	126	Singh	Peter	Rodero Shaw	Our company has worked with TransCanada for over 40 years. TransCanada is one of the most respected pipeline companies in the world.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	127	Singh	Peter	Rodero Shaw	TransCanada carries out their projects with the highest regard for safety, quality innovation and environment.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	128	Singh	Peter	Rodero Shaw	Myself and my company support this project as it means jobs for employees, especially in our plants in the Pearland area.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	129	Singh	Peter	Rodero Shaw	We urge that TransCanada be given the necessary permit to go ahead with this project.	Comment acknowledged.
485	1	Singleton	Pauline		I oppose the extension of the Keystone XL Pipeline to Texas for the purpose of delivering crude oil derived from Canadian tar sands. I have concerns about the impact on air quality of this high-sulfur crude on the air in the Gulf Coast area. Our air quality is already suffering.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
332	1	Sipe	Gene		I oppose the proposed route for Keystone XL Oil Pipeline across the Brown Ranch in northwestern McCone County, Montana. Construction and operation of a pipeline will destroy, beyond reclamation, features of the landscape, and perpetually disturb what is now a remote and tranquil environment. And, wildlife use along the route will be adversely affected. For many years I have hunted pronghorns on the Brown Ranch, which allows walk-in-only public hunting under guidelines established by Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks' Block Management Program. The ranch provides hunting opportunities in an undisturbed setting, with emphasis on quality rather than quantity. Even on-site ranch operations are mostly accomplished without use of motor vehicles. This undisturbed feature is important since I hunt with a traditional muzzle loading rifle which has an effective range of about 100 yards. For me, there is no alternative. Comparable hunting opportunity does not exist elsewhere in the vicinity.	Appendix I addresses route variations in Montana and presents the preferred route as determined by MDEQ.
994	1	Sisel	Ron		This idea for an oil tar slurry hi-pressure pipeline through the water supply of North America's breadbasket could only have happened in the mind of a moron consumed by greed.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
994	3	Sisel	Ron		There is no question it will fail, they just don't know how soon.	Comment acknowledged.
994	5	Sisel	Ron		If they want to save a real dollar, process this sludge at the site of origin.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
994	6	Sisel	Ron		We can all live with less oil and excess money, but nothing can live without pure fresh water. Shoot down this idea now or shoot your own children instead. There is only one choice - no pipeline near the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
993	1	Sitz	Ransom		The proposed pipeline would go right through the middle of the Sandhills, an ecologically sensitive that is responsible for recharging the Ogallala Aquifer (which covers the entire state of Nebraska). Should an oil leak occur here, who knows how much ground water would be contaminated? Keep the pipeline out of the Nebraska Sandhills.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
156	1	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	Dawson County is very concerned about the impact on our county roads and bridges. There is estimated to be over 900 loads of pipe in our county, plus the heavy equipment moving up and down the roads, especially in muddy and extreme conditions and during harvest. Will there be a flagman and safety precautions to prevent accidents, maybe even fatalities. Will there be bonds to assure that the road conditions will be back to at least what they were, or better.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project. Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
156	2	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	And also we would like to have a liaison between Keystone Pipeline and Dawson County to make sure that we have good communications to assure that these concerns that I mentioned will be taken care of and insure safety and public roads maintenance. We will appreciate the tax revenue that will greatly help the residents of Dawson County.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1310	1	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	My name is Jim Skillestad. I am here as a representative of Dawson County, MT. I am a County Commissioner and I am also a landowner as are many of my friends and neighbors. In the past two decades the population in Eastern Montana has slowly been declining. The majority of this area's economy revolves around agriculture. Due to the poor agricultural economy in our area, many young people have left to pursue jobs in other towns. The taxes generated by the Keystone XL Pipeline would greatly help our economy and would lower the property taxes for all landowners in Dawson County. It is the goal of our county that this additional revenue will be utilized to stimulate economic growth within and around our community.	Comment acknowledged.
1310	2	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County	I support the Keystone XL Pipeline and I do not believe that it	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Commissioner	would have any detrimental affect on the environment or our communities. My grandfather was one of the first homesteaders in Dawson County over 100 years ago. My family has always been good stewards of the environment. My sons and I are avid hunters and greatly respect our local wildlife and their habitat.	
1310	3	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	The Dawson County Commissioners have been in contact with representatives of Keystone and they have assured us that our roads and lands will be left in as good, if not better, condition than they were prior to construction of this pipeline.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project. As noted in that response, Keystone would be responsible for roadway improvements and restoration if damage occurs due to Project-related activities.
1310	4	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	With that being said, I respectfully request that you grant Keystone the necessary permits to install the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	69	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County, MT	The past two decades the population in Eastern MT has slowly been declining. The majority of this area economically revolves around agriculture, and due to the poor agriculture and the economy we have many young people who have left to pursue jobs in other towns. The taxes generated by the KXL pipeline would...lower property taxes for all landowners in Dawson County...and stimulate...economic growth.	Comment acknowledged.
1546	70	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioners, MT	County Commissioners have been in contact with Keystone and have been assured roads and lands will be in as good, if not better, condition after construction.	Comment acknowledged.
1552	87	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	Dawson County as a whole is very concerned about the impact on our county roads and bridges. There is estimated to be over 900 loads of pipe in our county, plus the heavy equipment moving up and down the roads, especially in muddy and extreme conditions and during harvest.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1552	88	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	Will there be flagmen and safety precautions to prevent accidents, maybe even fatalities?	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the proposed Project.
1552	89	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	Will there be bonds to assure that the road conditions will be back to at least what they were or better?	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1552	90	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	We would like to have a liaison between the Keystone pipeline and Dawson County and the landowners to make sure that we have good communication to assure that these and other concerns will be taken care of, assuring safety and public roads maintenance.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1552	91	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	We will appreciate the tax revenue; that will greatly help Dawson County.	Comment acknowledged.
156	2	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	And also we would like to have a liaison between Keystone Pipeline and Dawson County to make sure that we have good communications to assure that these concerns that I mentioned will be taken care of and insure safety and public roads maintenance. We will appreciate the tax revenue that will greatly help the residents of Dawson County.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1552	90	Skillestad	Jim	Dawson County Commissioner	We would like to have a liaison between the Keystone pipeline and Dawson County and the landowners to make sure that we have good communication to assure that these and other concerns will be taken care of, assuring safety and public roads maintenance.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that Consolidated Response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1319	1	Skyberg	Paul	McCone City LLC	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1319	3	Skyberg	Paul	McCone City LLC	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are:• Land-based;• North American; and,• Transported by pipeline.This project meets each of these criteria.Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1319	4	Skyberg	Paul	McCone City LLC	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1319	5	Skyberg	Paul	McCone City LLC	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1319	6	Skyberg	Paul	McCone City LLC	and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1319	7	Skyberg	Paul	McCone City LLC	Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1554	34	Skye	Scott	Pipeline Union member, Local 798	But the economy, I mean we've got to have these gas and oil lines, we've got have them. And Keystone uses good, skilled labor to build them, qualified labor. I think it will be a success. Our people watch the environment, I mean we want our environment to do good.	Comment acknowledged.
1024	1	sledge003@aol.com			I agree with the Senator, this must be thought and checked into most carefully. I dont trust this adminstration anymore and	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					I am beginning to believe more could be done with help from other countries to stop this oil leak. Why dont we use their suggestions or at least check into them. And now across NE.....	AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
10	1	Smederovac	Gloria		I am writing because I'm very concerned about the increased importation of toxic tar-sand oil into the United States. A new pipeline, the Alberta Clipper, will soon be importing hundreds of thousands of barrels of toxic tar-sand oil into our country. Tar-sands contain more sulfur, nitrogen, mercury, lead, nickel, and arsenic than conventional oil. These pollutants are harmful to human health, causing lung and respiratory problems such as bronchitis, asthma, respiratory infections, and decreased lung function. They also cause acid rain, smog and haze. We need your help to protect our children, our water, and our air from polluting substances such as tar sands. The State Department is currently considering approving another tar-sands oil pipeline, Keystone XL. Please help us build a healthy world by contacting asking them to stop approving the importation of tar-sands oil.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
503	1	Smidberg	E		Why do you have to endanger our water supply? This pipeline should not cross Nebraska. Process the stuff at it's original point.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1269	3	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	We do not believe the DEIS is adequate to provide a basis for the State Department to decide if this pipeline is in the national interest or for the State of Montana to issue a certificate under the Major Facility Siting Act.	Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, those are two separate processes and therefore some of the information considered in the determination of national interest is not included in the EIS. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality served as a cooperating agency in conducting the environmental review and preparing the EIS and considers the EIS to provide sufficient information to adequately review the application for a Certificate of Compliance under the Major Facility Siting Act.
1269	4	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The DEIS is insufficient to justify construction of this huge pipeline, the taking of hundreds of miles of private land, the disruption of farming and ranching operations, damage to roads, damage and risk of contamination of water supplies, or the risk of leaks and spills on the environment.	As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. However, as noted by the commenter, the Secretary of DOS may decide to deny the application for a Presidential Permit.
1269	5	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS glosses over the central question of whether the pipeline is really needed, and therefore in the national interest and the interests of the State of Montana.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS present a thorough, complete, and unbiased assessment of need. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the National Interest Determination process and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Appendix I of the EIS addresses the Montana Department of Environmental Quality environmental review process.
1269	7	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The DEIS does not disclose what areas are “High Consequence Areas” or what are the remaining, low consequence areas.	High consequence areas (HCAs) area defined by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in 49 CFR 195.450 and are based on population levels and environmentally sensitive areas. Keystone submitted a list of HCAs along the proposed route to PHMSA. The Project would be constructed in accordance with PHMSA regulations and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs.
1269	8	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	This DEIS should have analyzed the potential risks and impacts of a spill for High Consequence Areas, low consequence areas, and with whatever conditions or restrictions PHMSA plans to propose in exchange for granting a pressure waiver, before the Department of State decides the pipeline is in the national interest or the Montana DEQ decides that it deserves a Montana Major Facility Siting Act certificate.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. The Project would be constructed in accordance with Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1269	10	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The DEIS does not contain or evaluate TransCanada's emergency response plan, which the Department of Transportation must approve prior to pipeline operations.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1269	11	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The largely volunteer emergency personnel, potentially affected property owners, and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of emergency response plans.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1269	13	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	This EIS fails to include even an inadequate emergency response plan. A leak of as much as 5% of the projected capacity of the pipeline – 45,000 barrels, or almost two million gallons – can leak from high pressure pipelines undetected for days or even weeks, if surface evidence of a spill does not appear.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1269	21	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The U.S. Department of State should redraft or issue a supplement to this EIS, with a new public comment period, expanding the analysis in this EIS to include analysis of the impacts of alternative actions by the Department of Transportation on the special permit.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
1269	22	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The U.S. Department of State should redraft or issue a supplement to this EIS, with a new public comment period, expanding the analysis in this EIS to include analysis of TransCanada's Emergency Response Plan, so that local first	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Additional information on emergency response plans was provided in the supplemental draft EIS,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					responders, and landowners can know what the plans are for preventing and cleaning up leaks and spills that would directly affect them, and suggest improvements.	and the final EIS was also expanded to provide further information on emergency response plans and the role of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.
1269	23	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The U.S. Department of State should redraft or issue a supplement to this EIS, with a new public comment period, expanding the analysis in this EIS to include a life-cycle analysis of tar sands, including the impacts on the climate and other impacts of producing the tar sands in Canada, using the Council on Environmental Quality guidelines for these analyses now under development.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance. The analysis in Section 3.14.3.14 of the EIS was also circulated in a supplemental draft EIS for public review as described in Consolidated Response P&N-6.
1269	24	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The U.S. Department of State should redraft or issue a supplement to this EIS, with a new public comment period, expanding the analysis in this EIS to include a thorough, independent, and detailed analysis of the need for the pipeline. Absent a clear, unambiguous showing that the pipeline is needed, is the best alternative to meet the nation's transportation energy needs, and is in the national interest, TransCanada should not have the right to condemn landowners for the right of way to construct the pipeline.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS present a thorough, complete, and unbiased assessment of need. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses the need for a supplemental DEIS. DOS is conducting a NEPA environmental assessment of a private project and it is therefore not appropriate to address alternatives to "the nation's transportation energy needs" as a part of that environmental review. Section 4.0 addresses alternatives to the proposed Project, Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the National Interest Determination process, and Response EAS-2 addresses eminent domain.
1269	26	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The U.S. Department of State should redraft or issue a supplement to this EIS, with a new public comment period, expanding the analysis in this EIS to include analysis of conditions that should be attached to any national interest determination or Montana Siting Act certificate for the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses the need for a supplemental DEIS. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process and the National Interest Determination process. As noted in the response, those are two separate processes and therefore some of the information considered in the determination of national interest is not included in the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the National Interest Determination process. The Montana Major Facility Siting Act (MFSA) review process is separate from the review processes for the Presidential permit and the National Interest Determination, is not on the same timeline as those two processes, and will not be concluded when the final EIS is issued. Appendix I, Attachment 1 provides the Environmental Specifications that would be required if a MFSA Certificate of Compliance is issued.
1269	27	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS does not adequately address issues raised in scoping.	The EIS addresses all substantive issues that relate to the NEPA environmental review process that were raised during the scoping process. Table 1.7.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments received and the sections of the EIS in which they area addressed.
1269	28	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	In our letter commenting on the scope of the EIS in April, 2009, we asked that the EIS provide and analyze information on several issues and questions. The draft EIS fails to address most of these issues or answer most of the questions adequately, if it addresses them at all. Accordingly, we request that the Department of State and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality revise the draft EIS to include information on the following issues and questions, so that residents along the proposed route, landowners who would be forced to host the pipeline through condemnation, and other interested persons can review and comment on information critical to the major federal actions facing the Departments of	DOS will address all substantive comments in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The public will be able to comment on the final EIS prior to issuance of a Record of Decision.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					State, Transportation, and other federal agencies, and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality.	
1269	29	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	<p>In our scoping comments we asked that the EIS thoroughly evaluate and present information and analysis related to the need for, and alternatives to, constructing and operating the Keystone XL Pipeline. This information and analysis is important because the EIS is meant to inform the Department of State about whether the proposed pipeline is in the national interest, and to inform the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Board of Environmental Review and other decision makers whether construction and operation of the pipeline will serve the public convenience and necessity. Should those and other necessary permits be issued, two thousand miles of pipe will be constructed and buried, after nearly as many miles of private land is condemned or acquired under threat of condemnation. Hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil per day will be pumped through the pipe under high pressure.</p> <p>The Department of State must decide whether the Keystone XL Pipeline is in the national interest before issuing a Presidential Permit. The Department should have, but did not, thoroughly evaluate the applicant's claims about the potential benefits of the oil that would flow through the pipeline, nor did it seriously evaluate alternative means of meeting the nation's energy needs, or consider alternative investments of the funds that would be needed to build the line.</p>	Consolidated Response P&N-1 and Sections 1.2 and 1.4 of the EIS address the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Section 4.0 of the EIS has been updated to provide additional information on alternatives. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provides information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, those are two separate processes and therefore some of the information considered in the determination of national interest is not included in the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1269	32	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS did not analyze the negative impacts of the high level of greenhouse gas emissions over the life cycle of fuel made from tar sands.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1269	33	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	For the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, questions related to the need for and alternatives to the pipeline, and whether the pipeline will serve the public convenience and necessity, were described in detail in the comments of the Northern Plains Resource Council, Western Organization of Resource Councils, the Sierra Club, and Plains Justice on the Major Facility Siting Act Application of TransCanada for the Keystone XL crude oil pipeline, dated March 6, 2009.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Alternatives are addressed in Section 4.0 of the EIS and Section I-2.0 of Appendix I of the EIS. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality will determine whether or not the proposed Project will serve the public convenience and necessity as required by the Montana Major Facility Siting Act.
1269	34	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS fails to take a hard look at the need for the pipeline. There will be excess capacity in the Alberta Clipper, Keystone I and other pipelines for the foreseeable future, even taking the projections of the Canadian tar sands industry and the public statements of pipeline operators at face value. At a minimum, the State Department should consider the alternative of asking TransCanada to resubmit its application in seven to ten years, if U.S. demand and Canadian supply of tar sands do eventually warrant it.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1269	36	Smillie	John	Western Organization of	The EIS dismisses viable alternatives to construction of the pipeline with the excuse that the no action alternative would	Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Resource Councils	not allow TransCanada to get tar sands oil from Alberta to the U.S. Gulf Coast. However, the national interest determination should not hinge on whether TransCanada can implement its business plan; there is no inherent national interest in enabling TransCanada to profit by gaining easier access to Gulf Coast markets. Rather, the national interest determination should be based on whether the proposed pipeline, or alternative means of meeting U.S. transportation needs, provides the most benefits with the least costs to society.	National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1269	37	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	In our scoping comments, we said that the EIS “must evaluate the applicant’s claims that the pipeline is in the national interest, including analysis showing whether construction and operation of the proposed pipeline would have greater or lesser impacts on the physical and human environment than alternatives to construction of the pipeline.” This is explicitly required of the analysis that the Montana Department of Environmental Quality must perform under the Montana Major Facility Siting Act, which requires a balancing of the need for a proposed project against its impacts on the human environment.	Section 4.0 of the EIS provides an analysis of alternatives considered, as does Section I-2.0 of Appendix I to the EIS. Appendix I also describes the review process that the Montana Department of Environmental Quality is conducting. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, those are two separate processes and therefore some of the information considered in the determination of national interest is not included in the EIS.
1269	38	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS should have but does not enable the public, the State Department and DEQ to compare the impacts of the proposed project with the impacts of reasonable alternatives on the natural and human environment, because it arbitrarily dismisses all alternatives as unreasonable or impossible.	The alternatives analysis was initially conducted as a screening process that first identified potential alternatives to the proposed Project then screened out alternatives that were not judged to be reasonable. The screening decisions are explained in Section 4.0 of the EIS and in Section I-2.0 of Appendix I of the EIS.
1269	39	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	In scoping, we said that analysis of the no action alternative should include analysis of the environmental and economic impacts of “the most likely combination of alternative sources of liquid fuel, increased efficiency, and reduced domestic oil use that would replace the liquid fuel available in the U.S. from the proposed project, in the event the pipeline is not built.” The EIS did not do this, instead asserting that the U.S. would have to rely on oil imports from more unstable and less friendly countries, without analytic sophistication beyond the assertion that meeting U.S. transportation needs through increased energy efficiency or alternative fuels is “unlikely.”	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources.
1269	40	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS fails to even mention the possibility of alternatives we suggested in scoping: “Displacing the oil to be transported by pipeline through investments equal to the planned cost of the pipeline in cheaper, faster, safer alternatives, such as biodiesel and other renewable fuels, plug-in hybrid vehicles powered by wind, more efficient vehicles and oil-consuming equipment and infrastructure, and increased passenger rail and other mass transit. This analysis should include an analysis of how much oil could be saved each year with investment of the billions of dollars that TransCanada proposes to sink into this pipeline, on top of the \$50-\$100 dollars per barrel cost of extracting the tar sands oil.”	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1269	41	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource	We said that “[t]he EIS must evaluate the claims made in the application that the supply of oil from Canadian tar sands will increase by 1.6 million barrels per day by 2017...” Instead, the	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information from a recent report prepared under contract to the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Councils	EIS simply takes Canadian tar sands industry projections at face value, without independent evaluation of their assumptions and calculations.	US DOE regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1269	42	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	In our scoping comments, we expressed concern about the apparent lack of understanding or coordination between the Departments of State and Transportation. In those comments, in correspondence with PHMSA, and in meetings with both agencies, we have raised the apparent failure of the Department of Transportation to act as it should as a cooperating agency.	The Department of State has consulted extensively with PHMSA about pipeline safety issues, in particular in the development of 57 Project-specific Special Conditions regarding construction, operation, monitoring, and maintenance of the pipeline. Keystone has voluntarily agreed to incorporate these measures into the proposed Project if the Presidential Permit is granted, and will also incorporate them into its Operations and Maintenance Manual for the pipeline. PHMSA has the legal authority to inspect and enforce any items contained in a pipeline operator's operations, maintenance, and emergencies manual, and would therefore have the legal authority to inspect and enforce the 57 Special Conditions if the proposed Project is approved.
1269	43	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	We have argued that PHMSA should coordinate its permitting processes so that the State Department's EIS could inform its decisions (1) whether to approve, approve with conditions or reject TransCanada's application for a special permit waiving standard pipeline safety restrictions on operating pressure (and therefore pipe thickness), and (2) whether to approve, ask modifications to or reject TransCanada's emergency response plan.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project and the role of PHMSA.
1269	45	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS understates impacts on the environment, including farms and ranches. Our scoping comments urged analysis of these issues and impacts of construction and operation of the pipeline and associated facilities on the environment, which the draft EIS fails to analyze either adequately, or at all.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
1269	46	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS appears to list only the acreage directly removed from agricultural production, for construction or operation, but does not analyze the acreage lost from agricultural operations because of interruptions caused by changes to or lack of access to fields, equipment, farm roads, and farm buildings.	It is not possible to estimate losses each specific property along the 1,384-mile-long route in the U.S. due to the large number of variables such as extent of land out of production, type of crop, and the time of year of construction. However, the concern of the commenter is addressed in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS: "Keystone shall reasonably compensate landowners for any construction-related damages caused by Keystone which occur on or off of the established pipeline construction right-of-way. Keystone shall reasonably compensate landowners for damages to private property caused by Keystone beyond the initial construction and reclamation of the pipeline, to include those damages caused by Keystone during future construction, operation, maintenance, and repairs relating to the pipeline."

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						In addition, the EIS has been revised to acknowledge that some agricultural production may require more than 1 year to recover after completion of response and cleanup activities.
1269	47	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS makes no attempt to estimate the loss of agricultural production or the cost to farmers and ranchers caused by land put out of production, loss of access, dust, weeds, fire, or the use of hazardous materials, except to claim, erroneously, that land disturbed by construction or hazardous materials spills would be restored to full productivity within one year.	It is not possible to estimate losses each specific property along the 1,384-mile-long route in the U.S. due to the large number of variables such as extent of land out of production, type of crop, and the time of year of construction. However, the concern of the commenter is addressed in Section 2.5 of the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS: "Keystone shall reasonably compensate landowners for any construction-related damages caused by Keystone which occur on or off of the established pipeline construction right-of-way. Keystone shall reasonably compensate landowners for damages to private property caused by Keystone beyond the initial construction and reclamation of the pipeline, to include those damages caused by Keystone during future construction, operation, maintenance, and repairs relating to the pipeline." In addition, the EIS has been revised to acknowledge that some agricultural production may require more than 1 year to recover after completion of response and cleanup activities.
1269	48	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS fails to analyze the impacts of pipeline construction to streambeds and water-bearing underground, clay-bottomed gravel beds along intermittent streams with and without requirements to reconstruct these critical water sources, or to discuss potential mitigation such as reconstruction of shallow aquifers through selective removal and replacement of topsoil, subsoil, gravel and clay. The draft EIS at 3.3.2.4 appears to acknowledge that these aquifers will be disturbed by construction and not reconstructed. The final EIS should clarify this and estimate the impact of destroyed aquifers on farmers, ranchers, recreationists, and others who depend on those resources.	It is not anticipated that proposed construction and stream crossing activities will destroy or render shallow aquifers unusable. Reclamation activities are addressed in Consolidated Response SOI-2 and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
1269	49	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS fails to seriously analyze the potential damage to surface and groundwater from operation of the pipeline including leaks, spills, and accidents, because it did not analyze worst-case scenarios, such as a spill in the Ogallala aquifer, the increased risk of irremediable leaks because of the weight of tar sands compared to conventional oil, or the likelihood of leaks, spills and accidents of varying size and seriousness.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater (see Sections 3.13.5.6 and 3.13.6). Those sections addresses the impacts of a maximum spill volume as well as other release volumes, from small to large. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses the maximum potential release volume. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the proposed Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1269	51	Smillie	John	Western	The EIS did not analyze the environmental impacts of	Responses related to taking the Project out of service at the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Organization of Resource Councils	premature abandonment of the pipeline. The pipeline's economic viability is dependent on the volatile world price of oil, which has forced cancellation or indefinite delay of billions of dollars worth of investment in tar sands projects, and left the two largest pipelines carrying tar sands to the U.S. virtually empty. Premature abandonment of the pipeline would harm not just investors and shareholders, but could also harm affected landowners, nearby communities, and the natural environment.	end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1. At the time this final EIS was prepared, production in the Canadian oil sands was at its highest level ever, and crude oil was being transported to markets in the U.S. and Canada (see Section 1.4.2 of the EIS). Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production.
1269	53	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS does not describe what agency or agencies would be responsible to clean up, dig up pipe out of abandoned rights of way, and reclaim the right of way, if TransCanada defaults on its obligations.	Responses related to the life of the proposed Project and taking the proposed Project out of service are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1. There is currently no mechanism in place to transfer decommissioning activities from Keystone to another entity. If Keystone defaults on its obligations, we anticipate the matter would be addressed by the courts.
1269	55	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS does not analyze whether the pipe would be a hazard in farming and ranching areas, as abandoned pipelines are in other parts of the country.	Responses related to taking the proposed Project out of service at the end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1. Impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project are presented in the resources sections of Section 3.0 of the EIS. As described in those sections, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts.
1269	56	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS does not clarify who or what entity would be liable for the costs of clean up in the event any section of the pipeline caused contamination or posed an environmental hazard.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1269	57	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS does not discuss whether any agency has authority to require, condition, or review plans for decommissioning, or to ensure that plans are carried out.	Responses related to the life of the proposed Project and taking the proposed Project out of service are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1269	61	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The draft EIS failed to analyze the effect of adoption of carbon-control policies by the U.S. and Canadian governments on pipeline economics as well as on the decision whether the pipeline is in the national interest. Enactment of a carbon tax, carbon emissions limits, cap and trade bills, or other public policies designed to limit and/or economically penalize high-carbon fuels will adversely impact tar sands oil development and pipelines disproportionately, because tar sands fuel is a relatively high-carbon emitter over its full lifecycle (compared to conventional petroleum-derived fuel).	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in the response, those are two separate processes and therefore some of the information considered in the determination of national interest is not included in the EIS. At the time the EIS was prepared, there were no carbon taxes, carbon emission limits, or cap-and-trade bills applicable to the proposed Project.
1269	62	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	Public policy designed to curb greenhouse gas emissions could make operation of the pipeline uneconomical, by increasing the cost of tar sands delivered to Gulf Coast oil refineries relative to the cost of lower-carbon alternatives. Public policies to limit carbon emissions could also eliminate the demand (and need) for the oil to be transported through the pipeline, by reducing demand for crude oil and increasing demand for renewable fuel and more energy efficient vehicles.	The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA do not require consideration of potential future plans, goals, or legislation. As a result, the EIS does not address issues as speculative as planned or potential national energy and climate goals. DOS only considered whether or not the Project would be in compliance with existing stated goals and policies.
1269	63	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource	The State Department and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality must consider the relative lifecycle emissions of climate change causing gases from the	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Councils	extraction, separation, transportation, refining and use of tar sands made possible by construction and operation of the proposed pipeline, compared to the full lifecycle emissions of alternatives to the pipeline, but have failed to so in the draft EIS. This analysis is critical in determining whether the pipeline is in the national interest and whether it serves the public interest in Montana.	
1269	64	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS fails to analyze the relative risks and the potential impacts of leaks and spills of alternative decisions by the Department of Transportation on granting the waiver for which TransCanada has applied from maximum operating pressure regulations. This analysis is particularly important for rural, low-population density areas of Montana and the Dakotas, since TransCanada is selectively applying for this permit in rural areas, as opposed to high population urban areas.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. The Project would be constructed in accordance with Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1269	65	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS should have analyzed the impacts of operation of the pipeline under alternative scenarios, including different requirements by the Department of Transportation for pipeline thickness, operating pressure, and monitoring requirements. Different sets of standards and protocols for operation of the pipeline will yield different levels of risk, and thus different levels of impacts from pipeline leaks, spills, and other accidents. Oil pipeline leaks and spills, over time, are the rule, not the exception, as the recent catastrophic spill in Salt Lake City demonstrates.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. The EIS has assessed impacts and conducted a risk assessment based on the proposed Project complying with PHMSA's regulatory requirements presented in 49 CFR 194 and 195. The probability of a spill presented in Section 3.13.4 is based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.
1269	66	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS fails to analyze the adequacy of the applicants' plans for response to accidents, spills, and other emergencies during operations – and, in fact, it doesn't include the details of Keystone's Emergency Response Plan, because TransCanada has not prepared one.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1269	67	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The proposed pipeline would cross hundreds of miles of remote, often fragile areas. Finding and gaining access to sites of leaks and spills may be difficult or slow along much of the pipeline route, and personnel and equipment capable of cleaning up leaks and spills will be few and very far between.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					The methods of cleanup for small leaks as compared to spills, for cleaning up spills affecting groundwater as opposed to surface water, and other information in the emergency response plan is necessary for an adequate analysis of the potential impacts of spills and leaks in the EIS.	impacts associated with spills.
1269	68	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	Failure to make the proposed Emergency Response Plan for this pipeline available with the EIS leaves landowners, emergency personnel, and local officials without any useful information about whether or how TransCanada will assist, equip, train, and fund local first responders to be ready and able to act in the event of accidents threatening the environment or public health.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1269	69	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	Failure to include this information in the EIS on emergency response plans prevents local citizens from making comments that could improve the plan, such as identifying roads that are impassable during summer storms or winter blizzards and should not be relied on for access to remote spills, or providing information about the number of volunteers and the equipment that may be available along the pipeline route.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1269	71	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The EIS failed to analyze the impacts of manufacturing and transporting steel pipe. According to press reports, most of the pipe used in construction of the Keystone I Pipeline was manufactured in and imported from a facility in India. The energy consumption, emission of greenhouse gases, and other impacts of manufacturing sections of steel pipe in India and shipping them to the U.S. should have been compared to the impacts of manufacturing the pipe in the U.S.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. As noted in that response, Keystone has stated that approximately 75 percent of the pipe for the U.S. portion of the proposed Project would be purchased from North American pipe manufacturing facilities.
1269	75	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The defects in permitting processes and the draft EIS analysis should be corrected before permits are issued for the Keystone XL pipeline.	As noted in Consolidated Response REG-2, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review. Except for the application for a Presidential Permit, all other permit applications will be reviewed by other federal, state, and local agencies.
1269	77	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	If a Presidential Permit or a certificate under Montana's Major Facility Siting Act is issued, such a permit should require: TransCanada must conduct radiological or ultrasonic inspection of all girth welds, and retain records of such inspections for the life of the pipeline.	All welds would be inspected using non-destructive radiographic, ultrasonic, or other PHMSA-approved methods. All aspects of welding, including reporting, would be conducted in compliance with the requirements of 49 CFR 195.228 and PHMSA Special Conditions 4, 5, 6, 12, 18, and 20 (see Appendix U). In addition, Special Condition 55 requires that Keystone maintain all records demonstrating compliance with all regulations and Special Conditions for the useful life of the pipeline.
1269	78	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	If a Presidential Permit or a certificate under Montana's Major Facility Siting Act is issued, such a permit should require: Temperature of tar sands oil or other product in the pipe should not exceed 150 degrees F.	PHMSA Special Condition 15 includes temperature limitations and related requirements similar to those requested by the commenter (see Appendix U). The temperature of the crude oil in the pipeline would be similar to that of crude oil transported by other pipelines
1269	79	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	If a Presidential Permit or a certificate under Montana's Major Facility Siting Act is issued, such a permit should require: All overpressure events must be reported and reports available for public inspection, regardless of whether they led to spills, leaks, or citations or penalties.	If the Project is implemented, Keystone would meet the reporting requirements of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). PHMSA Special Condition 16 (see Appendix U of the EIS) addresses overpressure issues. The Department of State does not have the authority to impose additional technical or reporting requirements on Keystone. Requests for Project reporting beyond the existing

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						federal regulatory requirements should be directed to PHMSA.
1269	80	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	If a Presidential Permit or a certificate under Montana's Major Facility Siting Act is issued, such a permit should require: The Emergency Response Plan submitted to DOT must be disclosed to and approved by landowners on and near the pipeline right of way, local emergency responders, and county commissioners or supervisors in each county crossed by the pipeline.	The requirements for emergency response plans are included the regulatory requirements presented in 49 CFR 194 and 49 CFR 195. DOS does not have the regulator authority to revise those regulations. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1269	81	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	If a Presidential Permit or a certificate under Montana's Major Facility Siting Act is issued, such a permit should require: TransCanada should post a bond adequate to ensure reclamation of lands and water resources damaged during construction, and to ensure reclamation of the right of way upon abandonment.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1269	82	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	If a Presidential Permit or a certificate under Montana's Major Facility Siting Act is issued, such a permit should require: TransCanada should post and maintain a bond adequate to ensure clean up of a worst-case leak or spill, for as long as the pipeline is operating and through abandonment.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1269	83	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	If a Presidential Permit or a certificate under Montana's Major Facility Siting Act is issued, such a permit should require: TransCanada should post bonds adequate to ensure reclamation and/or rebuilding of all roads and bridges affected by construction and damaged by construction equipment traffic with the County Commission of each affected county, and with state highway authorities, as appropriate.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1269	86	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	Impact to members of Dakota Resource Council in North Dakota depends on the alternative routes, potential "on-ramps" to transport domestic oil from North Dakota and Montana to the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1269	86	Smillie	John	Western Organization of Resource Councils	Impact to members of Dakota Resource Council in North Dakota depends on the alternative routes, potential "on-ramps" to transport domestic oil from North Dakota and Montana to the pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes and system alternatives, including rail and barge networks. Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
76	1	Smith	Mercedes		Tar sands and Texas Tar Sands are dirty oil. Tar sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline. About three barrels of water are polluted and dumped in toxic pools (called tailing ponds) for every barrel of oil produced. Tar sands extraction requires strip mining huge tracts of pristine forest. An area the size of Florida is slated for extraction. The project harms the lives and health of indigenous people living downstream from the tar sands operations and has been connected to high rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism in the area.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
76	2	Smith	Mercedes		The Keystone XL Pipeline is dirty for our environment and harmful for us. Producing the oil for this pipeline will emit 11 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, even before it gets to the U.S. for refining. This equals the annual emissions of 2.7 million cars.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
76	4	Smith	Mercedes		The pipeline will travel more than 1,700 miles through fragile ecosystems, such as the Missouri River.	Consolidated Response ENV-1 addresses concerns related to sensitive and fragile environmental and ecosystems.
76	7	Smith	Mercedes		The company is seeking a special permit to operate at this pressure from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
76	8	Smith	Mercedes		By connecting tar sands oil to the Gulf Coast, the Keystone XL will make our nation's fuels dirtier and undermine the clean energy solutions we need to avert catastrophic climate change.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
76	9	Smith	Mercedes		We do NOT want this in Texas or anywhere else in the country.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
121	2	Smith	Brent		Right now there are approximately 200 jobs that have been created in Beaumont, TX, as a local engineering, procurement and construction firm works on a Canadian oil sands project. These are primarily engineering and technical jobs. This job creation is good news for United States, Texas and the City of Beaumont.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
121	3	Smith	Brent		North America needs the oil sands and the wealth it creates for our economies. Many pumps, electrical equipment, pipe and other materials are sourced all over the United States to supply the oil sands.	Comment acknowledged.
192	1	Smith	Terry		As with all decisions the final one will be justified whether it's right or wrong. That decision like all the others anymore will be based on money..not on what is the wise prudent thing to do for the safety of this massive underground water supply. Money and shortcuts seem always trump sensibility and safety. You only have to look at all the disasters we are seeing in oil drilling to come to a half sensible conclusion.. Make them go around the aquifer and save both the Sandhills and the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
365	1	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	On September 16, 2009 MFWP communicated in writing with Mr. Michael J. Schmaltz of TransCanada and expressed concerns that collection of Sage Grouse information should adhere to standard survey protocols in order to ensure that there is a high level of confidence in the data that is collected. Likewise during a following conference call, MFWP made clear that additional surveys would be need to adequately address the mitigation needs for sage grouse and their habitat. MFWP continues to believe that additional and better quality sage grouse information is needed for the environmental review process, project planning, and post construction monitoring. The DEIS does recognize that	Additional sage-grouse surveys, discussions, route revisions, and additional mitigation negotiations within and between Keystone, U.S. Department of State; Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks; and Montana Department of Environmental Quality have occurred since this comment on the DEIS. Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS provides further discussion on sage-grouse.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>conservation of intact large tracts of sagebrush habitat are important to the biological needs of a diversity of native species including neo-tropical migrant birds, sage grouse, antelope, and mule deer. The DEIS also recognizes that key sage grouse habitat exists along at least three major portions of the route and disturbance of these areas will likely result in negative impacts to sage grouse populations. Although the timing and proximity of activities in sage grouse habitat will be scheduled to attempt to minimize the effects to sage grouse, there will inevitably be impacts to the population. The impacts that cannot be avoided or mitigated on-site will need to be compensated for through off-site mitigation. The State of Montana and it's citizens will ultimately incur the cost of managing and or recovering sage grouse should the species be listed in the future. As such and given the elevated status and annual review of the sage grouse, TransCanada should include a discussion of off-site mitigation options in the DEIS. MFWP recommends that approval of the project be contingent on the commitment for ensuring establishment of an off-site mitigation compensation trust in order to mitigate for unavoidable loss of sagebrush, to help ensure that sage grouse are not listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act, and to provide conservation for other sagebrush obligate wildlife species. MFWP recommends that the Trust should require a minimum of a 5-acre to 1-acre compensation for disturbance of core sage grouse habitat as defined by the 2010 MFWP core sage grouse habitat layer and a minimum 2-acre to 1-acre compensation for sage grouse lek habitat and other priority sagebrush habitat. Greater compensation is required in core sage grouse areas as a means of maintaining high priority habitats and with the recognition that grouse respond to infrastructure development well beyond the actual footprint of that development. Therefore, MFWP recommends that the department of State and or Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) require a mitigation trust be established by TransCanada to offer long-term protection and enhancement of sage grouse and sagebrush habitat that is indefinitely disturbed and impacted. MFWP recommends that the exact amount of the Trust be established by conducting a mean regional appraisal of unprotected sage-grouse core and sagebrush habitat and extrapolating the price per acre using the total core and non-core sagebrush habitat that will be permanently impacted by pipeline construction and maintenance. The amount of the Trust would be reduced by using of best technologies during construction that would help minimize the amount of acreage subject to permanent impacts. Such technologies include burying transmission lines in sagebrush habitat or employing brush beating or rolling of sagebrush instead of ground scalping during construction. Similar techniques have been used in the Jonah oil and gas field in Wyoming with good success. The trust could support actions to protect and enhance sagebrush habitats within the Northeast Region of Montana. The Trust could be administered with the benefit of oversight by a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee could establish and use</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					criteria to ensure that funding issued for acquisition, easement and enhancement projects would have the greatest benefit to sage grouse and sagebrush wildlife obligates. Earmarks should also be established for mitigation monitoring protocols.	
365	3	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	MFWP also recommends that other alternatives be explored and strongly considered for constructing a transmission line adjacent to the MFWP Area 8 Wildlife Management Area. This WMA is heavily used by Montana sportsmen and supports healthy populations of wildlife that would be impacted by the siting of this line. In the interest of protecting Montana's fish and wildlife resources for Montana's current and future sportsmen and outdoor enthusiasts, MFWP would prefer re-locating the line or burying the line.	This electrical distribution line has been re-routed to avoid the Milk River Wildlife Management Area.
365	4	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Page 3.5-2 Table 3.5-1 - Under the Northern Great Plains there should be mention that intact sections of native prairie exist in MT and especially on land managed by the BLM.	Table 3.5-1 of the EIS was revised for Northwestern Great Plains to state "Native grasslands, largely replaced on level ground by winter and spring wheat and alfalfa, persist in rangeland areas on broken topography and on federal lands."
365	5	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	3.6.1.1 Big Game Animals - White-tailed deer and mule deer and lumped together to describe habitats and habitat use. While some overlap occurs between these two species, most of the habitats and use of these areas are different for each species. It should be noted that mule deer are more vulnerable to habitat changes and human activities.	Habitats used by white-tailed and by mule deer in presented in Table 3.6.1-1. General descriptions of responses to habitat impacts and disturbance are applicable to both species. Section 3.6.1 has been revised to state: "Mule deer are more vulnerable to habitat changes and disturbance than white-tailed deer."
365	6	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Table 3.6.1-1 Great Plains prairie habitat is not adequately described for many species in this table, including mule deer, white-tailed deer, moose and bobcats.	Descriptions specific to Montana habitats are provided in Appendix I. Additional information relative to the approach for wildlife analyses are presented in Consolidated Response WIL-1.
365	7	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Table 3.6.2-2 Habitat Types and Fragmentation Issues - fragmentation of Grassland/Prairie would also facilitate predator movements.	Predators would not be expected to have difficulty moving through grassland/prairie habitats; especially short and mixed-grass prairies in Montana. It is therefore not considered likely or identified in the cited review that fragmentation of grassland prairie habitats would contribute significantly to facilitation of predator movements..
365	8	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Page 3.6-23 & 24 (text) & Table 3.6.2-3 Handling hibernating snakes is mentioned as mitigation; however, this is inadequate by itself. Disturbance to rocky outcroppings should be avoided during the construction phase. If a hibernacula is found within the right-of-way then a construction timing restriction between Oct 1 and May 1 should be used to prevent loss to a large number of individuals.	Appendix I includes the environmental specifications that would apply in Montana should MDEQ issue a certificate of compliance under the MFSA.
365	9	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Page 3.6-23 & Table 3.6.2-3 For colonial nesting birds in rookeries, such as Great Blue Herons or Double Crested Cormorants disturbance within 500m should be avoided during the breeding season May 1-July 31	Appendix I includes the environmental specifications that would apply in Montana should MDEQ issue a certificate of compliance under the MFSA.
365	10	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Page 3.6-25 Power line mitigation measures should include burying power lines over short segments when they cross known flight paths of birds, especially adjacent to wetland areas, and near grouse leks.	Appendix I includes the environmental specifications that would apply in Montana should MDEQ issue a certificate of compliance under the MFSA.
365	11	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Page 3.8-41 Table 3.8.2-1 Prairie dogs Conservation values of black-tailed prairie dogs is not equal. Those in Valley and McCone counties approach the northern and eastern limits of the species distributions. All attempts should	Section 3.8 of the EIS was revised in response to the comment. Comments from Montana Department of Environmental Quality based on observations of previous pipelines indicate that ground squirrels and prairie dogs may

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					be made to avoid construction within prairie dog colonies in these two counties as revegetated right-of-way will not provide suitable forage and unconsolidated soils along the trench will not provide suitable substrate for burrows.	be attracted to or prefer the right-of-way for burrowing.
365	12	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Page 3.8-57 There is a misleading statement that swift fox in Montana have not been reported within 5 miles of the project route. The project route cuts through the middle of occupied swift fox habitat in Montana and the occurrence of swift fox along the right-of-way north of the Missouri River is high. Swift fox are vulnerable to vehicle collision. Efforts should be made during the construction phase to reduce road speeds, especially during crepuscular hours.	This statement was based on location information from the Montana Natural Heritage Database, removed. Section 3.8.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include the recommended mitigation.
365	13	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Pages 3.8-71 & 72 Mountain Plovers Mountain plovers are known to occur in suitable habitats, not associated with prairie dog towns. All prairie dog colonies that cannot be avoided should be surveyed for Mountain Plovers following USFWS survey guidelines. If Mountain Plovers are present, NSO between April 15 and Aug 1. Additional suitable Mountain Plover habitat likely exists along the right-of-way not associated with prairie dogs. Other habitats that support nesting mountain plovers in Montana that currently are not associated with prairie dogs are flat barren areas that are underlain with bentonite (Valley and Carbon Counties), gravel benches, ridges, and alluvial fans that are heavily grazed (Golden Valley, Musselshell, Meaghan, Judith Basin, Fergus, Wheatland, Yellowstone, Rosebud, Big Horn, Carter, and Treasure Counties).	Section 3.8 of the EIS was revised to include a description of additional suitable habitat for the mountain plover. This species is currently a proposed threatened species under the Endangered Species Act and the EIS was revised to provide information on this species in Section 3.8.1.2.
365	14	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	It should be emphasized throughout this document that new power line construction will almost certainly have the most long-term impacts to wildlife, thus it is crucial that native prairie habitats be avoided and especially large intact blocks of sagebrush grassland habitats.	Section 3.6.5 of the EIS addresses the potential impacts of the electrical distribution lines on wildlife species. Those facilities would be connected actions and are not part of the proposed action. In Montana, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality would be responsible for permitting the distribution lines, including consideration of alternative routes. In other states, the utilities proposing the distribution lines would have to obtain the necessary federal, state, and local permits, authorizations, and approvals for implementation of the distribution line projects.
365	18	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	All crossing activity should be timed such that activities do not influence migration of the diverse warm water species assemblage of prairie streams and rivers. If significant dewatering will be used during crossing at specific locations, mitigation of these impacts will need to be negotiated prior to permitting of crossing.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 address potential water quality impacts. Section 3.7.3 address potential impacts to fisheries resources. As noted in Section 2.3.3.2, dewatering methods would not be used for water crossings. Flows would be maintained by using either the flowing open-cut method, diverting flows from the construction area, or using the horizontal directional drilling method.
365	19	Smith	T.O.	MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Open cut crossings at intermittent streams should be completed during low flow or no flow periods. Trenching during periods of high runoff will not be permitted. Reclamation of open trench crossings should be recovered to the original stream bed cross-sectional area and longitudinal gradient.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Section 3.3.2 address potential water quality impacts.
488	1	Smith	Terra	University of Oregon	Please don't keep investing in dirty energy!	Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
516	1	Smith	Julie		This is a very bad idea. There is no assurance the Ogallala	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Aquifer will be protected. Surely the Gulf oil catastrophe and the Salt Lake City oil spill are wake-up calls.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
607	1	Smith	Elaine		This pipeline should not be anywhere near the Ogallala Aquifer. The aquifer is too valuable a resource to risk in any way.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
607	2	Smith	Elaine		We have seen too many examples, including the recent disaster in the Gulf of Mexico, to trust the judgment of any oil company to accurately assess the possible risks. This company says "the chance of a spill occurring is very low". That is not good enough. We have seen with other pipelines just how easy spills can occur & how lax the detection efforts of oil companies can be. Leave the Nebraska Sand Hills out of the path of this pipeline.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks and cleanup requirements associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and the Sand Hills area. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
745	1	Smith	Jonathan		I oppose the permit...Government responsible to the public interest would have not issued the permit in the first place.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
745	3	Smith	Jonathan		...the permit...encourages a market for oil from unconventional sources that highly pollutes our air ...	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
891	1	Smith	Robert		I'm opposed to this project. If there wasn't an effective plan in place to cope with deep water drilling disasters why would we proceed to threaten the groundwater of the Ogallala Aquifer with a pipeline?	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1028	1	Smith	Paul	Progressive Swine Technology	Why build the pipeline that cannot be defended against attack?	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
1028	2	Smith	Paul	Progressive Swine Technology	Build a refinery where the oil is coming from then ship the finished product.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1549	17	Smith	Stan		My concern is the fact that nobody knew this meeting was going on. I had no information of it.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1028	2	Smith	Paul	Progressive Swine Technology	Build a refinery where the oil is coming from then ship the finished product.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1549	17	Smith	Stan		My concern is the fact that nobody knew this meeting was going on. I had no information of it.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						schedules.
505	1	Smoot	Karyn	University of Oregon	I'm writing to express my profound disappointment in the actions of TransCanada in conjunction with the US Department of State. The Keystone XL Pipeline Project is an outstanding example of the hubris that policy-makers and energy companies approach their work with. Our country's excessive energy needs do not in any way justify the seizure of homes nor the destruction of thriving natural systems. For a country that claims to value its natural and human resources, we've proven to not only extract beyond our means, but also continue the oppression of working-class and minority peoples in the process. For environmentalists and land-owners alike, this pipeline would destroy any remaining faith in the power of the federal government to protect its people and the land we all depend on.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
926	1	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	The Kansas Wildlife Federation (KWF) is opposed to the State Department's issuance of any permit that will allow the construction of the 2,000-mile long Keystone XL tar sands pipeline that will cross Kansas.	The proposed Project would use the existing Keystone Cushing Extension portion of the route in Kansas. There would be no new pipeline construction in Kansas associated with the proposed Project.
926	3	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	KWF is always concerned about water resources and this pipeline crosses several important rivers and streams in the state. In Clay County, KS, the pipeline crosses the Milford Wildlife Area, which is a Corps of Engineers property managed by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP). There are newly constructed wetlands that could be impacted by construction or an accident.	The Keystone XL pipeline does not cross the Milford Wildlife Area and would not impact any newly constructed wetlands within the Milford Wildlife Area. The only components of the Keystone XL pipeline in Kansas are the addition of two proposed pump stations along the existing Cushing Extension of the Keystone pipeline.
926	4	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	The pipeline appears to run above the upper end of Lake Herrington, which is a nice community fishing lake in Dickinson County, KS. An accident during construction or operation of the pipeline could affect this recently renovated lake.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
926	5	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	The pipeline will cross critically designated habitat for the federally threatened Topeka Shiner, <i>Notropis topeka</i> , on Cary Creek and West Branch of Lyon Creek and their tributaries, KS. The pipeline crossing of the Smoky Hill River is upstream of critically designated habitat for the federally threatened Piping Plover, <i>Charadrius melodus</i> , the federally endangered Least Tern, <i>Sterna antillarum</i> , and the threatened Sturgeon Chub, <i>Macrhybopsis gelida</i> . An accident during construction or operation of the pipeline can potentially affect these species.	The commenter is referring to the existing Cushing Extension of the Keystone Oil Pipeline System. As a result there would not be construction impacts at the stream crossings referred to in the comment. The only proposed Project components in Kansas are two additional pump stations along the existing Cushing Extension Segment of the Keystone Pipeline as described in Section 3.8.1.5. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including impacts to surface water quality and fisheries resources.
926	6	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	The pipeline crosses the Cottonwood River below Marion Reservoir in Marion County, KS. The pipeline may affect critically designated habitat for the federally threatened Topeka Shiner, <i>Notropis topeka</i> , on Mud Creek and Middle Creek and their tributaries. The pipeline crossing of the Cottonwood River is upstream of critically designated habitat for the federally threatened Neosho Madtom, <i>Noturus placidus</i> , the Kansas endangered Neosho Musket Mussel, <i>Lampsilis rafinesqueana</i> , and the Kansas threatened Ouachita Kidneyshell Mussel, <i>Ptychobranchus occidentalis</i> . An accident	The commenter is referring to the existing Cushing Extension of the Keystone Oil Pipeline System. As a result there would not be construction impacts at the stream crossings referred to in the comment. The only proposed Project components in Kansas are two additional pump stations along the existing Cushing Extension Segment of the Keystone Pipeline as described in Section 3.8.1.5. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					during construction or operation of the pipeline can potentially affect these species.	including impacts to surface water quality and fisheries resources.
926	7	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	The pipeline has raised economic concerns.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
926	8	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	The pipeline runs along the Walnut and Whitewater Rivers and their tributaries in Butler County, potentially exposing them to contamination during a leak or accident. The Walnut River is a water supply source for the cities of Winfield, Arkansas City and several smaller communities along the way, as is the Whitewater River.	The commenter is referring to the existing Cushing Extension of the Keystone Oil Pipeline System. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills that reach surface or groundwater used for water sources by individuals, communities, industry, and businesses.
926	9	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	There are not adequate safety measures in place to protect the Ogallala Aquifer, the largest in the U.S. and the Lower Cretaceous aquifer in Clay and Washington Counties.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Concerns regarding potential risk to Northern High Plains Aquifer system and other aquifer systems are addressed in AQF-1.
926	10	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	The pipeline will cross the Arkansas River above the KAW Wildlife Area in Cowley County north of Arkansas City, KS. The Arkansas River is designated critical habitat for the federally threatened Arkansas River Shiner, <i>Notropis girardi</i> , the Kansas endangered Arkansas River Speckled Chub, <i>Macrhybopsis tetranema</i> , and the Kansas endangered Silver Chub, <i>Macrhybopsis storerian</i> . In addition the pipeline may cross perennial spring-fed reaches of named and unnamed streams south of the Arkansas River in Cowley County is designated critical habitat for the Kansas threatened Arkansas Darter, <i>Etheostoma cragini</i> .	The commenter is referring to the existing Cushing Extension of the Keystone Oil Pipeline System. As a result there would not be construction impacts at the stream crossings referred to in the comment. The only proposed Project components in Kansas are two additional pump stations along the existing Cushing Extension Segment of the Keystone Pipeline as described in Section 3.8.1.5. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including impacts to surface water quality and fisheries resources.
926	12	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	Waterfowl migration could be impacted at Milford Reservoir south of Green in Clay County and at Marion Reservoir in Marion County by the pipeline construction, as well as across the state of Kansas due to diminished waterfowl production in the boreal forest.	The proposed Project does not include pipeline construction through Clay and Marion counties in Kansas. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
926	14	Snider	Don	Kansas Wildlife Federation	Keystone XL would lock the U.S. into a dependence on this dirty fuel and drive a massive expansion of the tar sands operations in Alberta, Canada. If expansion of tar sands goes unchecked, it will be impossible to reach our goals to reduce global warming pollution. In his 2006 State of the Union address, President George W. Bush said, "America is addicted to oil". The former Texas oilman acknowledged an imperative as important as any we can imagine for the nation's future: breaking that crude addiction. It is time to apply every ounce of American ingenuity to finding a technological path to a future that relies far less on fossil fuels and far more on sources of fuel that are renewable, sustainable, and clean. We urge the State Department to aid in breaking that addiction	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including an assessment of oil sands development with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and deny the permit for this massive 2,000-mile-long risky energy venture.	
1481	1	Snyder	Mark		I am writing to ask you not to approve the permits for the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline. Tar sands oil is among the dirtiest fuels on the planet, emitting 20% more global warming pollution than conventional oil and contributing to deforestation and causing severe air and water contamination.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1481	2	Snyder	Mark		Additionally, estimates for continued rising oil demand that supposedly justify this project are inaccurate. All major forecasts show US oil demand has peaked and policy efforts such as increasing vehicle mileage standards and encouraging transportation alternatives will only help US oil demand continue to fall. This project is not only incredibly damaging but completely unnecessary. Finally, continued reliance on oil, regardless of its source is not in our national security interests oil is a global commodity and we need to focus on continuing and we need to focus on continuing to reduce our reliance on oil and not contribute to propping up oil prices with our use of tar sands oil. Please deny the Keystone XL pipeline permit.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Section 4.0 addresses alternatives to the proposed project including alternative energy sources and energy conservation (see Section 4.1). Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses the National Interest Determination process.
1410	1	Sobeck	Randy	Local 400 Int'l Union of Operating Engineers	The International Union of Operating Engineers, Local #400, strongly supports TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urges the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... Our union strongly supports the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline... We encourage the department to issue the necessary permits without delay and in a timely manner.	Comment acknowledged.
1410	2	Sobeck	Randy	Local 400 Int'l Union of Operating Engineers	This project is important to Montana and the entire country. In Montana it will help stabilize our economy. The project will provide around 800 jobs during construction and many good paying permanent jobs when operational. In addition it will provide an important and much needed tax base for the rural counties it crosses. The Keystone project could also provide on ramp opportunities for the expanding domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North Dakota. We should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1410	4	Sobeck	Randy	Local 400 Int'l Union of Operating Engineers	We have trained workers that are ready to go to work and make sure this project is completed in the safest and most cost effective way possible.	Comment acknowledged.
1355	1	Solberg	Polly&Edward		I'm very tired no I'm sick of professional protesters - those who'll drive 300 plus miles across the state or several states protesting something that does not even pertain to them. Believing in the lie of global warming, preventing jobs in an area from developing. We for two would like to see Keystone XL develop the Pipeline Project.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
691	1	Soleil	Natalie	Northeast	I find it appalling that an environmental risk to our rapidly	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Organic Farmer's Association	depleting water supply in the Midwest is being fast-tracked. Is this a deliberate attempt to accelerate the privatization of water in the U.S. by default? The next domination won't be fuel; it will be water, so maybe we're priming Canada for its time as a world leader. Do not let this pipeline happen at all. Think of your grandchildren.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
776	1	Sorensen	Thomas		We don't want this here, or in this State... It's stupid. Just go away!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
776	2	Sorensen	Thomas		...Why should we have to take the chance of you polluting our water supplies...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
781	2	Soriente	Susan		...Do not allow the Keystone xl pipeline to be laid across Nebraska there is too much to lose now and for our future...do not give them permission to do it.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
781	3	Soriente	Susan		A spill could contaminate the Midwest's Ogallala Aquifer water source for decades or forever.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
781	4	Soriente	Susan		...There is not a safe way to lay the pipeline...	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
406	2	Sorrell	Pamela		I am very much against allowing this expansion of the Keystone Pipeline. It would be reckless to let this thin-walled pipeline cross the very porous Sandhills region of Nebraska and our precious Ogallala Aquifer which will only grow more valuable when clean water becomes more scarce. We must protect precious resources like this. If it decided that a second pipeline must be built, it must not cross the aquifer! How many times do we have to see gas and oil company blunders before we wake up?	The pipeline would meet all safety standards. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
406	3	Sorrell	Pamela		Our precious Ogallala Aquifer which will only grow more valuable when clean water becomes more scarce. We must protect precious resources like this. If it decided that a second pipeline must be built, it must not cross the aquifer! How many times do we have to see gas and oil company blunders before we wake up?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
677	2	Soucek	Russell		I am also concerned that this type of oil, when burned, releases more green house carbon dioxide gas than, say, gulf oil. I have read the March 2009 article in National Geographic about the oil sands and am troubled by the fact that Canada allows such an environmentally damaging mining processes.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
677	3	Soucek	Russell		I am concerned that they expect the U.S. government to be as unconcerned and so have proposed the pipeline through the Ogallala Aquifer. This groundwater source is very valuable and should not be placed at risk due to a leak from this pipeline. The groundwater rises to the surface in this environmentally fragile area at times and I am concerned that the pipeline, at a depth of four feet, will be submerged in the groundwater lending itself to corrosion and leakage.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
677	4	Soucek	Russell		Also the sand in this area is moved by the winds and I am concerned that over time the pipeline will be exposed at the surface.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
677	6	Soucek	Russell		It is becoming less safe to extract these materials as seen in the deaths in the West Virginia coal mining accident last spring and the 11 deaths in the recent oil platform explosion in the gulf. The best place for fossil fuels is to leave them in the ground.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
935	1	Spain	Steve		Please do NOT permit the TransCanada pipeline to be built.	Comment acknowledged.
935	2	Spain	Steve		Please replace the current pipeline at the same location with far better/safer pipeline made to last 500 years or more with automatic shut off valves every mile if an earthquake, weather system, or other (heaven forbid: a terrorist attack) causes damage.	The Department of State is reviewing the application for the Keystone XL proposed Project and is not addressing relocation of previously approved proposed Projects. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 proposed Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Special Condition 22 requires that valves be no more than 20 miles apart. Issues related to the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1. Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project.
935	3	Spain	Steve		PLEASE DEVELOP REAL CLEANUP PROCEDURES JUST IN CASE A DISASTER HAPPENS. WE CAN NOT ALLOW OUR UNDERGROUND WATER TO BE CONTAMINATED.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. As noted in the response, the plan

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					THIS MUST BE CLOSELY MONITORED BY THE GOVERNMENT, NOT BY THE OIL COMPANIES.	would be reviewed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and the Incident Commander, who in most cases is from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, would be responsible for ensuring that the procedures of the plan are properly implemented if a spill occurs.
935	4	Spain	Steve		THE PIPELINE SHOULD BE OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OIL THAT PASSES THROUGH IT SHOULD BE REGULATED AND THE COMPANIES THAT SEND THE OIL THROUGH THE PIPELINES SHOULD BE CHARGED A FEE BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR MAINTAINING THE PIPELINE AND TO PAY FOR ITS COST.	The proposed Project has been proposed by a private company, and the Department of State (DOS) is reviewing the application for a Presidential permit for the proposed Project. There is no legal mechanism for the government to take over the proposed Project. Keystone would have to comply with the tariffs on the oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including terms and conditions of transport, as mandated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
193	1	Spangler	Larry		As a land owner in the general area of this proposed pipeline I am completely dumbfounded that this is even being considered. Trans Canada says it would be cost prohibitive to move it away from the Ogallala Reservoir. Of course it would, because this is some of the cheapest ground in Nebraska and I might say the most fragile, and not far off in the distant future this ground and its vast fresh water supply will become very, very, valuable. I am not concerned about TransCanada's bottom line and neither should anybody else. What I am concerned with is that an oil spill on the sand above or in the largest freshwater reservoir in the world. We already have on e disaster in our southern waters why risk another disaster when you can move this farther east onto more stable ground and away from the Ogallala reservoir. I urge you to look at the current flooding that is currently happening in this area and evaluate this a little more. To me it's all about TransCanada's money. Let's see how that plays out in the Gulf for B.P. You can't use dollar bills to soak up that oil.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1472	1	Speaks	Larry	Southeastern Electric Cooperative, Inc	As officials from the State of Oklahoma, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the mostly rural communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle.	Comment acknowledged.
1472	2	Speaks	Larry	Southeastern Electric Cooperative, Inc	As we understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in rural and in our districts, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1472	3	Speaks	Larry	Southeastern Electric Cooperative, Inc	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S.,	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government.	
1472	4	Speaks	Larry	Southeastern Electric Cooperative, Inc	Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is avital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependenceon unstable foreign sources of oil. Canada is already the largest supplier of energy to the United States, meeting 12 percent of current U.S. petroleum-consumption needs and representing 18 percent of U.S. petroleum imports. Canadian oil sands production is a growing source of reliable crude oil supply for the United States. Canada's 175 billion barrels of oil reserves is second only to Saudi Arabia. Oil sands account for morethan 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production.Canada has more than 50 percent of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geopolitical climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions. Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.
1472	5	Speaks	Larry	Southeastern Electric Cooperative, Inc	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our districts, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1556	39	Spears	Patrick	Inter Tribal Council on Utiity Policy	I'm here in support of the protection of the land and the water and the wildlife, the people and cultural resources also and some of the remains of our ancestors that are buried clear across this great plains, you know, and where this pipeline is	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.1.2 of the EIS address properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian tribes, including Traditional Cultural Properties.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					going to be running.... I have concerns also about the source of tar sands oil and the impact on the Cree Nation and all the wildlife up there and things that are happening already and the destruction it's terrible.	A Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Programmatic Agreement includes a process for notifying consulting parties of unanticipated discoveries of significant material or remains during Project construction. Consolidated Response CAN -1 addresses issues related to development of the Canadian oil sands projects.
137	1	Speer	Greg		The intended route for the XL pipeline is through some of the least productive land in Montana. This pipeline is needed to get North American oil to the refineries. The one lady said the oil from Canada was dirty oil but that should not make difference on the pipeline being built or not. I am very much in favor of this project.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
137	2	Speer	Greg		It is time for Montana to get a project like this going for some growth.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1081	1	Speidell	Joy		I believe this pipe line must be relocated far from the Ogallala Aquifer to protect the water supply thru the mid western tier of states.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1151	1	Spellman	Warren		A oil pipe line across the Ogallala Aquifer should not be allowed	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1151	2	Spellman	Warren		A oil pipe line across the Ogallala Aquifer should not be allowed for these reasons: (1)The Keystone XL company has not demonstrated that it has enough proven safety features onhand. (2) An oil leak of only an hours duration could do immeasurable harm over vast areas of central Nebraska and close off drinking supplies in many communities. (3)The protection of the precious Ogallala Aquifer is part of Nebraska's responsibility to all eight states served by the Aquifer.We would derelict in our responsibilities to let an oilpipe line with a yet unproven saftey record go across our state	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses issues related to small leaks in the pipeline. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
1151	3	Spellman	Warren		[A oil pipe line across the Ogallala Aquifer should not be allowed for these reasons. An oil leak of only an hours duration could do immeasurable harm over vast areas of	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					central Nebraska and close off drinking supplies in many communities.	with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Consolidated Response Plan for the proposed Project.
1151	4	Spellman	Warren		A oil pipe line across the Ogallala Aquifer should not be allowed for these reasons: (1)The Keystone XL company has not demonstrated that it has enough proven safety features on hand. (2) An oil leak of only an hours duration could do immeasurable harm over vast areas of central Nebraska and close off drinking supplies in many communities. (3)The protection of the precious Ogallala Aquifer is part of Nebraska's responsibility to all eight states served by the Aquifer. We would derelict in our responsibly to let an oil pipe line with a yet unproven safety record go across our state.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater impacts (see Sections 3.13.5.6 and 3.13.6). Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation of an Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project.
783	2	Spence	Patricia		...The Sandhills environment is just as fragile as the gulf was. Do not chance the ruination of the Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Additional discussions of comparison with the Gulf Oil spill are provided in Consolidated Response GLF-1.
11	1	Spivy	Dan		The information you sent to me about the Keystone Project is appreciated. The pipeline could be an Environmental disaster. The quantity of oil under high pressure in pipes that are too thin could cause an oil spill that would be monumental.	Keystone has withdrawn it request for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. This includes the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
11	2	Spivy	Dan		The erosion that this pipeline will cause on my property also will be significant and harm the property.	Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2.
11	3	Spivy	Dan		This project will absolutely ruin my land. Presently it is being used to grow pine trees in a plantation that is 14 years old. These immature trees will have to be cut and removed. In East Texas there will be approximately 1600 acres of forest acres that will be lost due to this project. This will have a significant environmental impact.	Keystone would compensate landowners for the loss of trees; and will leave all cut timber with the landowner, if desired, for the landowner's use or disposition. Trees would be allowed to naturally revegetate within the 110-foot-wide right-of-way, except within 10 to 15 feet of the pipeline. An estimated 1,840 acres of upland forest and 281 acres of forested wetlands would be affected by construction, of which 937 acres would be within maintained rights-of-way where trees would not be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						allowed to become re-established. Where the pipeline route follows an existing right-of-way in forested areas, Keystone attempted to route the pipeline as close as practical to the existing right-of-way to minimize impacts to forested lands. The construction right-of-way at timber shelterbelts in agricultural areas would be reduced to the minimum necessary to construct the pipeline. Mitigation measures designed to minimize impact on forested lands are described in Keystone's Construction Mitigation and Reclamation (CMR) Plan which is Appendix B of the EIS; this also includes a section on landowner complaint resolution procedures.
11	4	Spivy	Dan		There are now two pipelines that cross the property and each requires 50 feet of right-of-way. This easement will be adjacent and parallel to these pipeline easements. The Keystone project will require an additional 110 feet of right-of-way that will cause a huge loss of trees. The easement is forever and this land can never be used for forest or anything else. The land is location in the Jesus de la Garza Survey, Angelina County, Texas. The 160 acres tract is approximately five miles southwest of Wells, Texas.	The 110-foot-wide right-of-way (ROW) is for construction. The permanent ROW where there would be limitations to use, would be 50 feet wide. Keystone would compensate for the loss of commercial timber and other lost crops.
308	1	Splinter	Joe		The DEIS does not contain or evaluate a complete emergency response plan. This poses an unacceptable risk to Montana. The largely volunteer emergency personnel and potentially affected property owners and others who live near the pipeline deserve an opportunity to comment on TransCanada's emergency response plan prior to issuance of permits and approval of the plan. The disaster in the Gulf serves as a warning – if federal officials had paid more attention to the lack of a plan for dealing with a blow-out of BP's rig before the company was allowed to drill, we would have known before it was too late that there was no plan to contain a catastrophic spill.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
308	3	Splinter	Joe		The Department of Transportation has said it will issue a separate Environmental Analysis and proposed special permit allowing a waiver for TransCanada to use thinner pipe outside of "High Consequence Areas," but this is too little and too late. The EIS should analyze the real potential risks and impacts of a spill under the waiver-granted scenario.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration will not be preparing a separate analysis.
308	5	Splinter	Joe		The DEIS doesn't analyze the environmental effects of tar sands oil, which some say is the dirtiest form of energy available.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
308	6	Splinter	Joe		The DEIS assumes there is a need for the Keystone XL pipeline but without doing a thorough, independent, and detailed analysis of the need for the pipeline. It glosses over the need and fails to analyze reasonable alternatives. If TransCanada is given a permit for this pipeline, the company will have the power to condemn landowners to build it. The company shouldn't get this power unless it is the best alternative to meet U.S. energy needs. The recently completed Alberta Clipper and Keystone I pipelines offer more than enough capacity for the most optimistic projections of tar sands production for many years, if not indefinitely. The DEIS ignores this existing overcapacity. The scoping summary	<p>Consolidated Response P&N-1 describes the need that the Project has been proposed to meet and provides an explanation of the thorough and independent analysis of need that was conducted for the EIS. As also noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.</p> <p>The EIS addresses all substantive issues raised during the scoping process. Table 1.7.1-1 of the EIS lists the comments</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					report clearly outlines the questions to be answered, and the DEIS fails to do so.	received and the sections of the EIS in which they area addressed.
308	8	Splinter	Joe		The DEIS severely underestimates the impact that this pipeline will have on agricultural land, particularly irrigated land. Farmers and ranchers need assurance from this governmental process that they will not be sacrificed in order to make way for this pipeline. These issues of vitally important to the lives every Montanan -- not just rural farmers and ranchers. This effects us all, and with the BP spill now is your opportunity to turn a new leaf. Be thorough, listen to what we have to say and incorporate it in your assessment.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
933	1	Sprague	Mena&Dave		We are opposed to the Keystone Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
933	2	Sprague	Mena&Dave		We live in Howard County which is adjacent to Greeley, Nance & Merrick Counties. Our water source is the Ogallala Aquifer. The thinner pipe planned for the pipeline, will be weakened by the sand. Our water will be destroyed.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
933	3	Sprague	Mena&Dave		We attended the York, NE hearing, all who spoke were against the pipeline except a welder who worked for Keystone. The similar pipeline in Minnesota formed a leak and the local firemen found it. This is not safe.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Sections 2.4 and 3.13.5.5 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-3 describe the systems that would be in place to detect leaks and to shut down the system.
1560	1	Sprague	Mena		Opposed to pipeline for many reasons.	Comment acknowledged.
1560	63	Sprague	Mena		Wants the tar sands oil refined in Canada and thus there is no need to build a pipeline.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1370	1	Sprick	Robert	Gulf Interstate Engineering	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask.	Comment acknowledged.
1370	3	Sprick	Robert	Gulf Interstate Engineering	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. Specifically, for Gulf Interstate Engineering, if we are awarded construction management services through TransCanada, our business and Houston's economy would benefit by generating much needed new jobs	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					for our valued and dedicated employees. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay... Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver. This would be a mistake....	
1370	5	Sprick	Robert	Gulf Interstate Engineering	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1370	6	Sprick	Robert	Gulf Interstate Engineering	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1398	1	Sprick	Robert	Gulf Interstate Engineering	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1398	3	Sprick	Robert	Gulf Interstate Engineering	ECO. At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
786	1	Spurgeon	Mary		I write in opposition to the permitting of this pipeline to travel through the delicate Sandhills region of Nebraska at any point! Nor do we need to threaten the fragile topography of the grasslands of the Sandhills by the process of laying of the pipeline. TransCanada has asked for this most direct route through the Sandhills to save money.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
786	3	Spurgeon	Mary		I write in opposition to the permitting of this pipeline to travel over the Ogallala Aquifer at any point! This raises concerns about the safety of doing this through and above a huge water resource that is crucial, not only to the people and creatures of Nebraska, but to all in the Great Plains Region of our nation. I am aware that one pipeline already exists above the aquifer, but we don't need to double our risk of catastrophe. If this pipeline must be built, it should be routed so it avoids all aquifers.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
786	5	Spurgeon	Mary		It's job of the "person" of a corporation to make the most money possible. It will never require water to drink or to bathe in, or to irrigate one of the important "gardens" on the planet. You, as an agent acting for the best interests of "we, the people" who actually require clean water to drink, and water in which to bathe, and who understands the needs of all creatures, animals and plants alike for uncontaminated water to live, have both the understanding and the vision to safeguard the common good, not only for us today, but for future generations.	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
786	6	Spurgeon	Mary		I urge you to safeguard the common good by opposing the Keystone XL Pipeline as it is currently proposed...Again, I beg you, please do not permit the construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline as it is currently routed and proposed.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
786	7	Spurgeon	Mary		[Building a pipeline that is safely routed, using pipe that is well within safety standards] will provide private sector jobs, aiding our exit from the economic recession without the use of government funds. It will thus contribute to the common good in more ways than one.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1542	28	Stafford	Suzanne		I am opposed to the destruction of the forest lands, wild life and the people in Canada, to the building of more pipelines across private lands, wildlife preserves national forests, grassland and rivers. I am opposed to the importation of tar sands oil to the refineries in this area.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1542	29	Stafford	Suzanne		Recent events such as the coal mine explosion and the offshore drilling disaster have taught us that corporations in the energy business cannot be trusted to assure the safety of all their employees and other people.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1542	30	Stafford	Suzanne		We cannot trust the government's own regulatory agencies to enforce the measures that do exist to improve safety.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1542	31	Stafford	Suzanne		The companies either don't use the available technology to ensure safety, or they don't have the technology to prevent or manage catastrophic events.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project.
1542	33	Stafford	Suzanne		I'm sure there is not a person in this room who's family has not been touched by cancer resulting from exposure to carcinogens put into our air and water. That has been done by the same refineries which are now asking for the opportunity to refine even dirtier oil than they have in the past.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
1542	34	Stafford	Suzanne		In this area we have already received our share of government waste, toxic poison gases from war efforts. It is inconceivable that we would agree to accept more filth in order to fuel the profits of these corporations which are producing dangerous, dirty, disastrous fuel.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
928	1	Stamm	Alex		I do not want an oil pipeline traveling through my state, endangering my sources of food and water, and my home state's environment.	Comment acknowledged.
311	1	Standley	Nancy	Northern Plains Resource Council	In light of the oil rig fiasco, I do not think we can trust TransCanada to effectively respond, reassure, and repair, should an unforeseen accident happen along the pipeline. They must be made to PROVE they can handle any accidents and emergencies.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
311	2	Standley	Nancy	Northern Plains Resource Council	Before allowing the permit, we need to require a dedicated account set up to pay in full for any accident, emergency or catastrophe no matter how large or how small.	Consolidated Response LIA-2 addresses the issue of bonding for the proposed Project.
1557	35	Stanley	Kevin		Not impressed with Keystone representatives. Wrote a letter in December and did not get a response until April. Within 1 week he had a letter from Keystone's attorney that they were going to start condemnation if he hadn't returned an answer by the end of April. But he's been told that Keystone can't legally do that until they have a permit. So he feels that Keystone is not honest. He suggests landowners look at the reclamation plan, study it, determine what they are going to do to your land and determine what you need to do to protect it.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1557	36	Stanley	Kevin		Doesn't want pipeline to go through corrals.	Keystone would coordinate with landowners regarding potential minor reroutes such as this. However, if an agreement cannot be reached, after construction the land above the pipeline could continue to be used as a corral.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1559	14	Stanley	Jim		We need this pipeline for national security. All our oil comes through the Strait of Hormuz with Iran on one side and the United Arab Emirates on the other. Not safe. If strait is lost, oil prices will sky rocket. Modern safeguards will be used for spill detection, leak detection, and there will be valves to shut it off unlike the Gulf. All concerns can be addressed, we need this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1557	35	Stanley	Kevin		Not impressed with Keystone representatives. Wrote a letter in December and did not get a response until April. Within 1 week he had a letter from Keystone's attorney that they were going to start condemnation if he hadn't returned an answer by the end of April. But he's been told that Keystone can't legally do that until they have a permit. So he feels that Keystone is not honest. He suggests landowners look at the reclamation plan, study it, determine what they are going to do to your land and determine what you need to do to protect it.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1554	9	Staples	Don		The first piece of property that it crosses that I am concerned with is the Lilly properties in Wakefield, Texas. It is a 300 acre tract that is prime woodlands. I have been working on the track for some 25 years as their consultant. The portion of it is wetlands, dedicated wetlands, portions of it possibly have, I have not proven it to my own self yet, but possibly has endangered species on it. The Red-cockaded woodpecker. We had a meeting with Keystone last week on the site, and our impression from working with Keystone is that they're not interested in listening to landowners about the environmental impact on their land....We have had discussions on 2 tracks, basically the money offered for the right-of-way is adequate, but when you get down to the contractual words for the right-of-way, they completely ignore the landowner's interests, and I find that to be a bit disturbing when you are talking about environmental impact.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1554	11	Staples	Don		they have in their contract requirements that allows them total access to the property rather than to the right-of-way, and they will not change that. And that's the, pardon the expression, the damning part of their contract. We don't want them on the rest of the property. We all have experiences in this part of Texas with pipeliners. You cannot depend on their good word. We had problems with access. One of my landowners has required that they stay strictly on the right-of-way, which was adjacent to an existing hundred foot wide pipeline, we told them they were restricted to that 100 foot pipeline and their 110 foot right-of-way that they are purchasing. And that there would be a penalty of \$500 per vehicle, per occurrence if we find them on adjacent properties. They rejected that out of hand. And the only reason we put it in there was that dealing with pipelines, they ignore the landowners and they come on the property. Apparently when they first came in, their surveyors came in and trespassed, since they used chainsaws, machetes and axes. It was criminal trespass, they had no permission to cross either of these properties.	State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each easement negotiated by Keystone. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commentor has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
1554	12	Staples	Don		The Vertrese property on the east side of Livingston, another 300 acre tract that cuts right down through the middle of it. It's adjacent to an existing pipeline that goes through another tract	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of woods that I have worked for the last 45 years. And they have offered adequate money for the timber, they have offered adequate money for the right-of-way, and they've ignored our requests regarding environmental impact. One of the things we told them is they will not bury their debris on the site, they will not pile their debris on the site. And they quickly ignored that, and told us they would do something, but didn't expand beyond that. But working on the contractual level, they have their contract and that's it. And their contract does not address the environment, or the landowners interest in maintaining their properties.	no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
1006	1	Stark	Harold		I have never thought it was a safe idea to have an oil pipeline passing over the Ogallala Aquifer. It only seems more absurd now after the Gulf oil leak. Our water is a precious commodity that needs to be protected. Please cancel this project or bypass the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
724	1	Starkel	Allen		Keep this pipeline away from the Ogallala Aquifer and the Nebraska Sand Hills. Egyptian President, Anwar Sadat, the great leader and accomplished diplomat, while being interviewed by a world class journalist was quoted as saying the following: Journalist: There are countries who would like to dam and divert the Nile River. What is your take on that? Anwar Sadat: We would go to War with them. Journalist: You would go to War ? Sadat: Immediately! We would declare war! The Ogallala Aquifer is the "Nile River" of the upper and lower Great Plains of Nebraska., Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Oil Conglomerates -- Stay Away from it!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
834	1	Starkel	Ann		It was appalling to learn that the Keystone XL pipeline would extend through the Sand Hills, exposing the Ogallala Aquifer to contamination in the event of a leak. The aquifer is the main water source for domestic use, livestock, and irrigation in the High Plains, the economy of which is dependent on it. While we have been assured that a leak is highly unlikely and would be immediately detectable, let us hope that the Gulf oil spill has taught us how unreliable those assurances are. Our need for oil is real and seemingly limitless, but we cannot drink it or irrigate with it. Please avoid a catastrophe and keep the pipeline away from the Sand Hills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1544	217	Starns	Judy	Citizen of Channelview	Would you please explain the procedure of this operation from Canada to here?	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. Sections 1.0 and 2.0 of the EIS provide information on the review procedures and the proposed Project.
1544	218	Starns	Judy	Citizen of Channelview	Can you please explain how in the world the Channelview area was chosen as one of your sites?	DOS received requests for a meeting in the Houston area. Officials from the City of Houston assisted in acquiring the meeting site.
1544	219	Starns	Judy	Citizen of Channelview	Opposed to the project.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
312	1	Starshine	D.		Montana is TOO VALUABLE to risk a problem with the tar sands pipeline. Please get a detailed prevention and cleanup BEFORE allowing a permit.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
675	1	Stastny	Jennifer		Haven't we learned anything about human fallibility? The oil pipeline should not be built anywhere near the aquifer on which so many people rely. There has to be a better solution.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1215	1	Steele	Ed&Virginia		Please protect the Ogallala Aquifer. Underground water is Nebraska's greatest natural resource.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
545	1	Stefaniak	MaryHelen		Routing the oil pipeline over the Nebraskan Sandhills above the Ogallala Aquifer MUST be stopped! There has already been a leak in Montana. When one reads about sinkholes caused by 30-year-old sewer pipes, concern only grows. We will still need our water supply in 30 years. Where is the wisdom to understand this needs to be rerouted over safer land? This is our water supply. Have we learned nothing from the oil gushing into the Gulf of Mexico? Please don't let this happen!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
20	1	Steitz	Jim		I write to urge you to deny permits for the "Keystone XL" pipeline that the TransCanada company has proposed to build from Canada to the Texas Gulf Coast. This pipeline is irreconcilable with US policy on carbon dioxide pollution, and would help to foreclose the possibility of the US substantially shifting away from carbon-intensive transportation fuels. President Obama has stated to the international community that the US is recommitted to a robust international agreement on reducing carbon dioxide pollution. The construction of the Keystone pipeline and the commitment of America to several decades of Canadian tar sands oil consumption would substantially frustrate this goal the Administration has declared. The Keystone pipeline is especially inappropriate because the Canadian tar sands oil is far more carbon intensive than even conventional petroleum. The extraction of oil from the Canadian tar sands consumes a tremendous amount of energy, constituting a substantial portion of the energy recovered. Therefore, the extraction and burning of tar sands represents a backwards regression toward even greater emissions per unit energy produced exactly the opposite of the fuel source changes America must make. The facilitation of Canadian tar-sands mining is an overwhelming indirect impact that must be incorporated into the environmental impact analysis and provide a clear grounds for rejecting the permit application.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada.
20	2	Steitz	Jim		Moreover, the mining of tar sands is one of the most destructive forms of land use yet devised by humankind. The land-scalping operation now descending on the Canadian boreal forest is akin to the burning of the Amazon rainforest in its biological impacts and consequences for the stability of our planet's life-support system. In addition, the Canadian boreal forest is the primary breeding ground for most of the migratory songbirds that grace the American landscape. The Keystone pipeline would facilitate a trade of oxygen and songbirds for oil as Canada's export to the US, substantially depressing our quality or life and snuffing out the spring songbird chorus that makes the American spring special. This is not a fair trade.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
20	3	Steitz	Jim		American policy calls for a reduction in gasoline consumption, and this reduction indeed is already underway for two consecutive years. Therefore, there is no purpose for the Keystone pipeline but to frustrate US energy policy. In the spectrum of possible transportation fuels and their impact on the atmosphere and other planetary life-support components, tar sands ranks near the very worst. Tar sands is a catastrophe that the US must not facilitate, and the State Department must reject this permit as contrary to US national security interests that depend on a stable atmosphere and stable North American ecosystems.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Responses OIL-4 and P&N-3 describe the composition of the Canadian crude oils that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, the Canadian crude oil that would be transported is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1446	1	Stelmach	Ed	Premier of Alberta	The KXL pipeline has the potential to carry crude oil from a number of sources in both Canada and the U.S. When considered in the context of other leading suppliers of crude oil to the U.S., including the almost 50 per cent of U.S. oil imports sourced from members of OPEC, the security benefits of expanded access to Canadian and U.S. domestic production are clear.	Comment acknowledged.
1446	3	Stelmach	Ed	Premier of Alberta	As the Council on Foreign Relations has noted, U.S. purchases of oil sands from Canada, as opposed to overseas oil purchases, will deliver increased economic and security benefits to the U.S. In this regard, the Canadian Energy Research Institute recently forecast that, over the next five years, oil sands development will result in an additional 343,000 jobs in the U.S. and, over the next 15 years, an average annual increase in U.S. GDP of over \$30 billion.	Comment acknowledged.
910	1	Stenson	Marietta		The Ne. sandhills are such a precious commodity to not just Ne. but to many other areas. Unless a guarantee can be given that there is not a risk of a leak, I don't believe the risk should be taken. Sand shifts often and a lot and a chance of shifting the pipe under the sand would pose too much potential danger to our water reservoir. Please stop the progress of this plan. Thank you.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential impacts of a spill. As noted in that section, the likelihood of a spill is low, but it is impossible to state that a spill would not happen.
1301	1	Sterling	Stephanie	Shell Canada Services Limited	I am writing to express my support for the development of new pipeline infrastructure such as the Keystone XL pipeline as a critical conduit for secure North American supplies of 2011. As you are aware, Canada's oil sands are one of the largest oil deposits on earth. Currently, Shell is Canada's third-largest oil sands operator with 155,000 barrels per day of current production and a 100,000 barrels per day... Regulatory applications are filed to increase production up to 770,000 barrels per day of bitumen over the long term. As oil sands production continues to grow to meet North American demand, projects like Keystone XL will help ensure a safe and secure supply of North American crude to US markets. Potentially, via connections to the US Gulf Coast, projects like Keystone could help divert non-North American sources of oil arriving via tanker thereby keeping more US dollars and economic opportunity associated with energy development onshore.	Comment acknowledged.
1301	2	Sterling	Stephanie	Shell Canada Services Limited	Much has been said about the environmental concerns of Canadian oil sands and by association, the role of Keystone XL in delivering oil sands into the United States. In particular, concerns have been raised about the greenhouse gas intensity	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of the oil sands relative to conventional crudes. While it is true that the oil sands are about 5 - 15% more CO2-intensive than conventional crude-based fuel on a wells to wheels basis, it is important to note that industry is taking considerable measures to reduce the greenhouse gas footprint of the oil sands by exploring non-fossil fuel-based sources of power such as wind as well as investing in carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) projects like Shell's Quest CCS project which will capture and store approximately 1.2 million tonnes of CO2 per year. Other environmental issues associated with the oil sands are also being addressed by the industry and local governments. For example, last year the Alberta government introduced Directive 74 to ensure faster reclamation of tailings ponds from oil sands mines and is developing the Land Use Framework which will establish criteria to assess the cumulative impacts of oil sands development. We hope you will consider these comments as you review the environmental impact statement of the KeystoneXL pipeline.	
359	1	Sterns	Judy		Please explain your process as what you are going to do from Canada till here.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1336	1	Stevens	Richard	Triangle Communications	Triangle Communications (Triangle) prides itself in keeping Montanans connected to the world by providing comprehensive communication service within its 23,000 square mile service area in central Montana. This area includes the communities of Malta as well as almost all of Phillips County which are on the route of the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline. Triangle has actively followed the Proceedings of the Keystone project.	Comment acknowledged.
1336	2	Stevens	Richard	Triangle Communications	The independent economic study for the project notes that it should provide significant, positive contributions to the U.S. economy and notable a \$422 million total impact to the state of Montana during construction and development.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1336	3	Stevens	Richard	Triangle Communications	construction and development. Likewise, the local economies within the route will see increased economic vitality from new tax revenues and business activity associated with temporary construction work in the area. On a continuing basis local property taxes on the facilities will be assessed and provide an annual revenue stream for the area.	Comment acknowledged.
1336	4	Stevens	Richard	Triangle Communications	Triangle requests your ongoing efforts be continued to completed the permitting process and encourages favorable consideration of the Keystone XL Pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1205	1	Stewart	Jeanne		I wish I hadn't waited so long to express my concern, but I feel strongly enough about this to weigh in even at this late hour. While I realize there may be monetary benefits to expansion of the Keystone Pipeline, I fear the disadvantages may be greater.	Comment acknowledged.
1205	3	Stewart	Jeanne		At the end of the day, just because we can doesn't mean we should and I believe this pipeline is not in our best interest. There's already one in place – let's leave it at that please.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						proposed Project.
1205	4	Stewart	Jeanne		Let's keep the beauty of the Sand Hills and the integrity of the Ogallala Aquifer intact.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
989	1	Stillwell	Jason		This pipeline is a small economic recovery in itself for many, many workers. Please vote to support the Keystone XL expansion, and keep Americans working.	Comment acknowledged.
1208	1	Stilwell	Mary		I'm writing to oppose the west addition to the Keystone Oil Pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 and Section 4.3 of the EIS address potential alternative routes, including use of the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System route.
1208	2	Stilwell	Mary		It is too great a risk to our aquifer and ecosystem.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1117	1	Stivers	Ann		Senator, with all due respect, I am for the pipeline that is to run through Nebraska. I am a conservative citizen of the State of Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
333	1	Stolzenburg	Lucinda		I am solidly against this pipeline!	Comment acknowledged.
333	2	Stolzenburg	Lucinda		It appears that the Keystone XL pipeline will cross environmentally sensitive waterways – including the Ogallala Aquifer...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
333	3	Stolzenburg	Lucinda		...This particular type of Canadian crude will emit 20% more greenhouse gases than conventional petroleum. I don't see why we would risk this sort of product and its delivery if we are serious about reducing greenhouse gases and protecting the environment. Let's work toward safe fuels, not allow more dangerous ones. Please! No!	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
913	1	Stone	Rachel	University of Texas School of Law	Please do not approve the safety waivers or the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. It will bring emissions to Texas that we cannot afford given our current air quality.	Keystone withdrew its request for a Special Permit. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1511	1	Stone	Betty	Cottonwood Inn and Suites	I was distressed to hear that a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XI project. Please note that I live in Valley County, Montana. I am not part of an advocacy group, but I am a business owner/manager and I live in the area that this will impact. I have attended the public input meetings on this project and wholly support the project. It is an important part of the solution to dependence on foreign oil. And the construction of this project will economically benefit our rural area, an area that has been hit by low farm commodity prices, drought, dwindling population, and increased unemployment. Please reject the request to suspend the process and grant the permit. Thank you for your consideration.	Comment acknowledged.
380	1	Storck	Amanda	OK Office of the Secretary of	Please find the attached request for extension of the comment period for the Keystone XL pipeline project. If you have any	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Environment	questions, please contact me at the information below.	supplemental draft EIS.
779	1	Stratton	Sheila		I urge you to scrap this project. Please take the time to listen to the environmental concerns that plenty of experts are voicing. The pipeline is bad policy for so many reasons.....And the Ogallala Aquifer through which it would pass...I can't even begin to understand how that could be seen as a good idea! ...	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
779	3	Stratton	Sheila		... Thank you for extending the public comment period.	Comment acknowledged.
368	1	Strong	J.D.	Secretary of Environment Oklahoma	<p>I am writing to request an extension of the comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Keystone XL pipeline. This extension is absolutely necessary in order for the State of Oklahoma and its citizens to submit effective comments on this important matter. More specifically, I respectfully urge an extension for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Draft EIS was made available on April 16, 2010 and includes over 2,000 pages and numerous maps. 2. Printed versions of the Draft EIS were sent only to rural libraries and not to any libraries or government records repositories in Oklahoma's capital city. 3. Ten business days after the release of the Draft EIS, the Department of State held only two meetings in Oklahoma - one in Durant on May 3 and one in Stroud on May 4, 2010. 4. The U.S. State Department's notice of these meetings was ineffective, as I was first made aware of the meeting by an Oklahoma citizen one day before the first meeting. I was able to arrange for an assistant attorney general to attend the meeting in Stroud, OK on May 4, 2010, but was not able to attend or prepare any comments myself. 5. The comment period encompassed the last 45 days of the Oklahoma Legislative session, which occupies significant resources of both legislative and executive branches of Oklahoma government. 6. While the government of Oklahoma lacks the resources needed to effectively comment by <p>June 16, 2010, the rural working citizens of Oklahoma most affected by this pipeline have far fewer resources to participate effectively during this brief comment period.</p> <p>Due to these circumstances and for the sake of effective state government and citizen participation in the Administration's decision-making process, it is absolutely necessary to extend</p>	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the comment period for at least 60 days. Thank you for your consideration of this vital request.	
548	1	Stugelmeyer	Troy		Dear Ms. Orlando Recently a number of special interest groups have been asking to suspend the permit of the Keystone XL pipeline project. I ask that you deny the request and continue to review the proposed project. The project has the potential to deliver very secure energy benefits to the U.S. I feel that it would be MUCH better to do business with our northern neighbors, than to do business with someone in the Middle East who one day is holding us up for oil and the next day is shooting at some of our young men and women in uniform. Also, the tar sands oil deposits are land-based, with far less environmental impacts than any offshore projects. This pipeline could have a tremendous economic impact in the areas where it is to be built.	Comment acknowledged.
548	2	Stugelmeyer	Troy		It will have a large impact on Harding County SD, where my family lives. While under construction, it will impact all the local business, directly or indirectly. It promises to lower our property taxes, and have a tremendously positive impact on our local school and county budgets.	Comment acknowledged.
548	3	Stugelmeyer	Troy		Provided it has a limited impact on the environment, this project could be a very important part of our energy supplies. I feel that the permitting processes in place are more than adequate and should proceed so a final determinatin can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in our best interests. Please reject the requests to suspend the project and follow through with the review. Thank You.	Comment acknowledged.
190	1	Stutheit	Jennifer	North Star Math Teacher	I am strongly against TransCanada's proposed pipeline running through Nebraska. I think that it has clearly been shown that oil companies aren't to be trusted and the US government doesn't do a good job of regulating them. How many disasters do we need before Americans realize that?	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
190	2	Stutheit	Jennifer	North Star Math Teacher	I think the public deserves to know the records of any lobbyists that TransCanada has and what relationships they have with US regulators.	That information is not a part of the NEPA environmental review process and will not be included in the EIS. That information can be obtained through requests for information in compliance with the Freedom of Information Act.
190	3	Stutheit	Jennifer	North Star Math Teacher	As a mother of two young children and a teacher of many young Nebraskans, I care about the environment. I would like to repair our planet to leave a bright future for our young people. It would just take one small leak to ruin the Ogallala Aquifer that our state depends on.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
190	4	Stutheit	Jennifer	North Star Math Teacher	At the very least, I would strongly encourage the Office of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration to REFUSE TransCanada's request for a thinner pipeline to go through the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
190	5	Stutheit	Jennifer	North Star Math Teacher	It is wrong to force ranchers to give up part of their land for this project.	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations and eminent domain. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. If the proposed Project is approved and constructed, after construction most existing land use in the right-of-way could continue, including grazing.
383	1	Sullivan	Erin		I have just completed a bike ride across the state of Nebraska.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					My state is beautiful. The Nebraska Sand Hills are irreplaceable.	Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-4. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the High Plains Aquifer System.
1101	1	Summers	Gary		I would like to inform you of my opposition to the newly proposed western route of the Keystone pipeline.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1101	2	Summers	Gary		Concern about disruption and destruction of the fragile sand hills ecosystem.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1101	3	Summers	Gary		...and the potential oil spill that would create irreparable damage to the precious underground Ogallala Aquifer...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1101	4	Summers	Gary		The potential oil spill that would create irreparable damage to the precious underground Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1101	5	Summers	Gary		Please place your moral obligations (to our environment) above your need for personal gain..."The earth does NOT belong to us. We belong to the earth."	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State (DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
980	1	Sunderman	Craig	Laborer's Local 1140	Just because we had a catastrophe in the Gulf of Mexico doesn't mean all unemployed people in Nebraska and other states should suffer the consequences. It is time for sweeping changes in the senate and congress. If they don't want to approve this pipeline, so nobody can go back to work, or won't extend unemployment benefits- maybe it's time to vote all of them out of office.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
890	1	Sundstrom	Linea	American Rock Art Research Association	It appears that the cultural resources work on this project has not been completed. Letters of compliance from state historic preservation officers for many of the identified archaeological sites are listed as "pending." This suggests that the cultural resources inventories and evaluations were not adequate for informed decisions about these resources. My organization would urge Department of State to take another look at this aspect of the DEIS to ascertain that these irreplaceable aspects of our national heritage are well protected from potential damage caused by Canadian mining interests.	As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1. a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. Please note that many of these "pending" notes in the various state tables have been updated for the FEIS. "Pending" should not necessarily be interpreted as indicating inadequacy, but rather an indication that consultation with the requisite SHPO was not completed when the table was prepared. Consultation with the applicable SHPO regarding sites noted as "pending" will be completed prior to construction consistent with the PA.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1438	1	Sutherland	Mike	Missouri House of Representatives	This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States from Canada. Canada is a valued trading partner and the most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil.	Comment acknowledged.
1438	2	Sutherland	Mike	Missouri House of Representatives	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: Land-based; North American; and, Transported by pipeline. TransCanada's Keystone XL project meets each of these criteria.	Comment acknowledged.
1438	3	Sutherland	Mike	Missouri House of Representatives	Securing stable and affordable energy from Canada through projects such as the Keystone pipeline will offer more stable prices for consumers as significant interruptions of pipeline operations are few and easily resolved. Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. Canada and the U.S. depend on more than 175,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials safely and reliably. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States by providing the means to a dependable source of energy.	Comment acknowledged.
1438	4	Sutherland	Mike	Missouri House of Representatives	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property tax revenues paid by the pipeline company.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
557	1	Sutton	Richard		I am not in favor of the installation of the pipeline through Nebraska, because of the risk involved effecting the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
636	1	Sutula	Jon		This pipeline should not be in the Nebraska Sand Hills. The Ogallala Aquifer is too important of a public resource to take the chance of being contaminated by a spill,	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
636	2	Sutula	Jon		and the oil industry track record on spills has not been good. The area is too remote to be accurately monitored.	As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, Keystone would be required to monitor the entire pipeline route 26 times per year, at intervals not to exceed 3 weeks. That monitoring plus the remote detection systems described in Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 would assist in identifying most leaks in a timely fashion.
955	1	Svoboda	Scott		This is sheer lunacy! There is no way to guarantee against spills in what is Nebraska's greatest natural resource and the largest water aquifer in No America. A "small" spill/rupture/terroristic act would cause instant and irreparable damage to a sponge-like water filter that spans across the state. No portion of this line carrying tar sands should come close to the Ogallala Aquifer, let alone the Sandhills!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
115	1	Swanson	Debbie	Two Rivers Economic Growth, Inc.	Two Rivers Economic Growth, Inc. is the local development organization for Valley County, Montana. We would like to go on record in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline project.	Comment acknowledged.
115	2	Swanson	Debbie	Two Rivers Economic	The draft environmental impact statement indicates limited environmental impacts, which are greatly outweighed by the	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Growth, Inc.	economic benefits of the project. In addition to pipeline construction jobs and related service industry jobs during the construction period, the ongoing pipeline maintenance jobs will provide an economic boost for rural communities along the pipeline route.	
115	3	Swanson	Debbie	Two Rivers Economic Growth, Inc.	Landowners along the route will also receive financial benefits for granting easements.	Comment acknowledged.
115	4	Swanson	Debbie	Two Rivers Economic Growth, Inc.	The increased tax base for affected counties will allow counties to finance essential services that are presently subject to reductions or elimination due to budget cuts.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
115	5	Swanson	Debbie	Two Rivers Economic Growth, Inc.	We recognize the value of this project in our country's effort to gain independence from Middle East oil resources. The Keystone XL Pipeline project will be instrumental in providing energy security for our nation by reducing our dependence on foreign oil.	Comment acknowledged.
115	6	Swanson	Debbie	Two Rivers Economic Growth, Inc.	We are confident that the US Department of Transportation Office of Pipeline Safety will ensure that the Keystone XL Pipeline is constructed and maintained in a safe, reliable manner that will be environmentally sound and responsible.	Comment acknowledged.
322	1	Swanson	Marc	FARM EQUIPMENT SALES, INC.	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit. Securing stable and affordable energy is in our national interest. This project would also provide many economic benefits for our local counties, State and Federal Government. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1537	1	Swanson	Jeff		Build the pipeline, it will be a very great asset to Vally County, MT.	Comment acknowledged.
1431	1	Sweeney	James	Int'l Union of Operating Engineers Local 150	The Iowa Building Trades Council urges the State Department to proceed without delay to provide the necessary approvals for the Keystone XL pipeline project This project is necessary for two primary reasons; First, in these difficult economic times, Keystone XL promises to create more than 13,000 high wage construction jobs. These jobs will likely be drawn from a broad pool of skilled craft workers located throughout the Midwest. It is important for Iowa's union workers.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1431	2	Sweeney	James	Int'l Union of Operating Engineers Local 150	Second, this project is critical to delivering North American crudc from Alberta's OilSands. It is an energy security issue.you to proceed in the interest of jobs and energy security.	Comment acknowledged.
12	1	Sweeney	Pat	Western Organization of Resource Councils	We are writing on behalf of the Western Organization of Resource Councils, Dakota Rural Action, and the Northern Plains Resource Council to request an extension of the comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement from 45 to 120 days. WORC is a regional network of seven community organizations with 10,000 members in seven states, including Dakota Rural Action in South Dakota and the Northern Plains Resource Council in Montana... Forty-five days is a wholly inadequate time for our members to analyze the more than 700 pages of analysis and the additional 3000 pages of appendices and supporting information, and especially for farmers and ranchers in one of the busiest times	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of the year. The DEIS serves as a basis for decisions by several federal agencies and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, and addresses complex, interrelated subjects including land use; reclamation of fragile ecosystems; groundwater flow, contamination, and cleanup; pipeline safety; and energy policy and climate change, to name just a few. It is not reasonable to impose the statutory minimum NEPA comment period, especially given the fact that other agencies will have at least 90 days to comment. We ask you to exercise your discretion as the lead agency to allow our members and all members of the general public 120 days to review and comment on the Keystone XL Pipeline DEIS.	
12	2	Sweeney	Pat	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The Keystone XL pipeline will have significant environmental impacts, and is of great interest to our members, many of whom are among those who will be the most directly and severely affected by the pipeline. Among our members are farmers and ranchers who face condemnation and the siting, construction, and operation of the pipeline on their land without their consent.	Section 3.0 of the EIS provides our assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed Project. As indicated in that section, implementation of the Project would not result in significant impacts. As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority or ability to intervene in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings.
12	3	Sweeney	Pat	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The Keystone XL pipeline will have significant environmental impacts, and is of great interest to our members, many of whom are among those who will be the most directly and severely affected by the pipeline. Among our members are local officials and first responders vitally concerned about the potential for leaks, spills, or other emergencies, and the plans for responding to them.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Section 2.3 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.
12	4	Sweeney	Pat	Western Organization of Resource Councils	The Keystone XL pipeline will have significant environmental impacts, and is of great interest to our members, many of whom are among those who will be the most directly and severely affected by the pipeline. Among our members are other residents of the communities directly affected by the pipeline and associated road construction and power lines. Our members have direct knowledge of the likely impacts of the pipeline on their farms and ranches and their communities.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
270	1	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
270	3	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	Construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
270	5	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
270	6	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
270	9	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked.	Comment acknowledged.
270	13	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
270	14	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
270	15	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, the initial Keystone pipeline project created more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
270	16	Switzer	Paul	International Alliance Group	Local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay.	Comment acknowledged.
1483	1	Tatro	Jessica		The Department of State should not give permits for pipelines importing the worlds dirtiest fuel while the rest of the country fights to prevent catastrophic climate change. Tar sands oil will increase our transportation emissions, increase global warming pollution, and continue our dependence on oil. After the BP disaster, we need to be looking at a better plan for our energy future. Please consider the true impact of this pipeline by including the devastating effects of mining, refining and burning this fuel when you make your decision. Please say no to tar sands and do not grant a presidential permit to the Keystone XL pipeline.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. The transportation fuel (i.e., gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel) obtained from processing the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be the same as transportation fuel currently produced and sold by the Gulf Coast refineries. As a result, combustion emissions from the use of the fuel refined from the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would not be different from the combustion emissions of fuels currently derived from heavy crude oil processed in those refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
789	1	Taylor	Timothy		The proposed pipeline crosses several miles of my family's ranch land in the Nebraska Sandhills...	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
789	2	Taylor	Timothy		The Sandhills are a unique and environmentally sensitive area. For the sake of my land, my livelihood, and my children, I beg you to protect the Nebraska Sandhills from the Keystone XL pipeline.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
789	3	Taylor	Timothy		[The proposed pipeline crosses several miles of my family's ranch land in the Nebraska Sandhills.] Our soil is easily eroded if disturbed...	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
789	4	Taylor	Timothy		[The proposed pipeline crosses several miles of my family's ranch land in the Nebraska Sandhills.] Situated over the Ogallala Aquifer we are blessed with an abundant supply of clean groundwater right under our feet. The proposed pipeline endangers the special resources we have in the Sandhills.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1448	2	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	GENERAL COMMENTS Migratory Birds The DEIS (p. 5-13) states that a Migratory Bird Mitigation Plan will be developed in consultation with the FWS to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to migratory birds and migratory bird habitats. The Migratory Bird Mitigation Plan with specific mitigation measures should be developed before the Keystone project construction activities are initiated. The FWS Migratory Bird Regional Offices and Field Offices will be able to recommend regional- and area specific mitigation needs and conservation opportunities. Please contact the following offices to participate in the Migratory Bird Mitigation Plan: FWS Ecological Services Field Offices Arlington, Texas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Clear Lake Ecological Services Field Offices Grand Island, Nebraska Pierre, South Dakota Billings, Montana FWS Migratory Bird Offices Lakewood, Colorado Albuquerque, New Mexico The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBT A) has no provision to allow unauthorized take of migratory birds. The FWS recognizes, however, that some birds could be killed during construction and operation of energy infrastructure even if all known reasonable and effective measures to protect birds are used. The FWS's Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) carries out its mission to protect migratory birds through investigations and enforcement, as well as by fostering relationships with individuals, companies, and industries that have taken effective steps to avoid take of migratory birds and by encouraging others to implement measures to avoid take. It would not be possible to absolve individuals, companies, or agencies from liability even if they implement bird mortality avoidance or other similar protective measures. However, the OLE focuses its resources on investigating and prosecuting individuals and companies that take migratory birds without identifying and implementing all reasonable, prudent and effective measures to avoid take. We encourage companies to work closely with the FWS biologists to identify available protective measures when developing project plans and/or avian protection plans, and to implement those measures prior to and during construction, and similar operational activities.	Keystone is coordinating with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds.
1448	3	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	The FWS recommends the following conservation actions for the Keystone project to avoid impacts to migratory birds: 1. Take of migratory birds should be avoided, and loss, destruction, and degradation of migratory bird habitat should be minimized.	Keystone is coordinating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds.
1448	4	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	2. Avoid any habitat alteration, removal, or destruction during the primary nesting season for migratory birds. If there is reasonable likelihood that any project activities will take migratory birds, those activities should be performed during the time of year that the birds are not nesting. This includes vegetation clearing, cutting, and grubbing. The primary nesting season for migratory birds varies greatly between species and geographic location. Principally, nesting seasons extend from early April to mid-July, but the maximum period for the migratory bird nesting season can extend from early February through late August. Eagles and some owls may initiate nesting in late December in some geographic areas. Due to	Keystone is coordinating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					this variability, Project proponents should consult with the appropriate the FWS' s Regional Migratory Bird Program for specific nesting seasons of all protected species that may nest in the Project area. We recommend that Project proponents strive to complete all disruptive activities outside the migratory bird nesting season to the greatest extent possible. Vegetation clearing in the year prior to construction (but not within the nesting season) may help to discourage birds from attempting to nest in the proposed construction area, thereby decreasing the likelihood of take by construction activities.	
1448	5	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	3. If the proposed project will potentially take migratory birds and/or result in loss or degradation of migratory bird habitat, and work cannot occur outside the migratory bird nesting season (either the primary or maximum nesting season), project proponents should provide the FWS with an explanation for why the work must occur during the nesting season. Further, in these cases, project proponents also must demonstrate that all efforts were made to complete work outside the migratory bird nesting season and the reasons for work during the nesting season are beyond the proponent's control. When project construction cannot occur outside the migratory bird nesting season, project proponents should survey those portions of the proposed project area during the nesting season prior to construction to determine if migratory birds are present and if nesting occurs in those areas. In addition to conducting surveys for nesting birds during the construction phase, project proponents may benefit from conducting surveys during the prior nesting season. Such surveys will assist the proponent in any decisions about the likely presence of nesting migratory birds or sensitive species in the proposed project or work area. Though individual migratory birds do not necessarily return to nest at the exact site as in previous years, a survey in the year before construction will familiarize the project proponent with the species and numbers present in the project construction area. Bird surveys should be completed during the nesting season in the best biological timeframe for detecting the presence of nesting migratory birds, using accepted bird survey protocols. The FWS's Migratory Bird offices or Ecological Services field offices can be contacted for recommendations on appropriate procedures. Project proponents also should be aware that results of migratory bird surveys are subject to spatial and temporal variability. If construction during the primary nesting season cannot be avoided and will impact habitats suitable for nesting birds, the project proponents also should conduct migratory bird surveys during the actual year of construction.	Keystone is coordinating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds.
1448	6	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	4. If no migratory birds are found nesting in the proposed project areas immediately prior to project construction and associated activities, project activity may proceed as planned.	Keystone is coordinating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds.
1448	7	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	5. If migratory birds are present and nesting in the proposed project area, officials of the Keystone project should contact the nearest FWS's Ecological Services field office and the FWS's Regional Migratory Bird Program for guidance on appropriate next steps to take to minimize impacts to	Keystone is coordinating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize potential incidental take of migratory birds. Keystone and the U.S. Department of State consulted and developed conservation measures to avoid take of federally endangered, threatened or proposed plants and animals.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					migratory birds associated with the project. These proposed conservation actions assume that no federally endangered or threatened migratory bird species, or other listed animals or plants are present in that portion of the project area.	
1448	8	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	If endangered or threatened species are present, or potentially present, and the proposed Project could affect these species, officials of the Keystone proposed Project should consult with the nearest FWS's Ecological Services field office before proceeding.	Conservation measures were developed during the Section 7 Endangered Species Act consultation process and are described in Section 3.8 of the EIS and in the Biological Assessment in Appendix T of the EIS.
1448	9	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	The FWS is concerned about impacts to migratory birds caused by the construction of above-ground facilities such as meter stations, pump stations, connection stations, main line valve stations, and other facilities associated with the project. The locations of all above-ground facilities associated with the pipeline should be identified and depicted on a map to aid resource agency evaluation. All utility lines associated with this project should be included in the project description, and the DEIS should evaluate the impacts of these structures to bird habitat. The FWS recommends that any bright lighting associated with above-ground structures should be down-shielded to reduce disturbance to migratory birds. In addition, security lighting for on ground facilities and equipment should be down-shielded to keep the light within the boundaries of the site to reduce impacts to resident bird and wildlife species.	<p>Section 2.5 of the EIS describes the electrical distribution lines and the electrical transmission line are considered connected actions. The locations of those facilities are depicted on Figures 2.1.2 through 2.1.6 of the EIS. Photo alignment sheets of the entire route, including identification of the locations of aboveground facilities, are available on the Department of State web site for the Project at http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open Click on "Project Documents" and the maps are accessible under "Supplemental Filing." The impact analysis in Section 3.6 of the EIS includes consideration of birds.</p> <p>The design, construction, and operation of those connected actions are not part of the proposed action as described in Section 2.5 of the EIS. The utilities proposing the projects would have to obtain all appropriate federal, state, and local permits, authorizations, and approvals. The specific information requested by the commentor would be provided by the utilities as a part of the permit application process. DOS would not have any involvement in reviewing permit applications for those facilities or developing alternatives for those facilities. The potential impacts of the electrical distribution lines and the Lower Brule to Witten electrical transmission line are addressed in the resource sections of Section 3.6.5 of the EIS to the extent possible; however, those projects are in the development stage and not all project information is available. The potential impacts of those projects would be assessed in detail during the permitting process. Although the permit applications for the connected actions would be reviewed and acted on by other agencies, the potential impacts of these projects have been analyzed in the EIS based on currently available information. However, only limited information was available on the design, construction, and operation of the projects. Keystone has committed to using down-lighting at lighted aboveground facilities to minimize impacts to wildlife.</p>
1448	11	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	The FWS recommends that all project activities along the Gulf coast be prohibited within 1,000 feet of active bird rookeries during their primary nesting season, February 15 to September 1. TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline should develop a survey and monitoring plan to locate rookeries and to ensure they are not disturbed by construction activities.	Table 3.6.2-3.was revised to add the commenter's recommended buffer and timing.
1448	12	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Bald and golden eagles are protected under both the MBTA and the Bald and Golden	Keystone is currently consulting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird and Ecological Services divisions

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				the Interior	Eagle Protection Act (BOEP A). The BOEP A prohibits the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase, or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit. Activities that would disturb bald or golden eagles also are prohibited under BOEP A. "Disturb" means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best available scientific information: (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in the eagles' productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. If a proposed project or action would occur in areas where nesting, feeding, or roosting eagles occur, you may need to take additional conservation measures to achieve compliance with BOEPA. New regulations (50 CFR § 22.26 and § 22.27) allow for the take of bald and golden eagles and their nests in certain circumstances. However, coordination with the Migratory Bird, Ecological Services, and OLE programs of the FWS will be required before a permit is issued.	concerning the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and Endangered Species Act.
1448	13	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Wetlands: The EIS should identify all wetlands existing within the temporary and permanent project right-of-ways (ROW) for both the proposed and alternative pipeline routes. For purposes of public disclosure of project impacts, maps depicting these wetlands should be developed to facilitate resource agency review and evaluation. Wetlands crossed by roads should have culverts or similar structures installed to ensure hydrology is maintained. Where wetlands and other water body crossings cannot be avoided, we recommend directional drilling be used to avoid and minimize impacts. The wetlands and other water bodies proposed for avoidance by directional drilling should be identified in the EIS, with input from the Department FWS and other state and Federal resource agencies.	The alternatives analysis was initially conducted as a screening process that first identified potential alternatives to the proposed Project then screened out alternatives that were not judged to be reasonable. As noted in Section 4.0, all major alternatives identified were screened out as not being reasonable and were not further evaluated. Therefore, DOS has not addressed specific wetlands along the alternative routes identified in the assessment. Overlay maps of the Keystone XL proposed Project have been provided to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service offices involved in various consultations. These maps show locations of wetlands. Road crossings of wetlands would provide for maintenance of hydrology. Using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) to cross all wetlands and waters would not be practical as described in general Consolidated Response ENV-5. There are currently no wetland areas that have been identified for crossing using HDD; although most HDD crossings of rivers and streams are designed to cross under riparian forests and riverine wetlands.
1448	14	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	The impacts on wetlands from the project-related activities and auxiliary facilities such as project access roads, pipe storage yards, rail sidings, contractor's yards, and construction camps should be included in the EIS. Temporary loss of wetland function and values also should be addressed in the EIS. The temporary loss of wetland functions and values during, and immediately following, construction will be important in determining the total amount of wetlands affected by project activities and the mitigation necessary to offset wetland impacts. We recommend that a wetland mitigation plan be developed in consultation with state wildlife agencies and the FWS, with a goal of "no net loss" of in-kind wetlands. We recommend the DEIS address impacts to all wetland types, and that the wetland mitigation plan mitigate these impacts. Wetland mitigation planning should occur with input and review by the FWS and other Federal and state resource	Estimated impacts from ancillary facilities outside of the 110-foot ROW were added to the wetland analysis. Most ancillary facilities are sited outside of wetlands and away from streams and total impacts to wetlands from these facilities are estimated at less than 30 acres or temporary impact during construction and about 11 acres of permanent impact during operations (see added Tables 3.4.3-3 and 3.4.3-4.) Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Mitigation for wetland losses are negotiated during the permitting process as discussed in general Consolidated Response WAT-2.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					agencies, and mitigation of impacts should be determined by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) with input from the FWS, state, and other Federal resource agencies. A preliminary estimate of the proposed compensation and mitigation also should be disclosed within the EIS for public review and comment.	
1448	15	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Animal Passage and Aquatic Biota. The DEIS identifies several aquatic species potentially impacted by the proposed project activities, but the discussion of proposed mitigation activities to minimize, reduce, or prevent impacts on these species, especially for the Fisheries section of the DEIS is minimal. It would be a benefit to the public for the final EIS to include relevant scientific literature that discuss impacts associated with similar pipeline projects, assessments based on those findings, and proposed mitigation options to avoid, minimize, or reduce impacts on those species. Installed culverts, either as permanent or temporary crossings, should be constructed at elevations that do not impede movements of fish, amphibians, and other aquatic and semi-aquatic animals. FWS further recommends that the project proponent not alter or install culverts in any way that would reduce the present channel width. We have attached recommended best management practices for stream and rivers to minimize potential impacts to mussels, native fish and other aquatic resources (Attachment 2).	The extent and duration of potential Project-related impacts on aquatic and fish resources would depend on many site-specific factors including waterbody flow, species distribution, disturbed sediment particle size, implementation of BMPs, type of installation, and duration of instream disturbance. Section 3.7.3 of the EIS was revised to provide additional descriptions of construction-related impacts to fisheries resources, and avoidance, mitigation, and minimization measures.
1448	16	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Nuisance and Invasive Species Monitoring and Control Plan. A plan to monitor and control nuisance and invasive species should be developed and implemented throughout the life of pipeline project operations. This particularly applies to the vegetation and aquatic species. To reduce the distribution of invasive species, we recommend that all equipment be cleaned and/or treated before entering areas with sensitive habitats.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Keystone will develop and implement weed control plans which includes identification of weed sources identified along the ROW that includes additional specific descriptions of methods for containment and control as part of its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, which is in Appendix B of the EIS.
1448	17	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Areas of Conservation Concern Pineywoods Mitigation Bank - The DEIS indicates the proposed pipeline will cross the Pineywoods Mitigation Bank (Bank). In order to minimize impacts to this sensitive area and reduce forest fragmentation in the Bank, we recommend moving the proposed pipeline to the existing pipeline corridor located to the east of this area.	Keystone has realigned a portion of the proposed route to avoid crossing the Pineywoods Mitigation Bank. The EIS was revised accordingly.
1448	18	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge - Pipeline alignment in relation to the boundaries of the FWS wildlife refuges should be clarified. Although the DEIS states that the pipeline crosses no Federal lands in Texas and Oklahoma, the small-scale maps in the DEIS make it difficult for reviewers to verify the proposed alignment in relation to refuge lands. Based on the maps provided, it appears the pipeline may cross Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), located south of Liberty, Texas. We recommend that you contact the Trinity River NWR regarding the alignment and to identify any potential direct or indirect impacts that should be addressed.	The U.S. Department of State verified that the Houston Lateral Segment would cross the Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge within the Champion Lake Unit, in Liberty County, Texas between the Trinity River and Self Bayou from MP 18.9 to MP 22.4. This information was submitted to Keystone.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1448	19	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	In addition, the EIS should state that the pipeline alignment would cross two Priority One Bottomland Hardwood Forests in Texas. These two forested areas are the Demijohn Lake/Devers Canal (portions of which are now part of the Trinity River NWR) along the Trinity River south of Liberty, Texas, and the Middle Neches River. These sites were identified in the Texas Bottomland Hardwood Preservation Program Concept Plan (USFWS 1985). Alignment would cross Deep Fork Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Texas. This should be corrected to indicate Deep Fork WMA is located in Oklahoma.	The revised alignment was compared to delineations for the Demijohn Lake/Devers Canal and the Middle Neches River Priority One Bottomland Hardwood Forests in Texas (USFWS 1985). The delineations represented in Figure 31 and Figure 33 of the Texas Bottomland Hardwood Preservation Program Final Concept Plan (USFWS 1985) were delineated on topographic maps and compared to the proposed Project's alignment. Note that the delineations are approximate due to the quality of the figures. Neither of the Priority One Bottomland Hardwood Forest areas are crossed by the proposed Project. The Gulf Coast segment encroaches on the Middle Neches River area near MP 349 to MP 350. The forests in the area, however, are under active silviculture including areas of forest plantation, clear cuts, and recent cuts. A portion of the proposed route of the Houston Lateral is near the Demijohn Lanke/Devers Canal area at MP 22 where the Houston Lateral crosses the Trinity River; the pipeline right-of-way does not cross or encroach on the area. The area surrounding the Houston Lateral crossing of the Trinity River is identified as a water oak - willow oak series community in the Texas Natural Diversity Database, and estimated impacts to this community are listed in Table 3.5.5-3 of the EIS. In addition, the EIS was revised to make the correction noted by the commenter.
1448	20	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Milk River Wildlife Management Area - A new power line to support a pipeline pump station is proposed to be located next to a large wetland at Montana's Milk River WMA (Area 8). The power line would run along the eastern boundary of the WMA and directly in the flight path of birds that use a large WMA wetland. The new power line would represent a new threat to birds using the WMA, as large numbers of waterbirds approach the wetlands from this direction. The FWS recommends that a 0.5-mile length of the power line bordering Area 8 (South Y, Section 20, R33/T32) be buried to avert bird collisions. Burial would be a more permanent and effective solution to migratory bird mortality than power line marking. Though line marking would diminish the impacts, the new marked line would nonetheless be a new and added source of migratory bird mortality and would require continued maintenance costs.	This transmission line has been re-routed to avoid the Milk River Wildlife Management Area.
1448	21	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Threatened and Endangered Species Please refer to the FWS letter to DOS pertaining to the proposed Project's draft Biological Assessment (DBA) for detailed comments and recommendations regarding threatened and endangered species. The FWS has indicated that the preferred Keystone XL pipeline route may affect and is likely to adversely affect the Whooping crane, least tern, piping plover, American burying beetle (ABB), and western prairie fringed orchid (WPFO). The FWS's conclusion is based in part on the inclusion of the new distribution lines that will be built to deliver power to the pipeline pumping stations. Under ESA consultation procedures, these new power lines are part of the proposed Project because, "but for" the construction of the proposed pipeline, the new power lines would not be necessary. Although the power lines are installed and	As discussed in the the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS and in Section 3.8.1.2, the power providers, not Keystone, would be responsible for construction and operation of the power distribution lines to the pump stations. A preliminary summary analysis of potential distribution line-related impacts to these species is provided in Sections 3.8.1.2 and 3.8.1.7 of the EIS and is also included within the Biological Assessment in Appendix T. The Biological Assessment also includes an appendix with letters from the responsible power providers to USFWS confirming their commitment to consult with the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act for construction and operation of the electrical distribution lines to the proposed pump stations.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					operated by local power providers, the effects of the new power lines on listed threatened and endangered species will need to be evaluated in the consultation for the Keystone XL pipeline, along with the direct effects of the pipeline and any associated other ancillary facilities such as roads and pump stations. Another factor in the FWS' s recommendation to conduct formal consultation for the above species is the need for species surveys to detect presence immediately prior and during construction activities. Species' surveys scheduled to occur as much as 2 weeks prior to construction activities would be inadequate to avoid adverse impacts to whooping cranes, least terns, and piping plovers that might be present in the area. (Thus, to minimize the potential impacts, the conservation measures described in the DEIS to avoid disturbance of these avian species should be revised.)The threatened and endangered species list presented in DEIS Section 3.8 should be updated. In November 2009, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department listed six species of mussels within the proposed Project area as threatened: Louisiana pig toe (<i>Pleurobema ridellii</i>), sandbank pocketbook(<i>Lamslilis satura</i>), southern hickorynut (Obvaria jacksoniana), Texas heelsplitter (potamilus amphichaenus) Texas pigtoe (<i>Fusconala askewi</i>), and the triangle pigtoe (<i>Fusconala lananensis</i>). In response to two petitions, the FWS is currently reviewing the status of the triangle pigtoe, southern hickorynut, Louisiana pigtoe, and the Texas heelsplitter to determine whether listing these species under the ESA may be warranted.	
1448	22	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Candidate Species The FWS recommends that the EIS assess proposed Project impacts on Neches River rose mallow and Louisiana pine snake. The habitats in the pipeline alignment in counties where these species occur should be evaluated to determine their suitability for these species.	The Louisiana pine snake is evaluated in Section 3.8.1.4 of the EIS and the Neches River rosemallow is evaluated in Section 3.8.1.7. No surveys or habitat evaluations were recommended by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during consultation. Evaluation of the March 2010 Candidate Review and information for surveys to identify potentially suitable red-cockaded woodpecker habitat indicate that the proposed Project would not impact the Louisiana pine snake or habitats suitable for the Louisiana pine snake. Review of the April 2010 Candidate Review and information for wetland habitats indicate that the proposed Project would not impact the Neches River rosemallow or habitats suitable for this plant.
1448	23	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Vegetation Communities. The DEIS discussion of the Cross Timbers vegetation type in Oklahoma does not mention significant blocks of old-growth habitat that occur within this area. The old-growth habitats areas should be mapped and should be avoided by the pipeline right-of-way. Dr. David Stahle, Professor of Geosciences at the University of Arkansas, has identified many ancient Cross Timber woodlands.	Maps of modeled areas of potential ancient Cross Timbers forests were obtained and the proposed pipeline route was evaluated for crossings. The EIS was revised to include relevant information regarding this. Most predicted occurrences of ancient Cross Timbers forests are located in areas where the proposed right-of-way would be adjacent or parallel to other pipeline rights-of-way.
1448	25	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	The Department has a continuing interest in working with the U.S. Department of State (DOS) and the Keystone project proponent to address the impacts to resources of concern to the Department. We look forward to working closely with DOS and other cooperating agencies to address our comments as this project moves forward.	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1448	26	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Pages 2-2 to 2-26, Section 2.1.1: Steel City Segment, Above Ground Facilities and Construction Procedures. Comment: The total area either temporarily or permanently disturbed by the proposed Project, and that is located in potential ABB habitat, should be documented. This area should include all areas affected by construction activities, borrow sites, temporary and permanent above-ground facilities, pipe storage sites, contractor yards, railroad siding, pump stations, utility distribution line ROWs, and access roads. This information will be needed for formal consultation regarding the ABB. Similarly, information on the total proposed Project-disturbed area located in potential WPFO habitats will be needed for formal consultation on that species.	The revised assessment for the American burying beetle in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS includes acres of habitat impacts for all temporary and permanent facilities for the formal consultation. Conservation measures were revised for the western prairie fringed orchid to include surveys and/or contribution to a conservation measure for potential Project-related impacts to unknown populations that may occur within potentially suitable habitats for which access for surveys was denied by the landowner. This is discussed in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS as well as in Section 3.8.1.6 of the EIS.
1448	28	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 2-24, Section 2.3.2.6: "Hydrostatic test water ... discharged to a suitable upland area within the same water basin as the source waterbody." The EIS should indicate what order is the watershed.	As specified in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS, selection of final test water sources and discharge locations would be determined based on site conditions at the time of construction and applicable permits.
1448	29	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 2-25, Section 2.3.2.9: "Reclamation on the ROW would be inspected after the first growing season to determine the success of revegetation and noxious weed control. Erosion would be repaired and areas that were unsuccessfully re-established would be revegetated by Keystone or by compensation of the landowner to reseed as necessary." Will erosion be repaired before the area is re-seeded?	Erosion would be repaired before an area is re-seeded as described in Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS.
1448	30	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Section 2.3.3.3: What is "steep terrain"?	Steep terrain, as defined by USDA's Soil Survey Manual, are 20 to 60 percent slopes.
1448	31	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 2-30: No section addressing ephemeral drainages	Ephemeral streams are included in the intermittent waterbody crossing discussion presented in Section 3.3.1.2 of the EIS.
1448	36	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.1-13, Paleontology Portion of Section 3.1: The paleontology portion of Section 3.1 needs to incorporate the results of the paleontological inventories performed by SWCA on BLM lands for the Montana Segment of the Pipeline. If paleontological inventories for other sections of the pipeline have been completed, these also need to be included here.	Additional surveys were conducted after the draft EIS was published. The results of these studies are presented in the final EIS.
1448	37	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.1-14, 2nd Paragraph: The Paleontological Monitoring and Mitigation Plan will also need to be included in the plan of development (POD) submitted to the BLM. It should also be stated here.	The text of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	38	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.1-14, 3rd Paragraph: The paragraph referring to the PA and 36 CFR 800 needs to be removed from this section. Fossils are not generally considered historic properties under NHPA. A separate document is needed to address unanticipated impacts to paleontological resources by the pipeline.	A Memorandum of Understanding is being developed to further the identification, evaluation, and protection of paleontological resources.
1448	39	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.1-21: "Implementation of temporary erosion control structures would reduce the likelihood of construction-triggered landslides." What type of structures would be used?	Temporary erosion control measures are described in Section 4.11.5 of Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, which is included as Appendix B to the EIS. Potential measures include trench breakers, slope breakers or water bars, erosion control matting and mulching.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1448	40	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.2-1, Section 3.2.1: "Highly erodible soils" - How are these defined? Are these the same as the "Erosion Prone" listed in Appendix G, Table G-1? If so, state that here	As defined in Section 3.2.1 of the EIS, highly erodible soils are soils that are prone to high rates of erosion when exposed to wind or water by removal of vegetation. The Tables 3.2.1-1 and 3.2.1-2 of the EIS present are a summary of the highly erodible soils listed in Appendix G.
1448	41	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.2-5 and 3.2-6 Section 3.2.2.1: "Potential impacts could include ... permanent soil contamination." Include soil mixing. "Construction activities would be shut down during the winter months ... winter construction techniques." Page 2-19 states: "On the Steele City Segment, construction is planned to continue into the winter months for as long the weather permits." These say two different things. The word "heavy" needs to be removed from in front of construction vehicles and equipment." All vehicles are capable of causing soil compaction here would be Permanent "loss of topsoil" unless there are provisions to segregate it.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	42	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Pages 3.2-11 and 3.2-12, Section 3.2.2.2, Soil temperature Impacts: The DEIS language at the top of page 3.2-12 states: The study concluded that the pipeline does have some effect on the surrounding soil temperature; however, these effects occur primarily at the pipeline depth. Near-surface soil temperatures are influenced mainly by climate, with minimal effects from pipeline operations. Direct temperature effects on vegetation are expected to be minimal and vary seasonally. Comment: This language is not entirely consistent with language regarding soil temperature impacts to vegetation on page 3.5-31: Operation of the project would cause increases in soil temperatures at the soil surface (from 4 to 8°F) primarily during winter, and at depths of 6 inches (from 10 to 15°F), with the most notable increases during spring in the northern portion of the pipeline (Keystone, 2009c) (see Appendix L). While many plants would not produce root systems that would penetrate much below 6 inches, the root systems of some plants, notably native prairie grasses, trees, and shrubs; often penetrate well below 6 inches. Soil temperatures closer to burial depth of 6 feet could be as much as 40° F warmer than the surrounding soil temperatures (Appendix L). In general, increased soil temperatures during early spring would cause early germination and emergence ... in tall-grass prairie species (Appendix L). Increased soil temperature may lead to localized soil drying This apparent discrepancy should be corrected or clarified, and an explanation of the methodology and results should be provided in more detail. The effect of pipeline operation on soil temperature and moisture is also an issue that should be addressed in formal consultation on project impacts on the ABB. We recommend that information from Appendix L that addresses the affect of soil temperature on crops and vegetation also be applied to potential impacts to various stages of the ABB' s life cycle in Section 3.8.1.6.	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects. The potential effects of soil temperature increases on the American burying beetle were considered during the DOS consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and are addressed in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T.
1448	43	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page ES-2, 1st Line: Last paragraph in ES.2.1: Add portions in red - The pipeline would require a 110-foot wide construction right-of-way (ROW), consisting of a 60-foot temporary easement/temporary use permit and a 50-foot permanent easement/ROW plus the ground occupied by the	The EIS has been revised to reflect the agency's permit requirements. However, the pipe and related facilities would be within the permanent easement/ROW.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipeline and related facilities.	
1448	46	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page ES-3, Section ES-2.2, Last sentence: What does this sentence pertain to? Which alternatives?	Western identified two potential electrical transmission line corridors and several route options within each corridor for the Big Bendwer Brule to Witten transmission line. Those are the alternative transmission line corridors that would be assessed by Western. The environmental assessment of the Big Bend to Witten 230-kV Transmission line will be addressed in a separate environmental analysis conducted by RUS.
1448	49	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page ES-17, Section ES.6.12, Air Quality and Noise: Pipeline construction activities in anyone area could last from 30 days to 7 weeks. Construction of all pump stations would take approximately 18 to 24 months, and construction of the Steele City tank farm would take approximately 15 to 18 months. Comment: Conservation measures to reduce potential impacts of noise from blasting and from operation of the pump stations should include measures to minimize harassment of migrating whooping cranes, nesting least terns, and piping plovers. If whooping cranes are present, construction activities should cease until the species' presence is reported to the nearest Ecological Services Field Office. The Field Office will then advise Keystone officials of measures to take before activities may resume.	Blasting is not being proposed for construction (see Section 3.2 of the EIS). The proposed tank farm locatoin was moved from Steele City, Nebraska to Cushing, Oklahoma and surveys indicate no Endangered Species Act protected species occur within the proposed tank farm area. Keystone and DOS consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Section 3.8 of the EIS and the Biological Assessment were revised to include the following: "During spring and fall whooping crane migration periods Environmental Monitors would complete a brief survey of any wetland or riverine habitat areas potentially used by whooping cranes in the morning and afternoon before starting equipment; if whooping cranes are sighted the Environmental Monitor would contact the USFWS and equipment start would be delayed until whooping cranes leave the area by mid-morning. USFWS would notify Keystone if whooping cranes are within the construction area through information gathered from the whooping crane tracking program. Note that if whooping cranes land within an area where an HDD crossing is already in progress - this activity would be allowed to continue." Pre-construction surveys would be completed for nesting least terns and piping plovers and construction would be delayed if nesting pairs were within 0.25 mile of the construction area.
1448	50	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.3-21, Table 3.3.1.3-1: NRCS soil data should be incorporated	Comprehensive soil data for the entire proposed Project route is presented in Appendix G of the EIS.
1448	51	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.3-24, Section 3.3.2.1: What is the expected timeframe of construction impacts of increased surface water runoff and erosion and degradation of groundwater quality? What about changes in infiltration by vegetation removal, soil compaction?	See Consolidated Response ERO-2 for examples regarding how Keystone would mitigate these impacts. The expected timeframe would vary by location, based on when each segment of trench would be excavated and the pipeline placed.
1448	52	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.3-25, Section 3.3.2.2: What is the expected timeframe of construction impacts of changes in channel morphology and stability? What would be the increases in total dissolved solids (TDS), nutrients, metals, and total organic carbon? Would there be decreased streambed porosity? What effects would occur from removal of riparian vegetation and channel incision?	Construction across waterbodies is expected to be completed within 24 to 48 hours of initiation. Issues related to the potential for erosion adjacent to streambanks and private land area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-2. Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding water quality. Estimating the increases in TDS, nutrients, metals, and total organic carbon due to construction of waterbody crossings cannot be estimated without the specific flow information and construction technique to be used at each crossing. The specific methods used will be determined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Section 4.4 permit review process.
1448	53	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of	Page 3.3-27, Section 3.3.2.2: "Geomorphic assessment of water body crossings could provide significant cost savings	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				the Interior	and environmental benefits." Will this be done? If so, where? What is the difference in impacts among the crossing methods? There should be a discussion of the impacts from each crossing method. Hydrostatic Testing section does not disclose any effects from withdrawal or discharge.	Geomorphic assessments would be accomplished where required by permitting agencies and where Keystone determines they would be appropriate for the design of the crossing. Keystone has committed that the proposed Project would not withdraw hydrostatic test water from any waterbody where such withdrawal would create adverse effects. Water withdrawal and discharge methods that would be implemented are described in Section 8.0 of Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS and in Section 3.3.2.2 of the EIS. As a result of the use of those methods, there would be, at most, a negligible impact to water quality.
1448	54	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Section 3.3: There is a general inconsistency throughout the document as to whether the crossing depth is maintained for least 15 feet beyond the designated lateral migration zone or 15 feet to either side of the edge of the waterbody or at least 15 feet beyond either side of the active stream channel.	The proposed Project would be installed at the design crossing depth for at least 15 feet beyond the design lateral migration zone, as determined by qualified personnel. Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS discusses waterbody crossing during construction.
1448	55	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.3-28, Section 3.3.2.2: "Blasting has the potential to affect surface water resources." What would be the effects? "Channel migration or streambed degradation could potentially expose the pipeline, resulting in temporary short-term or long-term adverse impacts to water resources."What would be the effects? "Potential bank protection measures could include installing rock, wood, or other materials keyed into the bank to protect from further erosion, or provide protection for banks to reduce the bank slope. Disturbance associated with these maintenance activities may potentially create additional water quality impacts." What would be these impacts? The use of these measures has impacts as well. "Bank erosion rates could exceed several meters per year. Not maintaining an adequate burial depth for pipelines in a zone that extends at least 15 feet (5 meters) beyond either side of the active stream channel could necessitate bank protection measures that would increase both maintenance costs and environmental impacts." Crossings need to be "for least 15 feet beyond the designated lateral migration zone" or evaluated site-specifically. "In addition to the measures that Keystone has committed to use to protect water resources during operation, the following potential mitigation measures have been suggested by regulatory agencies:" Does this mean that these measures will be employed? If not, the document should explain why not.	As described in Section 2.3.3 of the EIS, blasting is no longer planned as part of installation activities for the proposed Project. In areas of shallow bedrock and cemented, dense soil, ripping will be employed. Consolidated Response WAT-1 and Sections 3.3.2.2 and 3.7.3 address the potential impacts to water quality and fisheries resources.
1448	56	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.3-29, Section 3.3.2.3: "Although two pump stations and 10 ML V s would be in the 100-year floodplain as currently proposed, the effect of those facilities on floodplain function would be minor." What would be the effects?	Water could locally pond or run over the ground surface during a 100-year event. That is the current condition during 100-year flows and that condition is not expected to change with implementation of the proposed Project. In addition, Section 3.3.2.3 of the EIS was revised to include the following statement: "These facilities would be constructed after consultation with the appropriate county agencies to design and to meet county requirements and to obtain the necessary permits associated with construction in the 100-year floodplain."
1448	57	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of	Page 3.4-4, paragraph 1: The summary of disturbed acres does not appear to include the acres of disturbance	Estimated impacts from ancillary facilities outside of the 110-foot ROW were added to the wetland analysis. Most ancillary

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				the Interior	associated with pipe storage yards, rail sidings, contractor's yards, access roads, or construction camps and similar project-impacted areas. We recommend these disturbed acres be included.	facilities are sited outside of wetlands and away from streams and total impacts to wetlands from these facilities are estimated at less than 30 acres or temporary impact during construction and about 11 acres of permanent impact during operations (see added Tables 3.4.3-3 and 3.4.3-4.) Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Mitigation for wetland losses are negotiated during the permitting process as discussed in general Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1448	58	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.4-7, Section 3.4.2: The document, Keystone 2009c, states that it, "... does not include acres of disturbance associated with pipe storage yards, rail sidings, and contractor's yards for 1,261 acres in Oklahoma and Texas. Does not include acres of disturbance associated with access roads or construction camps". Why are these acres not included in the analysis?	Estimated impacts from ancillary facilities outside of the 110-foot ROW were added to the wetland analysis. Most ancillary facilities are sited outside of wetlands and away from streams and total impacts to wetlands from these facilities are estimated at less than 30 acres or temporary impact during construction and about 11 acres of permanent impact during operations (see added Tables 3.4.3-3 and 3.4.3-4.) Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Mitigation for wetland losses are negotiated during the permitting process as discussed in general Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1448	59	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.4-9 The DEIS states that, "Construction of the pipeline would affect wetlands and their functions primarily during and immediately following construction activities, but permanent changes also are possible." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement of fact.	Citation for this statement (FERC 2004) has been added to the EIS. "Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 2004. Research of Wetland Construction and Mitigation Activities for Certificated Section 79 (c) Pipeline Projects. Final Report. March 2004. Office of Energy Projects, Washington, D.C."
1448	60	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.4-9: The DEIS states that, "... wetland vegetation community eventually would transition back into a community functionally similar to that of the wetland prior to construction, if preconstruction conditions such as elevation, grade, and soil structure are successfully restored." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement.	The EIS was revised to add the citation "(FERC 2004)" for this statement: "Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 2004. Research of Wetland Construction and Mitigation Activities for Certificated Section 79 (c) Pipeline proposed Projects. Final Report. March 2004. Office of Energy proposed Projects, Washington, D.C."
1448	61	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.4-9: The DEIS states that, "In emergent wetlands, the herbaceous vegetation would regenerate quickly (typically within 3 to 5 years)." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement.	The EIS was revised to add the citation "(FERC 2004)" for this statement: "Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 2004. Research of Wetland Construction and Mitigation Activities for Certificated Section 79 (c) Pipeline proposed Projects. Final Report. March 2004. Office of Energy proposed Projects, Washington, D.C."
1448	62	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.4-9: The DEIS states that "Following restoration and revegetation, there would be little permanent effects on emergent wetland vegetation because these areas naturally consist of, and would remain as, an herbaceous community." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement.	The EIS was revised to add the citation "(FERC 2004)" for this statement: "Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 2004. Research of Wetland Construction and Mitigation Activities for Certificated Section 79 (c) Pipeline proposed Projects. Final Report. March 2004. Office of Energy proposed Projects, Washington, D.C."
1448	63	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Pages 3.4-10 to 3.4-12: The DEIS proposes to mitigate construction and operation activities in wetlands. Suggest that the final EIS include scientific studies that describe the methods used and success rates of wetland restorations from other pipeline construction projects. It would also be beneficial to the public for the final EIS to discuss any potential long-term	Leaks and failures are discussed in Section 3.13. Citation for this statement (FERC 2004) has been added to the EIS. "Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. 2004. Research of Wetland Construction and Mitigation Activities for Certificated Section 79 (c) Pipeline Projects. Final Report. March 2004. Office of Energy Projects, Washington, D.C." Surveys

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					impacts, such as leaks or catastrophic failures of the pipeline, and propose a plan to mitigate such potential impacts. The public should benefit from understanding that the effectiveness of wetland restoration is not well understood, and that procedures for restoration of wetlands have been primarily developed through trial and error (USGS, 2006). The final EIS should discuss available studies on this subject. (See USGS (2004) wetland restoration database).The DEIS makes reference to several surveys, but does not include citations. It would be a benefit to the public for the final EIS to include available supporting scientific references. In addition, the DEIS indicates that surveys will be conducted in the future. The final EIS should identify who is scheduled to conduct these surveys and the timeframe for conducting them.	conducted by the applicant are incorporated into the database used to complete the summary data listed in the EIS. Surveys, survey methods, and survey reports for wetlands were coordinated with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - not the U.S. Department of State.
1448	64	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.4-12, paragraph 10 - Wetland Mitigation Plan: We recommend that a wetland mitigation plan be developed in consultation with state wildlife agencies and the FWS, with a goal of "no net loss" of in-kind wetlands. (Please see our General Comments.)	Wetland construction mitigation is described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, which is included as Appendix B of the EIS. Keystone is continuing consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to develop compensatory mitigation. Keystone is currently consulting with the State of Nebraska concerning permanent wetland impacts at Pump Station 22. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. Compensatory mitigation for wetland losses are negotiated during the permitting process as discussed in general Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1448	65	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.4-13, paragraphs 2 and 3: These paragraphs indicate power distribution lines associated with pumping substations could, in some areas, be constructed within and adjacent to wetland habitats. The DEIS states that impacts to wetlands would be avoided/minimized and unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional wetlands will be mitigated during the section 404permitting process. Because migratory birds and waterfowl are typically attracted to wetlands and riparian areas, the FWS is concerned with the documented problem of bird mortality from power lines collisions would not necessarily be offset by wetland mitigation. Avian collisions could be significant depending on the species involved and the particular placement of the power lines. For these reasons, we recommend that perch inhibitors and visual markers be installed on power lines near wetlands and at other locations in the ROW where collisions are likely to be significant. In addition, we recommend that power line burial be evaluated, case-by-case, when located in or adjacent to wetlands with significant bird use.	Power providers will consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concerning routing, marking, or burial of transmission lines to reduce collision mortality to federally protected and migratory birds.
1448	66	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Pages 3.5-27 to 3.5-44, Section 3.5.5: Potential Impacts and Mitigation. Comment: In addition to the summary tables of acres of vegetation communities, we recommend that the acres be summarized according to the quality of vegetation community affected, and according to temporary and permanent impacts. This will enable the FWS to consider the quality of the various communities impacted, and in turn, appropriate mitigation measures (per USFWS's Mitigation Policy, 46 FR 7656).	Acres of temporary and permanent impacts by vegetation community are presented in Tables 3.5.5-1 and 3.3.5-2. Temporary impacts occur during construction (third column in Tables) within the construction right-of-way and permanent impacts would continue through at least the life of the Project (fourth column in Tables) within the permanent right-of-way. Miles of right-of-way by vegetation communities of conservation concern are provided in Table 3.5.5-3. Quality of vegetation communities and quantities of temporary and permanent impacts as they pertain to habitat for the American Burying Beetle are addressed in the Biological Assessment in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Appendix T of the EIS.K21
1448	67	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-1, paragraph 1: The DEIS uses the term “protected terrestrial wildlife.” This term should be clarified because most terrestrial wildlife species are protected under state or Federal wildlife laws and statutes.	Section 3.6 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to remove the term “protected terrestrial wildlife” and state the following: “Wildlife that are considered conservation concerns including black-tailed prairie dogs (<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>), swift fox (<i>Vulpes velox</i>), bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>), greater prairie-chicken (<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>), and greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>) are discussed in Section 3.8 and aquatic wildlife are discussed in Section 3.7.”
1448	68	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-1, paragraph 3: Regarding the reference to, “game elk populations in Montana and South Dakota,” we request that the DEIS clarify what constitutes game elk populations	Section 3.6 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to remove the term “game” from “elk populations” and state the following: “Translocation has been used to reestablish game elk populations in Montana and South Dakota and some small elk populations have been reestablished in areas crossed by the Project in Nebraska and eastern Texas.”
1448	69	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-1, Section 3.6.1.2 and Table 3.6.1-1: Although the swift fox is a special status species, it could still be mentioned briefly here with the other canids and furbearers as the reader could be looking for it in this section.	Paragraph 1 on page 3.6-1 directs readers to Section 3.8 for discussion of swift fox.
1448	70	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-8, Table 3.6.1-1: The term “Game Birds” in the Table and elsewhere in section 3.6 where this same reference occurs should be replaced with “Upland Game Birds.”	Because Wilson’s snipe and American woodcock are included in this in category in Table 3.6.1-1 “Upland Game Birds” is not technically a correct description for this grouping.
1448	71	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-13, Waterfowl and Game Birds section: If greater prairie chickens occur within the project area, this should be included in the discussion and added to Table 3.6.1-1. In regard to paragraph 2, sentence 1: although upland game birds are not protected under MBT A, they are protected, and their harvest regulated, under state wildlife laws and regulations. For purposes of the MBTA, “take” is defined as “to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect.” (50 CFR § 10.12). The MBTA applies to migratory birds identified in 50 CFR § 10.13 (defined hereafter as “migratory birds”).	Paragraph 1 on page 3.6-1 directs readers to Section 3.8 for a discussion of greater prairie chickens. Section EIS of the EIS was revised to add a citation for the definition of “migratory bird” and to clarify that upland game bird harvest is regulated under state wildlife laws and regulations.
1448	72	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-14, 3.6.2 Potential Impacts: The header is not accurate for this section. If this project goes to construction, then many of the impacts described in this section will not be “potential” but rather “actual” impacts. The header should be edited to reflect this.	At the time of preparation of the EIS, the impacts are potential, not actual.
1448	73	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-14, 3.6.2 Potential Impacts: A number of other factors could negatively impact wildlife from project construction. These factors should be included in this discussion. They include: fugitive dust, especially in regard to road construction and vehicular traffic; disrupted wildlife movements or use of movement corridors; wildlife displacement by the pipeline or associated power lines; increase in predation due to new predator travel lanes, and, in some areas, hunting perches on power lines; displacement of ground-nesting birds that avoid areas with tall structures; invasive plants; increase in risk of wildfire, especially in regard to power lines; increased off-road traffic on trails, including	Fugitive dust would be “habitat alteration” and is inclusive in habitat loss and alteration. Disruption of wildlife movements, use of the right-of-way as a movement corridor, and facilitate predator movements are discussed under habitat fragmentation. Wildlife displacement from construction areas is discussed in several sections. Power lines are discussed in Section 3.6.4, including displacement during construction, increased predation due to hunting perches, and impacts to ground-nesting birds. Unauthorized use of the pipeline right-of-way for access is discussed under fragmentation. Disturbance and habitat impacts from construction areas, access roads, and construction camps, including noise, are discussed for

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					unauthorized trail and road use; spills of hazardous materials; disturbance from helicopters or airplanes during construction or post-construction inspections. Finally, this section does not address the full extent of disturbance to wildlife that would occur, not just in active construction areas but also within the proximity to the pipeline roads and power lines.	both the proposed Project and associated power lines. Section 3.6 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information on disturbance from aerial over flights. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
1448	74	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-14, paragraph 4: The DEIS indicates that 22,493 acres would be lost or altered through project construction, but does not account for the habitat types of 7,883 acres. We suggest a table be added that provides a breakdown of the total acres (22,493) expected to be impacted by major habitat type, and by permanent versus temporary impacts. Also with regard to the 22,493 acres, please clarify whether this includes all components of the proposed action. (i.e., Are footprints of all valve stations, communication sites, storage yards, construction worker camps, roads, power lines, and substations included? Are footprints of all interrelated components of this project included?) We recommend that acres presented in the EIS include estimates of both the total project footprint and the total area impacted.	Acres of temporary and permanent impacts by vegetation community are presented in Tables 3.5.5-1 and 3.3.5-2. Temporary impacts occur during construction (third column in Tables) within the construction right-of-way and permanent impacts would continue through at least the life of the Project (forth column in Tables) within the permanent right-of-way. All permanent habitat losses are included under the operations impact columns (forth columns of Table 3.5.5-1 and 3.3.5-2). The total proposed Project footprint includes both temporary and permanent impacts in these total acreages. The EIS was revised to provide acreages based on revisions to the alignments and additional detail for the proposed Project footprint area.
1448	75	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-14: The DEIS states that "Aerial stick nest surveys were conducted along the entire proposed Project ROW during spring 2008 and 2009 to identify large stick nest sites of raptors and herons in deciduous trees within from 0.25 to 1 mile from the proposed Project centerline (Keystone 2009b)." The reference is to a data request; the reference should be to the actual survey and electronic link, if available.	To protect the resource, migratory bird nest survey reports, which include nest and rookery locations, were withheld as confidential. All survey methods and reports were coordinated and submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for review and approval.
1448	76	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-14: The DEIS states that "Nesting habitats were not recorded during the Gulf Coast and Houston Lateral surveys (Keystone 2009b)." The reference is to a data request; the reference should be to the actual survey and electronic link, if available.	To protect the resource, migratory bird nest survey reports, which include nest and rookery locations, were withheld as confidential. All survey methods and reports were coordinated and submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for review and approval.
1448	77	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-19, last paragraph: The statement that, "Total habitat loss due to pipeline construction would be small in the context of available habitat both because of the lineal nature of the proposed Project and because restoration would follow pipeline construction," might be true, however, the DEIS should present the facts necessary to support this statement. We recommend that it be revised and qualified accordingly.	Habitat loss and alteration are quantified in Section 3.5 of the EIS and are summarized in Section 3.6.2. The cited statement is already qualified in this paragraph, "If disturbance involved important remnant habitat types, habitat loss could be locally significant."
1448	78	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-20, paragraph 1: The last sentence of this paragraph states that Keystone XL would consult with appropriate state wildlife management agencies. We recommend that this be clarified to indicate that consultation would occur with the FWS for post construction and maintenance activities that would impact migratory birds, and threatened and endangered species.	The sentence referred to by the commenter was revised in the EIS to include federal management agencies: "Keystone would consult with appropriate federal and state wildlife management agencies prior to initiation of maintenance activities beyond standard inspection procedures."
1448	79	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-20: The DEIS states that "Burrowing animals would be expected to return and recolonize the right-of-way after construction, although compacted areas such as temporary workspaces may become less suitable habitat." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement.	Section 3.6 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment and added the citation (Lauzon et al. 2002).
1448	80	Taylor	Willie	United States	Page 3.6-21, paragraph 4: The DEIS states that if suitable	This assessment is already qualified and the increased

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Department of the Interior	new nest trees are not available within their territories, new territories would be established. This may not occur if the other territories are already occupied. We recommend that this analysis be clarified accordingly.	energetic requirement and potential reproductive effects are described. In the revised EIS, the words "within unoccupied territories" have been added to the description. "If suitable new nest trees are not available within their established territory, new territories would need to be established within unoccupied territories. These processes would lead to increased energy demands during nesting and could lead to reduced or lost reproduction in subsequent years."
1448	81	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-21, Section 3.6.2.4: The use of nest-dragging surveys to determine the presence or absence of grassland ground-nesting bird nests on BLM land in Phillips County needs to be in the discussion, just in case construction should occur during the nesting season of April 15 to July 15.	Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Animals and Plants are discussed in Section 3.8.2. Measures for Baird's sparrow, bobolink, Brewer's sparrow, Chestnut-collared longspur, dickcissel, long-billed curlew, marbled godwit, McCown's longspur, sage thrasher, and Sprague's pipit have been added to the list in Section 3.6.3 and to Table 3.8.2-1 in the revised EIS. This measure has also been applied to the Candidate Sprague's pipit.
1448	82	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-22, last paragraph: Blasting and ripping for construction through rock outcrops (or cliffs) is not just a concern for snakes. Several species of migratory birds also use these features for nesting, foraging, and other activities. We recommend revisions, accordingly.	The EIS was revised to note that blasting would not be required for construction of the proposed Project and reference to blasting was removed from Section 3.6.2. The text "or nesting, perching or foraging habitats for birds" was added to the description to read: "Ripping for construction through rock outcrops which may provide hibernacula for snakes or nesting, perching, or foraging habitats for birds could destroy all or portions of these habitats."
1448	83	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-23, Mitigation section: This section should be expanded and improved with additional conservation measures. For eagles, we recommend that the following be added to the DEIS or included in a Migratory Bird Conservation Plan: 9• From January 1 to August 31, Keystone XL will adhere to minimal spatial buffers for active bald eagle nests (1.0 mile) and golden eagle nests (0.75 mile). However, depending on the physical location of the nest (e.g., whether there are any natural barriers between the nest and the proposed Project) and the type of disturbance activity, these buffers could either be decreased or increased in size. For instance, the FWS has greater concerns for actions that generate highdecibelleve1noise, such as blasting and helicopter use, than for operating heavy equipment or pipe welding. Hence, the FWS recommends that Keystone use 1.0-mile buffers (for both species) for actions like blasting unless local landscape features reduce blasting impacts. Keystone XL will coordinate with the FWS and other appropriate natural resource agencies regarding these site-specific variances. Generally, for nesting bald eagles, Keystone XL will follow the FWS National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (USFWS 2007).• When active bald or golden eagle nests are located on or within 0.5 mile of the ROW, Keystone XL will coordinate with the FWS regarding appropriate measures to apply in conserving these species. Other mitigation measures we recommend be included are:• Whenever possible, Keystone XL will close all unnecessary roads after proposed Project construction is completed, and will revegetate these areas to restore the site to pre-construction habitat conditions. This is subject to approval from private landowners and affected land	Bald and golden eagles are addressed in Section 3.8 of the EIS. Keystone is developing a migratory bird conservation plan in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that will include appropriate measures and applicable buffers for bald and golden eagles. Blasting would not be used for construction of the proposed Project. Previous U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommendations for bald eagles were to restrict activities within 0.5 mile of active nests or winter roost sites.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					management agencies. For any communication towers constructed as part of the proposed Project, Keystone will implement applicable conservation measures from the FWS Guidance on the Siting, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of Communication Towers (USFWS 2000).	
1448	84	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-23: The DEIS states that, "If construction would occur during the raptor nesting season during January to August, pre-construction surveys would be completed to locate active nest sites to allow for appropriate construction scheduling." The final EIS should identify who will conduct the survey and provide a timeframe.	Keystone would hire qualified subcontractors to complete pre-construction aerial nest surveys. Surveys during 2008, 2009, and 2010 were completed during spring (February to May along the proposed Gulf Coast segment; March to April along the proposed Steele City segment).
1448	85	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-23, Section 3.6.3: The same nest-dragging stipulation needs to be added to the mitigation section for the period of April 15 to July 15 for nesting migratory birds.	Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Animals and Plants are discussed in Section 3.8.2. Measures for Baird's sparrow, bobolink, Brewer's sparrow, Chestnut-collared longspur, dickcissel, long-billed curlew, marbled godwit, McCown's longspur, sage thrasher, and Sprague's pipit were added to the list in revised Section 3.6.3 and Table 3.8.2-1 of the EIS. This measure has also been applied to the Candidate Sprague's pipit.
1448	88	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.6-25, paragraph 5: Language in this paragraph indicates measures would be taken to avoid collisions with power lines such as visually marking them with balls or flappers but does not state that wetland areas are a specific concern. Because waterfowl and other birds are especially vulnerable to power line collisions when using wetland areas during migration stopovers, we recommend that priority be given to marking (and in some cases, burying) power lines in these areas. The FWS recommends that an additional measure be added; that all power lines constructed as part of the proposed Project comply with applicable measures in the APLIC (1994) guidance document, "Mitigating Bird Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1994."	Recommended mitigation measures for electrical distribution lines to the pump stations have been revised in the EIS to include routing, burial, and marking; and incorporation of avian-safe designs as recommended following Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC 2006) and APLIC and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (APLIC and USFWS 2005) guidance. Construction and operation of the electrical distribution lines to the pump stations would be completed by the power providers, not Keystone.
1448	89	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.7-1, Fisheries section: Many species of wildlife, including many discussed in the Wildlife section-3.6, rely on fish species and aquatic invertebrates as a key food resource. The EIS should discuss this relationship in the Fisheries section, including how project actions that impact fisheries will have indirect impacts on wildlife species that depend on this prey base.	Section 3.7 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add use of fish as prey for wildlife.
1448	91	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-1, Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Conservation Concern section: This part of the DEIS presents a lot of good information about federally- and state listed species and other species of conservation concern. However, no references to State Wildlife Action Plans for any of the states crossed by the Keystone XL proposed Project are provided. State Wildlife Action Plans present the latest information for the states on species of conservation concern, threats, and management consideration. Omitting these Plans as a consideration seems like a significant shortcoming which should be corrected.	Section 3.8.4 of the EIS Animals and Plants of Conservation Concern. As stated in that section, the species analyzed are those specifically identified during consultations with resource agencies that are of conservation concern and that potentially occur along the proposed Project right-of-way. As it is expected that state resource agencies are aware of and implement their own State Wildlife Action Plans, citations for applicable plans have been added to the description of species of conservation concern at the beginning of revised Section 3.8.4 as follows: "The species of conservation concern have been identified and designated by federal and state wildlife management agencies after review of abundance, population trends, distribution, number of protected sites, degree of threat to survival, suitable habitat trends, degree of knowledge about the species, and species life history (MFWP

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						2005 SDGFP 2006, Schneider et al. 2005, Wasson et al. 2005, ODWC 2005, Bender et al. 2005).
1448	92	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-2, paragraph 4: The DEIS states that candidate species are not federally protected. It is true that candidate species are not protected under the ESA. However, at least some candidate species are federally protected under the MBTA. This statement should be revised accordingly.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment and states the following: "Candidate species are not federally protected under the ESA but some candidate birds may be federally protected under the MBTA; because these species may become protected under the ESA within the life of the proposed Project, they are addressed in Section 3.8.1."
1448	93	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-2 The DEIS states that "the FWS-approved surveys were initiated in the summer and fall of 2008 and spring 2009 (Keystone 2009c)." The reference is to a supplemental filing; suggest the reference be to the actual survey, and electronic link, if available.	Data from the surveys were incorporated into the supplemental filing and the supplemental filing was used to prepare the EIS. Some reports were retained by Keystone as confidential as they include location information for sensitive species which could be misused. Available reports and data are provided on the U.S. Department of State's web site at: http://www.keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/clientsite/keystonexl.nsf?Open . Reports of required surveys supporting the Biological Assessment were provided to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with the draft Biological Assessment.
1448	95	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-7, paragraph 5: The brown pelican has been delisted at the Federal level. So, although this species may be discussed as having some listed status at a state level or a species of conservation concern, it should not be discussed as a federally listed bird species nor included in Table 3.8.1-1.	The brown pelican discussion has been moved to the state-listed threatened and endangered species (Section 3.8.3) and has been removed from Table 3.8.1-1 in the EIS.
1448	96	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-8, paragraph 7: The DEIS text regarding greater sage-grouse should be updated with the following: "the FWS initiated a status review to reevaluate this finding and on March 23, 2010, announced that the listing of the greater sage-grouse (range wide) was warranted, but precluded by higher priority listing actions (FR 75,13910). As a result of the FWS's determination, the greater sage-grouse is a Federal candidate species."	The paragraph referred to was revised as suggested by the commenter.
1448	97	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-11: The DE IS states that "Sage-grouse chicks are precocious and capable of leaving the nest immediately after hatching, but they are not sufficiently mobile to avoid construction related impacts until after they can fly." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement of fact.	The sentence referred to by the commenter was revised in the EIS as follows: "Sage-grouse chicks are precocious and are capable of leaving the nest shortly after hatching, but they may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid construction related impacts until after they can fly." Juvenile sage-grouse are capable of weak flight within 10 days (Schroeder et al. 1999). That sage-grouse chicks are precocious is general knowledge.
1448	98	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-13, paragraph 2: We recommend the text be revised (in sentence 3) because least terns are considered waterbirds, not seabirds.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	99	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-13, paragraph 2: The DEIS states the nesting season for the interior least tern is from April 15 through September 15. Clarify that this is for the entire geographic nesting range of these birds and occurring later at more northern latitudes.	The sentence referred to by the commenter was revised in the EIS as follows: "Nesting season for interior least tern is from April 15 through September 15 throughout the breeding range, with nesting occurring later at more northern latitudes."
1448	100	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-14, paragraph 3: The DEIS states that no interior least terns were observed at the North Canadian or South Canadian rivers in Oklahoma, but foraging interior least terns were observed at the Red River on the Oklahoma and Texas border. The FWS believes the survey efforts were insufficient	Subsequent surveys were completed at the locations referred to by the commenter. Survey locations and methods were reviewed and approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Conservation measures for pre-construction surveys for the interior least tern were revised based on Section 7

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					to confirm the presence or absence of the tern within the proposed Project area, as each area was only sampled for part of a day.	consultation meetings.
1448	101	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Pages 3.8-15 and 3.8-19, Section 3.8.2.1; Tables 3.8.1-3 and 3.8.1-4: Survey results for potential nesting habitat for interior least terns and piping plovers. Comment: Interior least terns and piping plovers nest along river courses. Nesting habitat and nesting areas may change between and within breeding seasons, depending on river flow and renesting efforts. As noted in our general comments, surveys of potential nesting areas for presence of least terns and piping plovers 2 weeks prior to construction activities are insufficient to determine possible impacts from construction activities to the species. Surveys for presence of these species should be conducted whenever construction activities will take place within 0.25mile of nesting areas between April 1 and August 15. If these species are present, construction should cease until presence of interior least terns or piping plovers are reported to the nearest FWS Ecological Services Field Office. Coordination with the FWS should take place before construction is resumed. In addition to breeding on riverine sandbars and at sand/gravel mining operations, interior least terns and piping plovers migrate through the Great Plains during both the spring and fall and forage in rivers and associated wetlands. The species is susceptible to collision with power lines, and we recommend incorporating conservation measures to address potential adverse proposed Project impacts to these species. For example, power distribution lines may be marked with visual bird deflectors where they cross rivers (and within 0.25 mile of each side) and between rivers and sand and gravel mining areas to reduce potential for injury or mortality to interior least terns.	Subsequent surveys were completed at the locations referred to by the commenter. Survey locations and methods were reviewed and approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Conservation measures for pre-construction surveys for the interior least tern were revised based on Section 7 consultation meetings.
1448	102	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-16, paragraph 1: The DEIS states that limited vegetation clearing and limited human access would be required within the riparian areas: for the True Tracker Wire (3-foot wide, hand- cleared path) used during horizontal directional drilling (HDD), and for withdrawing water for hydrostatic testing. The FWS recommends a maximum 3-foot wide, hand-cleared path, and that no clearing be conducted during the interior least tern's breeding period (mid-April through mid-September). Installation and use of the True Tracker Wire and HDD should not be conducted during the interior least tern's nesting period.	Keystone is currently developing conservation measures for the interior least tern and critical habitat for the Arkansas River shiner in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that will be included within the Biological Assessment. Further information about federally protected birds is provided in Section 3.8.1.2 of the EIS.
1448	103	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-18, paragraph 2: The DEIS states, "The FWS Tulsa Ecological Services field office recommended the identification of suitable migration stopover habitats for piping plovers that would potentially be crossed by the proposed Project. Suitable migration stopover habitats include sandy shorelines of lakes and rivers (Campbell 2003). Review of the Gulf Coast Segment in Oklahoma identified suitable migration habitats at crossings of the North Canadian River and the South Canadian River in Oklahoma; and the Red River at the Oklahoma and Texas border."Comment: The DEIS should note that the FWS further recommended, if suitable habitat	Subsequent surveys were completed at the locations referred to by the commenter. Survey locations and methods were reviewed and approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Conservation measures for pre-construction surveys for the interior least tern were revised based on Section 7 consultation meetings.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					was present and construction would occur during the spring and/or fall migration, surveys for the presence or absence of the plover in the river-crossing proposed Project be conducted immediately before(within 2 weeks) proposed Project construction is initiated.	
1448	104	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-20: The DEIS states that "Since piping plovers are highly mobile, it is anticipated that individuals would move to other suitable resting and foraging habitats within the project region." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement.	Section 3.8 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to remove the statement from EIS. The revised text more clearly states that most suitable migration stopover habitats (large river crossings) would be protected by using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method and also states the following:"Piping plovers displaced from suitable resting and foraging habitats within the Project region during migration would likely use nearby suitable habitats. Based on the linear nature of the Project and protection of large river migration stopover habitat by using HDD crossings, potential impacts from encountering and flushing migrating piping plovers from the Project area would likely be negligible."
1448	105	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-22 and 3.8-23, Section 3.8.1.2: The DEIS discusses whooping crane distribution and migration habitat, potential impacts, and conservation measures. It discusses collision hazards associated with power lines in the whooping crane corridor, concluding with the statement that "there is no indication, however, that any of these locations have been or would be used by whooping cranes."Comment: In addition to riverine habitat, whooping cranes use palustrine and the edges of lacustrine wetlands and reservoirs throughout their migrational corridor. Whooping cranes are vulnerable to collision with any above-ground power lines in the vicinity of their roost sites, not just next to riverine roosts. We recommend that the end of the first paragraph in subsection 3.1.3.2 be changed to read:"Areas used for roosting by migrating whooping cranes include broad, shallow channels of major river systems and their associated wetlands, as well as seasonally or semi-permanently flooded palustrine wetlands and shallow areas of reservoirs and other lacustrine wetlands. Habitat areas such as these that exist along the pipeline alignment may be affected by the proposed Project."Where suitable whooping crane roost habitat exists in the vicinity of new power line construction and within the whooping crane migratory corridor, conservation measures to reduce the potential for collisions will need to be considered. Page 3.8-24: The DEIS states that "This species [green sea turtle] nests in tropical and subtropical waters worldwide and inhabits shallow waters inside reefs, bays, and inlets, except during migration." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1448	106	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-27, paragraph 5, Arkansas River Shiner: The DEIS states the Arkansas River shiner (shiner) is potentially present in the Cimarron River in Oklahoma. This should be corrected, as the shiner is known to be present in this location.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1448	107	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-28, paragraph 2: The DEIS shows that the Proposed Project would cross the North and South Canadian Rivers, and states that the Arkansas River shiner is known to occur in the South Canadian River and potentially occurs in the North Canadian River. In addition, the Proposed Project would cross	Conservation measures including hand-clearing of vegetation for the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) crossing of the Canadian River were discussed with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during Section 7 consultation meetings. Conservation measures for the Arkansas River shiner have been revised as

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					designated critical habitat in the South Canadian River. The FWS did not recommend surveys for the shiner in the South Canadian and North Canadian Rivers in Oklahoma because the presence of this species at these crossings is assumed. The FWS does, however, recommend that a 300-foot buffer from bank-full width be maintained on each side of the South Canadian River and North Canadian River. This is especially important along the South Canadian River due to the critical habitat. The FWS also recommends that a maximum 3-foot-wide, hand-cleared, path be constructed, and that no clearing be done during the shiner's spawning season (main channels in June to July, and possibly into August.)	appropriate based on those conversations and reviews.
1448	108	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-29: The DIES states that "This [pallid] sturgeon is adapted to habitat conditions that existed in these large rivers prior to their wide-scale modification by dams, diversions, and flood control structures. Habitats required by pallid sturgeon are formed by floodplains, backwaters, chutes, sloughs, islands, sandbars, and main channel waters within large river ecosystems." The final EIS should include a reference for this statement.	This information is from the Pallid Sturgeon Recovery Plan which is cited multiple times in this paragraph (USFWS 1993).
1448	109	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-33, Table 3.8.1-5, Suitable American Burying Beetle Habitat column: The Table uses the following terms under the Suitable ABB (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>) Habitat column: extensive, limited, unknown, and unlikely. We recommend that definitions for these terms be provided. The DEIS also uses "historic, confirmed, and likely" for the Oklahoma portion of the proposed Project. We recommend the following definitions of these terms be included: 1 Historical Range - According to specimen records, the recovery plan and available life history information, this county is within the documented historical range of the ABB. 2 Non-Historical Range - This county is not within the documented historical range of the ABB. However, suitable habitat is present and this county is adjacent to at least one county with current positive findings, suggesting ABBs are likely to be present within this county. 3 Unconfirmed - Surveys within the last 15 years are lacking or insufficient to determine presence of the ABB. However, suitable habitat is present and this county is adjacent to at least one county with current positive findings. In some instances, occurrences of ABBs have been reported by reputable individuals, but identification has not been verified by a FWS biologist or trained entomologist. 4 Confirmed - Surveys within the last 15 years have documented the presence of the ABB within the county.	This information is covered in detail in survey reports and in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1448	110	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-33, paragraph 1: The DEIS states that construction would take place during the daylight hours and construction areas would not use artificial lighting, and concludes no impacts from artificial lighting during construction would therefore occur. This information should be reconciled with information provided in the DBA, stating that night construction might be necessary.	The evaluation of potential Project-related impacts to the American burying beetle was updated in the EIS to be consistent with the evaluation in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1448	111	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	The DEIS also states soil heating associated with project operation could produce some increase in the activity period for the ABB, although the overall impacts of this increased	Consolidated Response ENV-2 addresses concerns related to pipeline temperature effects. The potential effects of soil temperature increases on the American burying beetle were

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					activity would likely be negligible because species survival is more closely linked to its access to carrion and the availability of whole vertebrate carcasses (USFWS 200Sc). Soil moisture is believed to be an important habitat factor. An increase in soil temperature will result in decreased soil moisture. Consequently, ABBs could be affected.	considered during the DOS consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and are addressed in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T.
1448	112	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-34, Section 3.8.1.6: The DEIS discusses conservation measures to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to the ABB, and states it is likely that all direct impacts to the ABB might not be avoided. However, the DEIS also states the proposed Project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the ABB.	The EIS was revised to update the potential Project-related impacts to the American burying beetle to be consistent with the evaluation in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1448	113	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Comment: Conservation measures to avoid and minimize adverse Proposed Project effects to the species, and compensatory mitigation to offset some of the habitat losses, should be developed through further discussions with the FWS. It is the FWS' opinion that even if all the recommended conservation measures are implemented, take cannot be completely avoided. The FWS recommends that the DOS request initiation of formal consultation on the effects to ABB from the proposed Project.	The EIS was revised to update the conservation measures and anticipated incidental take for the American burying beetle to be consistent with the information in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1448	114	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8 to 34, paragraphs 3 and 4: The DEIS provides a list of state-specific conservation measures for the endangered ABB "that have been recommended by respective FWS offices." This list includes the statement that if "route changes and future surveys indicate the presence of the ABB in Lamar County, Texas, bait away or trap and relocate efforts would be undertaken prior to construction activities."	The EIS was revised to update the conservation measures and anticipated incidental take for the American burying beetle to be consistent with the information in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1448	115	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Comment: The FWS Ecological Services field office does not recommend the use of these procedures as a means to avoid impacts to ABBs in Texas. Rather, if ABBs are known to be present in a proposed Project area, we would offer construction planning recommendations to avoid impacts or minimize them to the point of insignificance. If adverse impacts were unavoidable, we recommend formal consultation. Because AECOM Environment's 2009 surveys did not find ABBs along the proposed pipeline ROW in Lamar County, Texas, we do not believe that adverse impacts are likely for a period of at least 1 year post-survey.	The EIS was revised to update the conservation measures and anticipated incidental take for the American burying beetle to be consistent with the information in the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1448	116	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-37 and 3.8-38, Section 3.8.1.7: The DEIS provides an evaluation of potential impacts to threatened WPFOs, and a finding of "may affect but is not likely to adversely affect" would be appropriate. Comment: The FWS does not concur with the DOS' "may affect but is not likely to adversely affect" determination. Interagency consultation, which is ongoing, will therefore need to be completed.	Consultation was completed for the western prairie fringed orchid and other Endangered Species Act protected animals and plants. These concerns are addressed in the Biological Assessment from the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Appendix T of the EIS.
1448	117	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	The rationale for the FWS' non-concurrence is based on the permanent disruptions of the proposed project activities, the extent of high quality WPFO habitat within the project right-of-way, and the fact that a WPFO specimen has been found 85 feet from the proposed project right-of-way despite erratic flowering patterns and long dormancies which make detection difficult. Pages 3.8-41 to 3.8-43, and 3.8-56: The DEIS	The western prairie fringed orchid population identified during surveys was outside of the construction right-of-way, was located within a wetland habitat area that was also completely outside of the construction right-of-way, and impacts to this population would be avoided through marking and implementation of Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					identifies several species of bats (Fringed myotis, Long-eared myotis, Northern myotis, Townsend's big-eared bat, Rafinesque's Big-Eared Bat) that could be encountered in the project area. Suggest the final EIS include information on population distributions, status, trends and a discussion of roosting, breeding, foraging, and migration patterns of the various species of bats that might be encountered along the project route. Much of this information is available in Ellison et al. 2003.	Additional information on fringed myotis, long-eared myotis, northern myotis, and Townsend's big-eared bat are provided in Appendix I of the EIS. Section 3.8.3.1 of the EIS was revised in to add information on the distribution, status, trend and roosting, breeding, foraging, and migration patterns for Rafinesque's big-eared bat.
1448	118	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-42, Table 3.8.2-1 in Section 3.8.2: The swift fox discussion in the table is inadequate. The swift fox occurs along the pipeline route in Phillips County. The statement of no observations within five miles of the project is inaccurate. The BLM provided information in 2008 that said that the swift fox was present along the proposed route in Phillips County.	Swift fox are discussed further in Section 3.8.3.1 which describes occurrence in Phillips County, Montana. Section 3.8 of the EIS was revised in to remove the statement noted by the commenter. That statement was based on information from the Montana Natural Heritage Database.
1448	119	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-56, State-Protected Animals and Plants section: Our earlier comment for page 3.8-1, regarding consideration of State Wildlife Action Plans applies to this section as well.	Species addressed in Section 3.8.4 are those animals and plants specifically identified by resource management agencies as a concern because of potential impacts from construction and operation of the proposed Project to the animal or plant. DOS considered that scoping and consultation with the cooperating agencies and state agencies with jurisdiction had identified plants and animals that would likely be impacted by the Project and that all relevant concerns were expressed by state wildlife management agencies.
1448	120	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-57, Section 3.8.3.1: The swift fox discussion is also inadequate in this section. The statement about the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP) database showing no records is inaccurate. The discussion is inconsistent when it says that the project occurs within swift fox range in Phillips County, but then says there are no records within five miles of the Project. The MNHP database on 05 May 2010 shows observation records for the past five years throughout the Phillips County portion of the project as well as a "high relative density" rating (27-34) for observations. The density probably gets higher as the project approaches Canada due to the proposed line getting closer to the center of occupied swift fox range.	Section 3.8.3.1 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1448	121	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-58, Section 3.8.3.1: The transmission line to PS-09 in Phillips County, Montana, goes through occupied swift fox habitat. This needs to be discussed and appropriate mitigation applied.	Section 3.8.3.1 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment to add information concerning power distribution lines and swift fox habitats in Montana and South Dakota.
1448	122	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-60, Table 3.8.3-1 in Section 3.8.3.1: Presence in Frenchman Creek in Phillips County, Montana, needs to be included in the Comments block in the Table for the Northern Redbelly Dace and Pearl Dace.	Table 3.8.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include the species presence information suggested by the commenter.
1448	123	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-76, Section 3.8.3.4: The Northern Redbelly Dace and Pearl Dace occur in Frenchman Creek on the border of Phillips and Valley Counties, Montana, which would be crossed by the proposed Project pipeline (USGS's GAP Analysis Bulletin No. 12). The analysis should contain effects of the pipeline crossings on private land on the two fish species. Although the crossing is not on BLM land, it is within a mile of a BLM portion of Frenchman Creek and habitat could	Section 3.8 of the EIS was revised to address the Montana distribution of the redbelly dace and pearl dace. Potential Project-related impacts associated with installation on private lands would be similar to those described in Section 3.8.3.4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					be affected. Information on Northern Redbelly Dace was provided previously.	
1448	124	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-77: The DEIS states that" ... surveys have been recommended for the blacknose shiner, northern redbelly dace, and pearl dace in tributaries of the Keya Paha River ... surveys have been recommended for the blacknose shiner, northern redbelly dace, and finescale dace in tributaries of the Niobrara and South Fork Elkhorn rivers ... proposed Project." Suggest the final EIS identify who will conduct the surveys and provide timeframes.	Keystone completed special status fish surveys for blacknose shiner, northern redbelly dace, finescale dace, pearl dace, and plains topminnow at the identified proposed Project waterbody crossings in the fall of 2009. The survey results are summarized in Table 3.8.3-2 and in the appropriate species-specific discussions in Section 3.8 of the EIS.
1448	125	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.8-80, Animals and Plants of Conservation Concern: Our earlier comment for page 3.8-1, regarding consideration of State Wildlife Action Plans applies to this section as well.	Species addressed in Section 3.8.4 are those animals and plants specifically identified by resource management agencies as a concern because of potential impacts from construction and operation of the proposed Project to the animal or plant. DOS considered that scoping and consultation with the cooperating agencies and state agencies with jurisdiction had identified plants and animals that would likely be impacted by the Project and that all relevant concerns were expressed by state wildlife management agencies.
1448	127	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.9-16, Section 3.9.6, 1st Line: The project would require the acquisition of temporary easements/temporary use permits and permanent easements IROW with the landowners along the pipeline ROW.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	128	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.9-16, Section 3.9.6, 2nd Line: Pipeline construction would require temporary workspaces which would necessitate the negotiation of temporary ROW easements and BLM temporary use permits not to exceed three (3) years.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	129	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.9-16, Section 3.9.6, 3'd Line: Operation and Maintenance of the pipeline and ancillary facilities would require permanent ROW easements and permanent rights-of-way for the expected 50 year life of the project. However, BLM rights-of-way will only be isused for a term of30 years.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	130	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.9-16, Section 3.9.6, 4th Line: Keystone would provide monetary compensation to landowners who grant easements, ROW, and temporary use permits ... maintenance.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	133	Taylor	Willie	U.S. Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-1, 1st Paragraph Line 4: The word "American" should be replaced with "historic" so the text reads historic farmsteads. The term American seems to convey a sense that if the farmsteads were made by another ethnic group, it would not be considered a cultural resource.	The text of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	134	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Pages 3.11-1- 3.11-4, Sections of Legislation: The detail on the various pieces of cultural resource legislation may not be appropriate for an EIS. It might prove more useful to put the details of the legislation into an Appendix, and more briefly summarize how the legislation is related to the present project in the text.	The text of the EIS has been revised and reorganized in response to this comment.
1448	135	Taylor	Willie	U.S. Department of the Interior	Line 9: tries should be tribes	The text of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	136	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Section 3.11.1.2, National Register Line 13: Need to add that a cultural resource may be eligible if it is less than 50 years old and meets the exception criteria listed in 36 CFR 60.4	Criterion Consideration G has been added to the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1448	139	Taylor	Willie	U.S. Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-6, Montana 1st Paragraph: If crossed in the Montana portion of the pipeline, the EIS needs to add lands managed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation.	The text of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	140	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-7, File Search Results, Paragraphs 3-5 (distribution lines): BLM suspects that for many of the sites listed as not being eligible, (particularly the prehistoric sites), it is not that they are not eligible, but in many, if not most cases, the sites have never been formerly evaluated for National Register eligibility.	Keystone conducted a file search of previously recorded cultural resources of the proposed pipeline route, access roads, and electrical distribution line routes. The existing data did not contain formal evaluations of NRHP eligibility for the previously identified precontact sites. The text in the EIS has been revised to clarify this point.
1448	141	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-13: NRHP Eligibility, 3,d Paragraph, Line 3: Since DOS is preparing a Programmatic Agreement that addresses potential Adverse Effects to Historic Properties, an MOA addressing impacts to individual historic properties would seem to be unnecessary.	The text of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment. Treatment Plans will be developed for historic properties that are adversely affected by the Project as noted in Stipulation V.C. of the Programmatic Agreement.
1448	142	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-15, Section 3.11.3.1, 2nd Paragraph, lines 3-4: It needs to be explained why 21.36 miles of new pipeline corridor was examined when in the paragraph above it appeared that only 13.9 miles of the power line corridor remained to be examined. It would also be useful to know the acreage covered in the inventories of the 11 ancillary facilities mentioned in line 4 of the paragraph.	Keystone has provided the acreage covered in the inventories of the 11 ancillary facilities. Through July 2009 Keystone conducted pedestrian surveys of 270.4 miles of the total 284.3 miles of the "proposed pipeline", leaving 13.9 miles to be examined. Since the July 2009 report was submitted, additional surveys were conducted of 21.36 miles of "project route" alternatives, not of the proposed pipeline route.
1448	143	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-16, Archaeological Sites 1st full Paragraph, Line 4: Explain the use of phrase "detrimental impacts" to sites. Conventionally, this is usually phrased as avoiding any adverse impacts to the sites	The phrase has been changed to "adverse impacts" in the EIS.
1448	144	Taylor	Willie	U.S. Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-16, Historic Structures: It might be useful to note how the historic sites will be avoided (i.e. boring for canals and RRs).	Section 3.11.3 of the EIS deals with the avoidance of NRHP eligible aboveground resources, including the use of boring techniques or horizontal directional drilling methods to install the pipeline beneath the sites, fencing, monitoring and route redesign.
1448	145	Taylor	Willie	U.S. Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-16: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail: The BLM manages the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). It would be in the SRMA where the pipeline crosses the Missouri near Fort Peck. There are management prescriptions with SRMA to avoid impacting the trail. These are found in the ROD for the Big Dry RMP. These will need to be addressed.	The only reference in ROD for the Big Dry RMP to avoid impacting the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is in the Appendix for Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). It states that the cultural values of the trail on public lands can be enhanced and protected without special management attention. It was not recommended as an ACEC.
1448	146	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-16, Stone Circles: Again BLM would question the need for a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for stone circle site mitigation when this should be covered in the P A for the project.	The text of the EIS has been revised in response to this comment. Treatment Plans will be developed for historic properties that are adversely affected by the Project as noted in Stipulation V.C. of the Programmatic Agreement.
1448	147	Taylor	Willie	U.S. Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-16 – 3.11-27, Table 3.11.3-1: An additional column with surface ownership would be useful.	Comment acknowledged. All reports submitted to DOS contain information concerning surface ownership.
1448	148	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-27, 1st Paragraph, Does the 13.9 miles of pipeline remaining to be inventoried include the Montana DEQ's proposed route changes? If not, this data should also be included. Also, are there additional ancillary facilities in Montana requiring inventory?	Route variations under consideration in Montana were surveyed after the DEIS was issued. All facilities associated with the proposed Project in Montana would be within the proposed right-of-way, route variations, access roads, and ancillary facilities/pump stations. Cultural Resource reports have been prepared for ancillary facilities since the release of the DEIS. All future survey reports will be reviewed and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						submitted to the Montana SHPO, MDEQ and BLM for review.
1448	149	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Pages 3.11-49 - 3.11-50: Programmatic Agreement: Since the Programmatic Agreement will be the over ridding document for Section 106 Compliance for the project, we would suggest replacing MOAs in earlier sections with the PA. This is said to be Appendix S. We do not see an Appendix S.	Appendix S as well as all other appendices to the DEIS were provided on a CD that was included with the DEIS. A CD with the appendices will also be included with the final EIS. The EIS has been revised in response to this comment. Treatment Plans will be developed for historic properties that are adversely affected by the Project as noted in Stipulation V.C. of the Programmatic Agreement.
1448	150	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-50, Section 3.11.4.2, Federal and State Agency Consultation, 1st Paragraph: Should note BLM's role as cooperating agency in project. However, much of the consultation section for non-tribal entities roles is covered in Chapter One of the document and seems redundant here.	The text of Section 3.11.4.2 of the EIS has been revised in response to the comment. Section 1.5 of the EIS and the Programmatic Agreement provide additional information on the status of BLM as a cooperating agency.
1448	151	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-51, Indian Tribal Consultation: Suggest removing the word "Indian" from the subheading. It would read Tribal Consultation.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment.
1448	154	Taylor	Willie	U.S. Department of the Interior	Page 3.11-57: Given the length of this section, there should be a section that summarizes the information present in the previous 56 pages.	Portions of the information in this section are summarized in Sections 1.7, 1.8, and 1.9 of the EIS. In addition, a summary of this section is provided in the Executive Summary of the EIS.
1448	155	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.14-10, Table 3.14.3-1: Is there a reason that cultural resources are not included in the cumulative affects table? The impacts would be similar to those identified for paleontology in the Geology Impacts. There would also be past actions since there are previous surveys and sites recorded in the project. There should not be any future effects since these would be addressed in the PA and the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan.	Potential cumulative impacts to cultural resources were included in Table 3.14.3-1 of the DEIS (Summary of Cumulative Impacts to Resources) and are included in that table in the final EIS.
1448	156	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.14-14, in Table 3.14.3-1: The statements made in this table for Wildlife resources are not sufficiently supported and do not adequately encompass the range of impacts to wildlife species associated with this project. Evidence should be provided to demonstrate that the proposed mitigation measures would minimize most long-term impacts on wildlife associated with this project. This statement should be revised and properly qualified to reflect the uncertainty of this outcome.	Table 3.14.3-1 was removed from the DEIS and did not appear in the SDEIS. See Section 3.14 of the DEIS. The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Potential construction impacts to wildlife are addressed in Section 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of the EIS. Mitigation measures for construction impacts are also included in these sections.
1448	156	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.14-14, in Table 3.14.3-1: The statements made in this table for Wildlife resources are not sufficiently supported and do not adequately encompass the range of impacts to wildlife species associated with this project. Evidence should be provided to demonstrate that the proposed mitigation measures would minimize most long-term impacts on wildlife associated with this project. This statement should be revised and properly qualified to reflect the uncertainty of this outcome.	The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Potential construction impacts to wildlife are addressed in Section 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of the EIS. Mitigation measures for construction impacts are also included in these sections.
1448	157	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 3.14-23, paragraph 4: Construction and operation of the project would not just result in long-term habitat modification, a certain amount of wildlife habitat will be permanently lost and/or degraded. This statement should be revised accordingly.	Consolidated Response WAT-2 addresses concerns regarding a compensatory mitigation plan for jurisdictional wetlands and potential impacts to non-jurisdictional wetlands.
1448	158	Taylor	Willie	United States	Page 3.14-23, paragraph 5: As mentioned previously, the	This comment refers to Section 3.14.3.6 of the DEIS. This

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Department of the Interior	statement in the last sentence of this paragraph regarding how mitigation measures would minimize most long-term cumulative impacts on wildlife is not accurate. No facts are provided to support this statement as written. This sentence should be rewritten and properly qualified to reflect the uncertainty. of this outcome.	section was revised and distributed in the SDEIS and the Administrative Review DEIS available for review the by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The statement that “proposed mitigation measures would minimize most long-term impacts on wildlife” was removed. The approach for wildlife assessments is addressed in Consolidated Response WIL-1. Potential construction impacts to wildlife are addressed in Section 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of the EIS. Mitigation measures for construction impacts are also included in these sections.
1448	160	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 5-14, 5.6 Wildlife, 5.6.2 Planned Mitigation Measures: The FWS recommends that this section of the EIS reference measures that would be included in a Migratory Bird Mitigation Plan to protect rookeries along the Gulf Coast (see our General Comments, above).	Section 5.0 of the EIS has been deleted since it consisted of summary that was essentially the same as the Executive Summary. Mitigation measures are included in the resource portions of Section 3.0 of the EIS.
1448	162	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Page 5-15, 5.7 Fisheries, 5.7.2 Planned Mitigation Measures: The FWS is currently performing a status review of nine species of freshwater mussels to determine if listing under the ESA is warranted. Although these species are not yet listed, it would be prudent for the DEIS to evaluate direct and indirect impacts to the mussels at pipeline crossings of freshwater streams. The project crosses or would potentially affect river, stream or tributary aquatic habitats, and the FWS therefore recommends that Best Management Practices (see attachment) be implemented during and after construction to reduce potential impacts of the project on mussels.	Keystone would implement the measures in the CMR Plan (Appendix B) for waterbody crossings, hydrostatic water withdrawal and discharge, and upland and riparian restoration to minimize Project-related impacts to fisheries resources, including sensitive mussel species. Section 3.7.3 of the EIS was revised to provide additional of construction-related impacts to fisheries resources, and avoidance, mitigation, and minimization measures.
1448	164	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Section 1.0 - Introduction states: “The construction, mitigation, and reclamation requirements ... include the following: uplands...lands in public rights of way; and lands in private rights-of-way;” It must be clear that the all construction, mitigation, and reclamation requirements, where necessary, shall apply to all lands.	DOS could not find the quote provided by the commenter in Section 1.0 of the draft EIS. The resource portions of Section 3.0 address the specifics of reclamation requirements.
1448	167	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	DEIS states, “Where standing surface water or high groundwater levels make trenching difficult, trench widths up to 35 feet are common.”Comment: We strongly recommend avoiding wetlands. Where avoidance is not feasible, we recommend directionally drilling under wetlands. The DEIS does not mention directionally drilling of wetlands as an option, we recommend this be included as an option in the FEIS. Directional drilling is especially important in wetlands that are unable to be crossed utilizing the “standard wetland crossing method” and potentially requiring a 35-foot trench width. We further recommend that a wetland mitigation plan be developed describing the different types, conditions, and sizes of wetlands that will be impacted and how these impacts will be mitigated. No net loss should be the goal of the wetland mitigation plan. This information should be part of the FEIS.	Currently no individual wetlands are scheduled to be crossed using the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) method; although several riparian wetlands would be crossed using this method where they are associated with river crossings. HDD is not without impact as discussed in general Consolidated Response ENV-5. Compensatory mitigation for wetland losses are negotiated during the permitting process as discussed in general Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1448	168	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Appendix B, Section 7.2, Easement and Work Space: The DEIS states that the contractor shall locate all extra work areas (such as staging areas and additional spoil storage areas) at least10 feet from the water's edge if practicable ... the Contractor shall install flagging across the construction ROW at least 10 feet from the water's edge prior to clearing and ensure that riparian cover is maintained where practicable during construction. Comment: If wetland cannot be avoided	All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS) and any other applicable guidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					altogether, buffer areas around wetlands should be a minimum of 100 feet to help maintain the buffering vegetation at the edge of the wetland. All wetland impacts should be mitigated, with specific mitigation measures to be coordinated with the FWS and the Corps.	difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1448	169	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Appendix B, page 62: The DEIS states that during hydrostatic test water withdrawals, the Contractor will maintain adequate flow rates in the water body to protect aquatic life and provide for downstream uses, in compliance with regulatory and permit requirements. The term "adequate flow" is ambiguous and subject to the aquatic life being considered. Consequently, water withdrawal location, timing, and quantity from the North Canadian, Canadian, and Red Rivers must be coordinated with and approved by the Oklahoma Ecological Services field office prior to implementation of hydrostatic testing. These rivers support the Arkansas River shiner and the interior least tern. It is important to maintain adequate flow for these species. We recommend that water not be withdrawn directly from these major rivers, but rather from an upstream tributary. The withdrawal site from the upstream tributary should be at least 0.25 mile from the main river.	Water withdrawal for hydrostatic testing would be accomplished in accordance with the state permitting agencies in each of the states traversed by the proposed route.
1448	170	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Appendix B, Section 4.11.1, Page 29: "The de-compacted construction right-of-way shall be tested in agricultural and residential areas." This shall also apply to USDI-BLM rangelands. Appendix B, Section 4.11.5.2, Page 32: Recommend a much tighter spacing. Slope (%) Spacing (feet) This is general guidance based on the short slope lengths with erodible soils within the proposed ROW on USDI-BLM lands. Some slopes will require an even tighter spacing to adequately control runoff and erosion.	Mitigation measures on BLM administered land have been developed by BLM as stipulations to the ROW agreement.
1448	171	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Appendix B, Section 4.11.5.4, Page 34: It is unclear where these will be installed (i.e. a particular slope percent). This information should be specified.	Mitigation measures on BLM administered land have been developed by BLM as stipulations to the ROW agreement.
1448	172	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Appendix B, Section 4.16, Page 42: "Post-construction ...If, after the first growing season, revegetation is successful and erosion is controlled, no additional monitoring shall be conducted." "In non-agricultural areas ... adjacent undisturbed land or NRCS Ecological Site Description, whichever is appropriate."	Mitigation measures on BLM administered land have been developed by BLM as stipulations to the ROW agreement.
1448	173	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Appendix H, Sandhills Native Rangelands: The DEIS states that a Best Management Practice would be to, "Attempt to locate the right-of-way in areas of higher soil moisture and greater soil structure while avoiding wetlands to the maximum extent possible." Comment: We appreciate the efforts and emphasize the need to avoid impacts to the Sandhills wetlands. Sandhills wetlands could include sensitive fens, bogs, and other unique wetlands with distinct assemblages of rare species. Restoration of such wetlands is difficult at best. We request that the FEIS commit to identifying wetland types, and that the project ROW avoid such wetlands.	Keystone identified wetlands along the Proposed Project in the Sand Hills and has developed construction mitigation specific to this area. Additional construction mitigation and reclamation information was added to Appendix H of the EIS.
1448	174	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Appendix I-78, Section 1-3.1.2-2: In Montana, low floodplain terraces occur at many stream crossings. For smaller intermittent and ephemeral drainages, these are typically	As noted by the reviewer, the statement in Appendix I includes the word "typically" to provide a description of the environmental conditions that prevail. The Montana

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					narrow and infrequently flooded. This may not be accurate. "Therefore, after construction the pipeline would not obstruct flows over designated floodplains. In addition, there would be no aboveground facilities (pump stations or valves) in floodplains in Montana. As a result, the project would not affect floodplains in Montana." This statement is incorrect suggested rewording "As a result, the project would not have permanent effects on floodplains in Montana." Additionally the impacts are not addressed.	Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) will address all stream crossing designs and associated floodplains issues prior to the construction of stream crossings. Specific requirements are included in MDEQ's Environmental Specifications for the proposed Project presented in Attachment 1 to Appendix I. The reclamation and restoration process for the proposed Project would include reestablishing pre-construction contours along the proposed right-of-way to reduce the potential for impacts, including impacts within floodplains areas.
1448	175	Taylor	Willie	United States Department of the Interior	Appendix J, Section J-19: Sources are missing and need to be updated. ND and SD have 3 newer 303 (d) lists (2006, 2008, 2010) than the 2004 list.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1466	2	Taylor	Chad		Also, I'm concerned about the depth of the pipeline. I would like to see a construction and reclamation section of the EIS that outlines how to construct the pipeline to assure that our land remains in as good of condition after construction as it was before; the reclamation section should also assure that after the pipeline is deconstructed, the land is reclaimed to its original condition. Thank you for your time and for taking these concerns into account. I look forward to seeing future drafts of the EIS.	Keystone would bury the pipeline deeper than required by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations. PHMSA Special Condition 19 addresses burial depth. Table 2.3.2-2 of the EIS lists the burial depths. Keystone's proposed reclamation procedures are described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the individual resource portions of Section 3.0. Those procedures are also described in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented as Appendix B of the EIS. Information related to abandonment of the proposed Project is presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1540	124	Taylor	Terry		A rancher's operation relies on the land and the water, and when either of them fails to produce, no matter how profitable an operation is, there is irreparable damage done. I feel that the Keystone XL Pipeline presents a real and present danger for damage to each of those two priceless commodities.	Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1540	126	Taylor	Terry		I beg you to use whatever resources you have at your disposal to protect us from that happening because what we have isn't just dirt and water. It is the heart and soul of the people who live here. It is the legacy that we hope to pass down to our children and our grandchildren, and we hope that it can stay intact so they can value it like we have.	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response RUR-1 addresses concerns regarding potential changes to rural lifestyles.
1540	127	Taylor	Terry		An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. If it just takes one stipulation to prevent a tragedy from happening, then I would ask that you use that ounce of protection and protect what we have here in the heartland of Nebraska.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1557	27	Teagarden	Amanda		Executive Director of OK-Safe. Deplores the lack of public	Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					notification about tonight's meeting. Not enough time to read 1600 pages.	the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement.
1557	28	Teagarden	Amanda		Who is in charge of upkeep, maintenance, and security along the pipeline?	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Those conditions address inspection, monitoring, and maintenance and other aspects of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response SAF-1 also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements and Special Conditions. Keystone would be responsible for the security of proposed Project facilities.
1557	29	Teagarden	Amanda		If there is a leak, who would resolve the issue? Would liability issues be resolved in Canadian regulations or American regulation, or Oklahoma regulations?	The U.S. portion of the proposed Project would be under the jurisdiction of U.S. federal and state agencies and would have not connection to Canadian governmental regulations. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1557	30	Teagarden	Amanda		Wants an expansion of the definition of an HCA, or high consequence area, to include ALL the land that the oil spills onto, not just part of it.	High consequence areas (HCAs) area defined by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in 49 CFR 195.450 and are based on population levels and environmentally sensitive areas. Keystone submitted a list of HCAs along the proposed route to PHMSA. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the PHMSA has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs.
1557	27	Teagarden	Amanda		Executive Director of OK-Safe. Deplores the lack of public notification about tonight's meeting. Not enough time to read 1600 pages.	Consolidated Response INT-1 addresses concerns related to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response CMT-2 addresses issues related to comment meetings on the draft EIS and requests for additional public involvement. Consolidated Response CMT-3 addresses the level of information provided to the public regarding the proposed Project and the draft EIS scoping meeting locations and schedules.
1544	137	Tejada	Matthew	Air Line Houston	I do not believe that the State Department has paid nearly enough attention or importance to the Environmental Justice impacts of this project. There is an absence of thought to the	Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					long term impacts that this project will have on the health and quality of life of so many residents, particularly in the Port Arthur and East Harris County areas.	<p>impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.</p> <p>As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.</p>
1544	139	Tejada	Matthew	Air Line Houston	We are already refining much of this dirty fuel here. We do not need to increase our capacity to bring in even more that much easier, that much cheaper, that much more attractive for major corporations to earn more money on the backs of people who have been bearing this burden for decades.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area that are experiencing dwindling supplies from current sources. As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
1544	140	Tejada	Matthew	Air Line Houston	Any statements in the draft EIS or in the response to our comments will be embarrassingly lacking if they do not dwell on the Environmental Justice impacts of this project for residents of East Harris County and the Port Arthur areas.	As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.</p> <p>Consolidated Response JUS-1 and Section 3.10.1.2 of the EIS describe the counties in the project area with higher populations of minority and low-income groups that may be impacted by the project. This analysis is in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality guidance for analysis of potential environmental justice effects. As noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to result in adverse impacts that would fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations located along the pipeline route. Moreover, project-related spending and tax revenues would result in substantial socioeconomic benefits in the region of influence, which may positively affect low-income and minority populations and Native American tribes through increased employment opportunities, income benefits, and improved public service levels.</p>
567	1	Tesar	William		I oppose the pipeline through Nebraska.	Comment acknowledged.
567	2	Tesar	William		To assume that the pipeline will not damage the Sandhills environment or the Ogallala Aquifer is very naive.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
567	3	Tesar	William		The past oil spill in Alaska years ago, or the more recent Gulf oil catastrophe should be an indicator to those who would permit such an action!	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. The spill in Alaska was from a marine tank ship and occurred in Prince William Sound. The risks and potential impacts of the proposed Project are substantially different from those of that incident.
939	1	Testi	Francesca		The Sandhills are too fragile an ecosystem to take the stress of any leaks that will happen here.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
939	2	Testi	Francesca		The Ogallala's water is too precious a resource, in this day's dwindling water supplies, to expose to any leaks that will happen here.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
939	3	Testi	Francesca		Agriculture already pulls more water out of the Ogallala aquifer than is recharged by rainfall and runoff.	Operation of the proposed Project will not extract or use any water from the aquifer.
939	4	Testi	Francesca		The Ogallala is already being toxified by Uranium tailings from Cameco's Crow Butte operations; it should not be allowed that oil from yet another carbon-polluting player seep into it as well.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
939	5	Testi	Francesca		Their plan indicates that the pipeline will be buried, thus almost guaranteeing that any leaks will remain so for too long, thereby contaminating the Ogallala aquifer before a fix happens.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
939	8	Testi	Francesca		The presumed need for this extra oil is false. Much greater emphasis on end-use efficiency measures offsets such need, as well as offsets the ongoing carbon-loading into the	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					atmosphere propagated by such pipeline plans. Our National Security would be better served by pushing for end-use, radical efficiency measures and sustainably produced, renewable energy sources, than continuing the inane, "Drill, Baby, Drill!" mentality which has led us to our current Gulf oilwell blowout.	alternative energy sources.
939	11	Testi	Francesca		Refining tar sands crude here in Houston will contribute to our already dire problem with air pollution.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
939	12	Testi	Francesca		The promise of jobs that will disappear once the pipeline is in place is outweighed by the loss of jobs connected to oil shipping in our port and to the environmental damage to our air quality.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1226	2	Thayer	Mary		We need oil and we have enough here without purchasing from Arab countries. Please stand against the Union bill to force people to join and pay dues to unions against their will. I don't envy you, your position. Please stand up for Nebraskans and remember our children and grandchildren will pay the bill for our mistakes. Thanks for standing strong.	Comment acknowledged.
640	1	Theer	Trisha		I believe that placing this propose pipeline over the Ogallala Aquifer would be an environmental disaster. Should there be a leak, not only will our nation be reminded that we need to find something to replace oil as our primary source of energy, but we will also have to find something to replace the water we drink that gives us life. The risk is not worth it. Please, for once, do the environmentally responsible thing.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1035	1	Thelander	Ruby		I am greatly concerned about the pipeline that will cut through the Ogallala Aquifer to bring tar sands oil to the south. Please see that it is moved east of the planned route to miss the aquifer. Or, perhaps it can be put above ground? Do something to be sure that there is no danger to our fresh water supply in Nebraska!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
1541	1	Thielen	Missy		Landowners in Montana and their children need extra protection upon the decommissioning of the Keystone XL Pipeline, an act that could happen over 50 years from now.	Responses related to the life of the Project and taking the Project out of service at the end of the life of the Project are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1541	4	Thielen	Missy		Allowing a pipeline to be placed on their property puts the landowners in Montana at a severe disadvantage. While TransCanada stands to earn billions of dollars from placing the pipeline in the landowner's lands, these landowners have the potential to lose everything.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Consolidated Response LIA-1

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.
1541	9	Thielen	Missy		Any cleanup costs of the Keystone XL pipeline should be borne solely by TransCanada, who stands to profit billions of dollars; not by the states or landowners, who unfortunately only share in the risk, not in the profits.	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1541	10	Thielen	Missy		With the US still in economic dismay, we should put our steel workers back to work. The pipe should be specified as USA-made, not foreign made, in order to help boost the economy.	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project.
1541	12	Thielen	Missy		We need to remember that our, and our children's protection is the most important part of the project.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1541	13	Thielen	Missy		In Appendix 1b, under 3.3 Monitoring, it says upon notice by the owner, the state inspector will schedule initial post-construction field inspections following cleanup and road closure. Then under 4.6 Monitoring, DEQ may continue to monitor operations and maintenance activities for the life of the project, in order to ensure compliance with specifications in this section. 4.6.2 says DEQ may require the owner to fund additional monitoring efforts to resolve problems which develop after release of the bonds described in section 0.7. Such efforts would be limited to compliance with these specifications and other conditions adopted by DEQ. This is of utmost importance to landowners. If this was in place, it would put value on our land because future owners will have some form of insurance that issues with the pipeline will be resolved. If continual monitoring is required in the operation and maintenance activities for the life of the project, then we as landowners will also have the understanding that our health, safety and welfare is being protected.	The Montana DEQ has revised Attachment 1 to Appendix I of the EIS in response to this comment.
1541	14	Thielen	Missy		In one place it says that all water wells developed by the owner shall be conveyed or transferred to the landowner upon decommissioning of the pipeline. If that well is drilled on landowner property to water livestock while they're being cut off from their natural source of water, and TransCanada keeps the rights to that well until their pipeline is decommissioned, what are the landowner's rights to use that well? Why would it have to belong to TransCanada until decommissioning? Shouldn't it be turned over when the project is done, and they're done using it for whatever purpose?	Keystone has stated that is would not drill wells as a part of construction of the proposed Project.
1067	1	Thom	Lois		I am extremely concerned about the new Keystone Pipeline that is scheduled to run through the Ogallala Aquifer. How can we be sure the best expertise available is being used to ensure the safety of our precious water? I simply don't trust that the greatest natural resource in our state will be protected properly.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1067	2	Thom	Lois		I am especially concerned, now that we know the Federal	The Department of State (DOS) does not have regulatory

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Government's oversight of the regulations on offshore drilling was partially to blame for the Gulf Oil spill this year. The Federal State Dept. has the regulatory authority over this pipeline.	control over the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is responsible for the review of Keystone's application of a Presidential permit and is the lead federal agency for the NEPA review of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would be under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of PHMSA that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
82	1	Thomas	Mike		I have 50 acres in Hudson, Texas. I bought this property 25 years ago. It had one pipeline running through it at the time. Since then there has been two more added. As you know this makes for lots off un-usable property. You do not have permission to access my property or cross it. I am not going to lose any more land and have four pipelines across my land.	DOS is conducting the environmental review of the proposed Project and is not involved in obtaining easements along the proposed route. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process. Consolidated Response PVT-1 addresses concerns regarding the cumulative effects of the proposed Project and other pipeline projects in the vicinity of the proposed route.
689	1	Thomas	Lee		I am adamantly opposed to routing the Keystone Pipeline through any part of the Sandhills of Nebraska. Any kind of oil spill would have disastrous consequences for the Ogallala Aquifer, which supports agriculture and populations in the central U.S. We have ample evidence that the oil industry cannot guarantee that no such spill will occur, and the notion of playing "probabilities" of such a spill simply does not cut it when the stakes are this high.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
1540	74	Thomas	Adam	Indigenous Environment Network	It crosses thousands of streams and rivers, and if an oil spill happens to take place it would destroy all our salmon stocks.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. The location and extent of a spill from the proposed Project would affect the resources affected and the magnitude and duration of the impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The waterbodies crossed by the proposed route in the U.S. do not support salmon runs.
1540	75	Thomas	Adam	Indigenous Environment Network	If an oil spill happens to take place it would destroy all our salmon stocks and destroy our way of life.	The location and extent of a spill from the proposed Project would affect the impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. The waterbodies crossed by the proposed route in the U.S. do not support salmon runs.
1556	55	Thomas	Adam	Indigenous Environmental Network; (unnamed First Nation) Tribal Council	I'm here with the Indigenous Environmental Network fighting off pipelines. I don't want you guys water to go contaminated.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
224	1	Thompson	Randy		So now we want to build an oil pipeline across the aquifer in	See Consolidated Response AQF-2 As described in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Nebraska. In many places the pipe will actually be submerged in the groundwater. Have we learned anything from the Gulf Coast disaster?	Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
388	1	Thompson	RuthAnn		I drive a car, farm, and use electricity - I consume oil. I will gladly pay more for it now if you don't put this pipeline through the Oglala Aquifer. The largest fresh water storage area in the Western hemisphere (and naturally maintained at little tax payer expense) could be irreparably damaged by even a small leak in this pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1324	1	Thompson	John		As county officials from the State of Texas, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen longterm energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle..	Comment acknowledged.
1324	2	Thompson	John		As we understand it, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas and in our counties, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation, . . .	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1324	3	Thompson	John		In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1324	4	Thompson	John		In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1324	5	Thompson	John		Moreover, in addition to the construction and manufacturing jobs Keystone XL will create during construction, the economic stimulus provided by the pipeline's construction and development will lead to the creation of more than 100,000 additional jobs in the economy. In Texas, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1324	6	Thompson	John		Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1324	7	Thompson	John		Furthermore, the delivery of secure and affordable supplies of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment. This is a vital project that will strengthen U.S. energy security and reduce our dependence on unstable foreign sources of oil.	
1324	8	Thompson	John		The Perryman study concluded that the long-term increase in stable oil supplies will add at least 250,000 permanent jobs to the U.S. economy, and add \$29 billion to the nation's gross annual product, conservatively estimated.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1324	9	Thompson	John		Canada is already the largest supplier of energy to the United States, meeting 12 percent of current U.S. petroleum-consumption needs and representing 18 percent of U.S. petroleum imports. Canadian oil sands production is a growing source of reliable crude oil supply for the United States. Canada's 175 billion barrels of oil reserves is second only to Saudi Arabia. Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production. Canada has more than 50 percent of the non-state controlled reserves in the world. Long-term supply is critical in a world where supply risks are growing, whether due to declining production from a once-reliable source, an unstable geo-political climate, or uncertainties in key oil producing regions. Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the Keystone XL Project, to transport oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast area is critical. These refineries also have excess capacity as a result of reduced production from Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is moving to other markets. Timing to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step.	Comment acknowledged.
1324	10	Thompson	John		We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to continue the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation." We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1560	1	Thompson	Randy		General environmental concerns: have streams that use to water cattle and oil will spread quickly if there's a leak because have sandy soil.	If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a source of water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the water source is proven to be acceptable for use.
1560	25	Thompson	Randy		Concerned about the pipeline going right through the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1560	66	Thompson	Randy		Concerned about pipeline crossing through middle of pasture.	Keystone would reclaim all lands affected by construction to pre-construction to the extent practicable and described in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Sections 2.3.2.8 and 2.3.2.9 of the EIS and in the Keystone Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (presented in Appendix B of the EIS) unless the landowner and Keystone agree to an alternate restoration. Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch of farmland impacts, including compensation for lost crops. As noted in the EIS, after construction is complete, farming can continue over the pipeline. Keystone would coordinate with landowners regarding issues such as minor realignments to avoid springs, provided the realignment meets all permit requirements of federal, state, and local agencies.
1560	67	Thompson	Randy		Concerned about the length of time it will take to reestablish the native grasses is greater than the 2 years stated by Keystone.	The length of time to reestablish native prairie grasses would depend on several factors as discussed in Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS. The EIS identifies that short-grass prairie and mixed-grass prairie may take 5 to 8 or more years to reestablish due to poor soil conditions and low moisture levels. Tall-grass prairie sod may require more than a 100 years for recovery. Grazing by both wildlife and livestock would also lengthen the recovery period as would invasion of exotic grasses and weeds.
1540	76	Thornton	Mel		I am concerned about the environmental impact of this whole process and of building a pipeline at all, and specifically building it across our area of Nebraska.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1540	77	Thornton	Mel		What is the safety record so far for these pipelines? According to previous speakers, it's frightening.	Previous incidents for hazardous liquid pipelines and for the existing Keystone Oil Pipeline Project are included in Section 3.13.4.2 of the EIS.
1540	78	Thornton	Mel		To gain some more information, I went online and found just two pages of information from the National Wildlife Federation. After reading that carefully, I have decided that I think building this pipeline would be wrong policy, very unsafe.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1540	79	Thornton	Mel		The pipeline will leave us, eventually, worse off than we are now as far as the environment is concerned.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1540	81	Thornton	Mel		The process of refining the tar sands is going to release at least three times as much global warming pollution as normal petroleum would, and it makes the pollution much worse at the refineries.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
1540	82	Thornton	Mel		We need cleaner energy, not dirty tar sands oil.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. Also see Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1540	84	Thornton	Mel		All the requests for waiving safety regulations is very worrisome.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1540	85	Thornton	Mel		Just recently there was an earthquake just a couple miles northwest of Springview, Keya Paha County. Is the possibility of earthquakes addressed in the draft environmental statement?	Section 3.2 of the EIS and Consolidated Response GEO-2 address seismicity and the potential for earthquakes in the vicinity of the proposed Project.
1540	88	Thornton	Mel		You can see some of the very polluted ponds used to process the tar sand from space they're so large. They ripped up the whole countryside around there.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1540	90	Thornton	Mel		This pipeline would more than double the amount of tar sands oil that would be coming into the United States. I really think that's the wrong direction we want to move, not only for us but for our children and our grandchildren. Even if this thing is built, our grandchildren are going to have to worry about getting rid of it. Those are the kinds of problems we don't really need.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response DEC-1 deals with the decommissioning of the proposed Project.
122	1	Thorogood	John		You must be crazy to lay a crude oil pipe line in Nebraska, the nation's riches provider of fresh water. Fresh water is much more precious than crude oil and the god almighty dollar. Get your heads screwed on correctly and remember once the ground water of Nebraska is contaminated where will everyone get their water from? Another dumb idea coming out	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					of Washington DC.	
122	2	Thorogood	John		If a pipe line disaster or worst yet a terrorist attack way out in the middle of rural Nebraska we would have TWO that's right TWO disasters. With the oil line broken and fresh water becoming contaminated for decades to come.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Section 3.13.6.3 addresses the potential impacts associated with an accidental or deliberate spill of crude oil over the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1141	1	Tietjen	Don&Mary		We share your concern about our most important resource, water. Please continue to work to protect our state.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
625	1	Tigges	Karen	Sierra Club	As a former resident of Nebraska, I object to the XL pipeline that would go through the sandhills and Niobrara River valley. These are sensitive areas where a pipeline spill would be disastrous.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. The Niobrara River would be crossed using the horizontal directional drilling method which would avoid impacts to the river.
625	2	Tigges	Karen	Sierra Club	It also covers the Ogallala Aquifer, which is a vital water supply for ranches and communities in the area. Please do not allow the pipeline to be built.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
571	1	Tilden	Janet	Executive Rewrites	I am not reassured by empty promises and contrived statistics.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
571	2	Tilden	Janet	Executive Rewrites	We should not run the risk of contaminating the Ogallala Aquifer with an oil leak.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
571	3	Tilden	Janet	Executive Rewrites	The Keystone Pipeline is a terrible idea that should be abandoned.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1546	164	Todaro	Matthew	U.S. Climate Action Network	Tar sands production is dirty, destructive to forest landscapes, energy intensive, and will increase greenhouse gas emissions and take us down the wrong path for the 21st century.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1546	167	Todaro	Matthew	U.S. Climate Action Network	Canadian policy goals are similar to those of the U.S. We shouldn't assume that not allowing the pipeline to run to the U.S. would mean that they export the oil to China.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Section 4.1 of the EIS addresses other potential exportation routes from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin.
784	1	Tomjack	Leanna		The Sandhills of Nebraska are a fragile ecosystem. This pipeline should not run through the Nebraska Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area.
784	2	Tomjack	Leanna		[The Sandhills of Nebraska are a fragile ecosystem.] A spill from a pipeline running through them would not only affect the	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					people there but also [the underlying Ogallala aquifer for generations.] ...	Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
784	3	Tomjack	Leanna		[A spill] would not only affect the people there but also the underlying Ogallala Aquifer for generations.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1345	1	Toups	Stephen	Turner Industries Group, LLC	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
1345	3	Toups	Stephen	Turner Industries Group, LLC	At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built	Comment acknowledged.
1345	4	Toups	Stephen	Turner Industries Group, LLC	Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1347	1	Toups	Stephen	Turner Industries Group LLC	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1347	3	Toups	Stephen	Turner Industries Group LLC	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are: • landbased • North American; and, Transported by pipeline. This project meets each of these criteria. Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	Comment acknowledged.
1347	4	Toups	Stephen	Turner Industries Group LLC	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1347	5	Toups	Stephen	Turner Industries Group LLC	Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1347	6	Toups	Stephen	Turner Industries Group LLC	and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1515	1	Towe	Thomas	Towe Farms, Inc	The Keystone Pipeline is proposed to run through almost a mile of land owned by Towe Farms, Inc. I am extremely	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>concerned about the possibility of a leak or burst from the pipeline and the environmental impact it will have on the surrounding area. I further urge you to carefully review the letter submitted by Wesley P. James of Bigfork, Montana. Wesley is a retired engineering professor at Texas A & M, and I respect this technical comments. He states that the EIS lacks critical data regarding the viscosity of the oil, specific gravity, modulus of elasticity of the oil, pump characteristics, and other matters necessary to evaluate the serious potential from a pipe breakage or leak. I am particularly concerned about his conclusion that at the high pressure end with the assumptions that are already outlined in the EIS; the extremely high pressure necessary for transporting tar sands could cause a discharge from a pipeline break to reach 600 feet in the air and spray oil on a distance of 2400 feet from the break point. This is very alarming and the damage to the environment needs to be carefully evaluated. The cost of Cleanup is quite substantial if these facts are true, With the focus on the BP oil spill in the Gulf and the more recent oil pipeline break near Salt Lake City, these are not idle threats and need to be fully considered. I believe the EIS is deficient for failing to adequately consider these matters.</p>	<p>Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.</p> <p>All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 of the EIS and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. As a result, not all equipment that would be installed if the Project is approved is listed and not all operating conditions are listed. The probability of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.2 and 3.13.3 are based on PHMSA incident data, and the impacts of a spill presented in Sections 3.13.5 and 3.13.6 describe what would likely occur if oil were to be released, irrespective of the reason for the release. In essence this section answers the question "what if" and does not rely on specific causes.</p> <p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. The maximum operating pressure would be lower than the pressure assessed by Mr. James. In a submittal to the PHMSA that responded to the issue of the distance of oil ejected from the pipeline, Keystone provided the following statement: "Industry experience demonstrates that oil flowing through a pipeline buried at this depth would simply pool on the surface in the immediate area of the release. The Keystone XL pipeline will be buried to a depth of 4 feet. The anticipated worst case spray zone for an exposed or above ground pipeline is anticipated to be consistent with industry experience, i.e., in the 75 to 394 foot range." PHMSA concurred with that analysis.</p> <p>Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction and from a spill of crude oil from the Project.</p>
770	1	Townsend	Katherine		Please do not grant a permit for the Keystone XL Pipeline. The risk of environmental disaster is too great...	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
770	2	Townsend	Katherine		Polluting the Ogallala Aquifer which provides clean water to eight states, in addition to numerous other valid environmental concerns, is unthinkable.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
770	3	Townsend	Katherine		...It is folly to believe that leaks and accidents won't happen...	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project. That section does not state that there would not be any leaks or spills over the life of the Project.
770	4	Townsend	Katherine		...Refining and using this dirty fuel will only increase the rate of	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					climate change.	OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1566	2	TransCanada		TransCanada	Second paragraph deleted: The need for the Project is dictated by: <#> Supply of heavy crude oil from the WCSB; <#> Demand for heavy crude oil in PADD III; <#> Transport of crude oil from the WCSB to PADD III; and Future crude oil supply and demand scen	Section 1.0 of the EIS was reorganized to move the “need” portion (Section 1.2.2 of the draft EIS) to a new Section 1.4 (Overview of the Crude Oil Market). That section was substantially revised and includes changes similar to those requested by the commenter.
1566	3	TransCanada		TransCanada	Deleted from paragraph 1, line 2: The increasing demand for crude oil in the U.S. cannot be entirely met by efforts to conserve use of refined petroleum products or the increased use of renewable energy. As crude oil demand increases, the overall domest	Section 1.0 of the EIS was reorganized to move the “need” portion (Section 1.2.2 of the draft EIS) to a new Section 1.4 (Overview of the Crude Oil Market). That section was substantially revised and includes changes similar to those requested by the commenter.
1566	4	TransCanada		TransCanada	Paragraph 1, line 2: “increasing” deleted, “need to replace declining domestic crude oil supplies and less reliable and diminishing supply sources, and the steady” inserted.	Section 1.0 of the EIS was reorganized to move the “need” portion (Section 1.2.2 of the draft EIS) to a new Section 1.4 (Overview of the Crude Oil Market). That section was substantially revised and includes changes similar to those requested by the commenter.
1566	5	TransCanada		TransCanada	Paragraph 1, line 4: “particularly the increasing demand for heavy crude in PADD III” inserted.	Section 1.0 of the EIS was reorganized to move the “need” portion (Section 1.2.2 of the draft EIS) to a new Section 1.4 (Overview of the Crude Oil Market). That section was substantially revised and includes changes similar to those requested by the commenter.
1566	6	TransCanada		TransCanada	Paragraph 2, line 5 text inserted: For example, proposals are now being developed that would involve construction of a pipeline from the WSCB region to Canada’s Pacific Coast where this oil could be shipped to China.	Section 1.0 of the EIS was reorganized to move the “need” portion (Section 1.2.2 of the draft EIS) to a new Section 1.4 (Overview of the Crude Oil Market). That section was substantially revised and includes changes similar to those requested by the commenter.
1566	7	TransCanada		TransCanada	Comment: Does “Lower Brule” (Paragraph 1, line 6) mean the substation or the reservation?	The proposed 230-kV transmission line is now called the Big Bend to Witten Transmission Line.
1566	8	TransCanada		TransCanada	Keystone’s blasting plan would include provisions to avoid impacts to groundwater and to incorporate post blasting testing for surface water and water wells within 150 feet of the centerline to ensure that water reso	Keystone reports that there would be no blasting required along the proposed Project corridor.
1566	9	TransCanada		TransCanada	A portion of the forested wetlands in Texas are managed pine stands that are clear cut by the pulp and paper industry.	Section 3.4 of the EIS addresses bottomland hardwood forest wetlands.
1566	10	TransCanada		TransCanada	Blasting can cause both short term disturbance, in the form of increased noise, dust, and vibration, and permanent habitat modification. The severity of the effects of blasting on wildlife would primarily depend on timi	Keystone reports that there would be no blasting required along the proposed Project corridor.
1566	11	TransCanada		TransCanada	However, it is the slowest of the open cut construction methods available.	Comment acknowledged.
1566	16	TransCanada		TransCanada	However, as both the NEPA and NEB processes proceed”	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					"Recent studies suggest, however, that the overall well-to-wheels life cycle GHG emissions of oil sands production are comparable to conventional oil. As the NEPA process	concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
1566	27	TransCanada		TransCanada	Depending upon final construction spread configuration and construction schedule, additional or larger camps could be required.	Comment acknowledged.
1566	29	TransCanada		TransCanada	widening of roads is also required in some areas.	Consolidated Response RDS-1 addresses concerns about the condition of roadways and roadway structures associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project as well as traffic safety measures that would be incorporated into the Project.
1566	32	TransCanada		TransCanada	Final spread configurations and construction schedule may result in additional or fewer shorter or longer spreads.	Comment acknowledged.
1566	37	TransCanada		TransCanada	Landowners would be informed of all work anticipated during monitoring.	Comment acknowledged.
1559	83	Treadwell	Marshall		Very satisfied with his dealings with Keystone, has been compensated very fairly. Has several pipelines on his property already without much trouble, so is not worried about a new one. Have agreed to bore under the Angelina River bottom and the wetlands in the Angelina River bottom.	Comment acknowledged.
1177	1	Trout	Wesley		To whom it may concern: I am dismayed and outraged at the lack of intelligent thought being put into this project. How many million gallons of spilled oil does it take before we as a nation and/or state stop putting our thirst for oil above all other priorities? I am fully aware that a shortage of oil in the US will cause many hardships but I am not willing to sacrifice our state's long term natural resources simply to avoid short term hardships. I will be watching this issue very closely and any politicians who back this pipeline running over our greatest fresh ground water resource will not only not get MY vote but I vow to actively campaign against them to whatever extent I am capable.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
286	1	Trumbull	Jacqueline		The location of the proposed pipeline along the eastern edge of the Ogallala Aquifer concerns me. This vast underground lake supplies the water to most of the Great Plains region. The danger of contaminating this water supply from potential leaks in the Keystone Pipeline is too great to risk having a large crude oil pipeline located in this area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1558	61	Truscott	Larry		Initially, your company had surveyors and others running across the pastures and wheat fields, and the property owners were told that they would be reimbursed for any damages that they made walking through wheat and driving through different things when the project was completed. But things have changed. There have been three changes made in the route of the pipeline, and the people that were affected by the first survey are still holding an empty bag. In my mind, that's not right. There should be some way that, when they do this kind of stuff, they ought to go ahead and pay up front so since they decide to change the route on it again, the people that have already had damage done will be paid.	The commenter is directing his comment to Keystone, not DOS. State or local trespass and access laws are applicable along the entire route and therefore along each easement negotiated by Keystone. DOS has no legal authority over negotiating easement agreements, no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement, and no legal authority over Keystone representatives who gain access to private property. The commenter has the option to take up the matter with Keystone or local law enforcement officials, or initiate legal consultation.
236	1	Tucker	N.B.		The proposed route of the XL Pipeline will cross about 1.5 miles of property I own in Haakon County, South Dakota.	The Department of State has no authority to intervene in issues under the jurisdiction of commissions and agencies in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Keystone recently requested of the South Dakota PUC modifications of Keystone's responsibilities in South Dakota in the event of an accident causing environmental damage and/or the discovery along the route of fossil remains. The intent of the requested modifications is to shift the cost of remediation to the landowner rather than being born by Keystone, as originally ordered by the PUC. Is this ex post facto modification a responsible corporate request?	South Dakota. Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability under federal law if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
236	2	Tucker	N.B.		The pipeline route in South Dakota covers about 313 miles. The proposed right-of-way payment to all landowners using Keystone's formula would be about \$1 million (\$3000 per mile). The total cost of the project is estimated at about \$1 billion and the annual tax revenues to various state entities in South Dakota is forecast at \$14 million. In this context, is a \$1 million total payment fair or reasonable compensation to South Dakota landowners, whose operations will be significantly disrupted, whose property will be permanently devalued and without whose land the pipeline could not be built? I ask that the U S State Department use its influence and oversight of environmental matters to cause a more reasonable sharing of costs and benefits by Keystone with affected private landowners.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process and has no legal status to enforce the conditions of an easement agreement.
1045	1	Tuner	Todd		My family is admittedly opposed to this project. There are too many dangers to the environment.	Section 3 of the EIS addresses the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the risk and environmental impacts of a crude oil spill from the proposed Project.
688	1	Turille	Melinda		Considering the oil release in the Gulf, the many oil pipeline failures in the last months, allowing a pipeline across our Sand Hills in Nebraska is outrageous. Our aquifer lies beneath those hills and it is precious water for not only our state but for other states around us. If it were to be contaminated much of Nebraska agriculture would be lost. This is a vital water supply to our state, and no one, no one, can believe the pipeline will not leak. Over and over this industry has fouled our environment, contaminated our air and water. For God's sake please defeat this pipeline and save our water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
761	1	Turille	Elise		I am firmly against the construction of the pipeline... a firm decision against this project would help prolong the safety of U.S. citizens in the area rather than bowing down to big business yet again...THE PIPELINE IS NOT SUPPORTED BY ME OR MY FAMILY! AS A US CITIZEN WHOS INTERESTS ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THAT OF A COMPANY< PLEASE SAY NO!!!! TO THIS PIPELINE OR MOVE THE DIRECTION OF ITS PATH! ... a firm decision against this project would help prolong the safety of U.S. citizens in the area...	The commenter's opinion is noted.
761	2	Turille	Elise		The proposed pipeline goes directly over the Ogallala Aquifer, the aquifer is the only source of pure drinking water for this part of our country and the risk of leaks into this are not worth the big dollars made from the pipeline.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
761	3	Turille	Elise		The proposed pipeline goes directly through the Sandhills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
761	4	Turille	Elise		...the risk of leaks into this are not worth the big dollars made from the pipeline... The risk of a leak into our water system is not worth it!! ...	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
761	5	Turille	Elise		...Our health and safety is not on the table for discussion ...	The commenter's opinion is noted.
182	1	Turner	Linda		This is a project without logic. The deliberate destruction of more of our planet for such short-term rewards goes against any rational argument. Money can't buy back an extinct species, or remove all the oil spilled into the rivers and oceans, and it certainly can't revive an empty wasteland where a life-giving forest once stood. People won't stop depending on oil until there isn't any, or until the price goes so high they are forced to seek alternative energy sources. Who will force this change if not you? Who will take a stand for the generations to follow? Who will say, "That's enough. No more will we take the easy way out"? This is a chance to take an important step towards preserving our children's planet. Please stop this pipeline now--for us all.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1234	1	Uran	Laura		I appreciate your taking steps to protect the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1076	1	VanBuskirk	Michael		To whom it may concern, The keystone oil pipeline needs to be managed closely in our State. We all know what a poor job the US government usually does with their oversight role. We have observed many of the environmental consequences with BP and the US government in the Gulf with the oil travesty. Both entities are to blame for this poor management mess.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1076	2	VanBuskirk	Michael		I am not a "green" person or advocate normally, but under the circumstances of what we have observed in Gulf of Mexico, we need to manage this matter closely as the tremendous aquifer under Western Nebraska is critical to our States Agriculture Based Economy (which accounts for over half of our State's Economy).	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1076	3	VanBuskirk	Michael		I stand with the majority of Nebraskan's on this issue. I would appreciate your leadership adhering to what the majority of Nebraskan's want rather than what some of you think is best as in the case of Healthcare reform.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
43	1	VanCoppenolle	Loretta		I am writing to oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline Project which would carry Canadian tar sand oil through Texas to the Gulf coast. Tar sand oil is dirtier than conventional oil and emits 3 times the greenhouse gases during its production. Its production is also highly water intensive. We do not need tar sand oil and we do not need the environmental threat posed by this pipeline at a time when the current BP disaster in the Gulf of Mexico all too painfully reminds us of the risks of oil production. We need to grow a green energy economy to	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					replace dirty oil, not encourage and augment the latter. Please deny a permit to the Keystone pipeline as environmentally unsound.	information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
914	1	VanDenNoort	Jeff		Please take the time to make the EIS for the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline complete. The current version does not fully document all of the potential harm that this pipeline would create for the people of Montana.	The EIS addresses potential impacts consistent accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality regulations to implement NEPA (40 CFR 1500). It also addresses impacts consistent with the requirements of the Montana Environmental Policy Act (see Appendix I of the EIS).
914	3	VanDenNoort	Jeff		These pipelines are very vulnerable from vandals and terrorists and it seems certain that there will some leaks over the years.	Consolidated Response TER-1 addresses potential terrorism associated with the proposed Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses the potential for an accidental spill from the proposed Project.
914	4	VanDenNoort	Jeff		Personally, I think the biggest impact is that this pipeline will facilitate the development of these tar sands. The carbon released from the extraction, processing, transportation and burning of the tar sands oil far exceeds the carbon released from other fossil fuels and we can not contribute this project. We must start considering the carbon released from each alternative source of energy.	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
914	7	VanDenNoort	Jeff		The pipeline is not needed. It would be a reckless use of government power to force landowners to accept this project that will not benefit the people of Montana.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1558	15	VanderValk	Bob		I have some concerns about what positive effects this particular project would bring to the local economy. There are long term opportunities for workers residing in Prairie County or Glendive in Dawson County, and the proposed O'Fallon substation location and the pumping station that's going to be built to pump the crude oil.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1558	18	VanderValk	Bob		We have been given an opportunity, apparently -- this is not part of my [written] comments, to also ramp up with our Bakken oil shale crude oil to be pumped into that. That has to be part of this project, or else the support of this part of the country should go away, especially with what's going on in the Gulf of Mexico. We're going to depend on that crude oil.;	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to a potential pipeline connection to the proposed Project in Montana that would transport crude oil produced in Montana and North Dakota.
1558	19	VanderValk	Bob		The contract says that 100 percent of the labor used has to be union. And if it can be, then at least 50 percent will have to qualify. In order to do that they have to work 80 days, with all sorts of caveats and ways to do it.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1558	20	VanderValk	Bob		I want to be able to have it in some sort of writing that the union, in this case Pipeliner's Union 7898 in Tulsa, Oklahoma, that it will take the initial shot. This would create at least 20 permanent jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1558	22	VanderValk	Bob		We want those jobs to be 8 to 5 or ten hour days so that	As noted in Section 3.10 of the EIS, the jobs that would be

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					people will reside here, will buy homes here, will buy properties, and we'll get this Eastern Montana economy going to where it should have been all along.	required to construct the proposed Project would be temporary, and operation of the proposed Project is expected to require an additional 20 permanent jobs.
1558	23	VanderValk	Bob		I am in support of the project.	Comment acknowledged.
1408	1	VanHorn	Della		I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1408	2	VanHorn	Della		I work in a small school district in eastern Montana that has seen a decline in enrollment as well in the taxable valuation. Families and businesses are struggling financially. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with US interests. This would be a mistake.	Comment acknowledged.
42	1	VanLe	Luan		Stop the import of DIRTY OIL! I oppose the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline project, which will carry Canadian tar sands oil to the Gulf Coast. This pipeline would carry the dirtiest fuel sources from Canada through the Dakotas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Tar sands oil emits three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline. It requires clear-cutting ancient forests and will also suck up water supplies and leave behind massive toxic lakes. This pipeline threatens our country's burgeoning clean energy economy and represents a return to our highly destructive and damaging addiction to fossil fuels. Please do not let this happen.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-3 addresses the decreased rate of GHG gas emissions from oil sands production in Canada. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses potential loss of boreal forests and peat bogs.
220	1	Vansickel	Nina		I am strongly opposed to this pipeline. I believe there are other ways to ship oil. I am a landowner and this pipe will cover about 2 miles on my land. I have been offered a pittance and a one time pittance. I might add the powers that be seem to making a lot off this deal – but it isn't on their land is it!	Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1380	1	Vansickel	Nina		Addressing the oil situation - It seems you should be able to find a safer way to drill and ship.	The proposed Project would be an oil transportation system and does not include drilling for oil. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1380	2	Vansickel	Nina		Be accountable and responsible for the decisions you make. Maybe someday when no food is grown and there's no water that's drinkable, you'll be remembering that almighty buck. Perspectively thinking; it maybe too little too late....	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1340	1	VanWyk	William	Interstate Hydrocarbon	I am a small business owner and founder, of Interstate Hydrocarbon LLC ("IH"). IH trades and transports crude oil	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				LLC	throughout the United States. IH is particularly active in moving light, sweet crude oil from the Bakken formation in Montana and North Dakota to markets centers in other parts of the country. IH supports the Keystone XL ("KXL") pipeline project, KXL is the largest project to date capable of moving hydrocarbons via pipeline from Western Canada to the U.S. Gulf Coast.	
1340	2	VanWyk	William	Interstate Hydrocarbon LLC	KXL will offer safe, reliable, and environmentally responsible means of transporting Canadian hydrocarbons to U.S. refineries which will ultimately benefit U.S. consumers, workers, and businesses by ensuring additional availability of petroleum products.	Comment acknowledged.
1340	3	VanWyk	William	Interstate Hydrocarbon LLC	Moreover, KXL is considering a project to receive U.S. Bakken production along the way which would directly benefit it and other small businesses that are involved in the development of this important domestic source of oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-3 addresses issues related to transportation of crude oil from the Williston Basin.
1340	4	VanWyk	William	Interstate Hydrocarbon LLC	IH believes that KXL is in the national interest, since interior pipeline routes offer the most secure means of transport. KXL links us to a stable ally on our northern border with reserves that rival the largest members of OPEC. Furthermore, KXL offers a geographic alternative to waterborne delivery via the Gulf of Mexico. Given the recent disasters there, can we afford not to embrace the KXL project? Our nation has relied upon interior pipelines in past times of difficulty. According to the online encyclopedia Wikipedia as of July 2, 2010: The Big Inch and its companion project, the Little Big Inch were petroleum pipelines constructed during 1942 and 1943 as an emergency war measure from Texas to New Jersey. Until World War II, petroleum products had been transported from the oil fields of Texas to the northeastern United States by oil tanker. With the entry of the United States into the war, this vital link was attacked by U-boats, threatening both the supplies to the eastern United States and onward transshipment to Great Britain. The Inch pipelines were conceived as a way to transport increased quantities of petroleum by a secure, interior route, with the additional benefit of freeing tankers for other tasks. At the time of their construction, they were the longest petroleum pipelines ever built.	Comment acknowledged.
1340	6	VanWyk	William	Interstate Hydrocarbon LLC	IH understands that there has been considerable opposition to KXL on the basis that its approval would lead to the delivery to U.S. refineries of Canadian hydrocarbons that, when produced, would lead to higher rates of greenhouse gas emissions, which in turn would lead to global warming. It appears that these concerns are outside the scope of this permitting process.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
1340	8	VanWyk	William	Interstate Hydrocarbon LLC	The existence of KXL would not have an appreciable impact on global warming. If KXL were not built, Canadian hydrocarbons are more likely to be transported to countries other than the U.S. So, not only would the U.S. be deprived of an efficient alternative supply source, Canadian hydrocarbons would still be produced. For any remaining Canadian hydrocarbons that may nonetheless reach the U.S. by tanker via the Gulf of Mexico, there would likely be higher transportation inefficiencies at higher environmental risk.	Comment Acknowledged

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1340	9	VanWyk	William	Interstate Hydrocarbon LLC	In short, the approval of KXL will not impact the production of these Canadian hydrocarbons such that the only result of denial of this project would be to deny the benefits of the pipeline project to U.S. consumers, workers, and businesses, including small businesses such as IH. As a U.S. small business, IH urges you to move forward with issuing a permit to KXL.	Comment acknowledged.
918	1	Varas	Alberto	Building Bright Futures	As a lifelong educator and learner I recognize the great risks that are present in this pipeline project. There is no way we should put a tar sand oil pipeline through the largest underground freshwater reserve (Ogallala Aquifer). The risk is too great to even chance.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
918	4	Varas	Alberto	Building Bright Futures	Avoid contaminating our drinking water.	Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses concerns regarding potential water quality impacts.
78	1	Vassilakidis	Sophia		I urge you to stop the Keystone XL pipeline expansion.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
78	2	Vassilakidis	Sophia		In addition to emitting three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline, about three barrels of water are polluted and dumped in toxic pools (called tailing ponds) for every barrel of oil produced from tar sand extraction, and it requires strip mining huge tracts of pristine forest. An area the size of Florida is slated for extraction. Furthermore, the project harms the lives and health of indigenous people living downstream from the tar sands operations and has been connected to high rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism in the area.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions.
78	2	Vassilakidis	Sophia		In addition to emitting three times more greenhouse gases during production than conventional gasoline, about three barrels of water are polluted and dumped in toxic pools (called tailing ponds) for every barrel of oil produced from tar sand extraction, and it requires strip mining huge tracts of pristine forest. An area the size of Florida is slated for extraction. Furthermore, the project harms the lives and health of indigenous people living downstream from the tar sands operations and has been connected to high rates of rare cancers, renal failure, lupus, and hyperthyroidism in the area.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses.
78	3	Vassilakidis	Sophia		Producing the oil for the Keystone XL pipeline will emit 11 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, even before it gets to the U.S. for refining. This equals the annual emissions of 2.7 million cars.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
78	6	Vassilakidis	Sophia		The company is seeking a special permit to operate at this pressure from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
78	7	Vassilakidis	Sophia		By connecting tar sands oil to the Gulf Coast, the Keystone XL will make our nation's fuels dirtier and undermine the clean energy solutions we need to avert catastrophic climate	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					change.	proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1544	220	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	Can someone please define "limited impact"? Who defines what increase in cancer rates is acceptable? Who defines what collateral damage is Ok?	Impacts that generally range from minor to moderate in magnitude and from temporary to short-term are considered limited. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. There are no potential impacts to human health, such as cancer, expected due to construction and operation of the proposed Project.
1544	221	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	Would like to know how many people who spoke in favor of the project had their houses financed by the oil industry?	That information is not a part of the NEPA environmental review and DOS has no access to that information.
1544	222	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	Energy companies self-report to the EPA. Do we honestly expect TransCanada to be honest with us and tell us if they have a leak? And if the leak happens, are they going to be truthful with us and tell us how much was released and the impact that it's going to have on our community?	Keystone must report accidental releases to the National Response Center and with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in accordance with 49 CFR 195.50 as soon as practicable but not more than 30 days after discovery of the accident. If releases are not reported, the operator can be fined.
1544	227	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	I thought about it today, I've been living on top of pipelines for 20 years. I can guarantee you, no one's ever come out to check them and make sure they were safe. We didn't even know they were there.	Pipeline corridor inspections are generally conducted by aerial patrols and by using internal inspection devices (pigs). As a result, it is unlikely that the inspections would be observed by landowners along a pipeline route.
1544	228	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	We import more oil from Canada than any other nation, Mexico is second. The other countries we buy oil from are not going to be eliminated by this pipeline project and retrieving more oil from Canada.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	230	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	There are fault lines in Texas that pose a safety risk to buried pipelines.	Section 3.2 of the EIS addresses seismic issues along the proposed route.
1544	231	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	Pipeline not meeting industry safety standards.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	232	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	Buried pipeline can leak without our knowledge, contaminate groundwater.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the Project. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
1544	233	Vaulk	Lisa	Resident of Spring, Texas	How are they going to fix our air once they realize they made a mistake.	Section 3.14.3.14 indicates that, "While the refineries that could receive crude oil are not part of the Project, refinery operations could potentially result in cumulative impacts to air quality in the general Project area or beyond if changes in the type or quantity of emissions occurred in the future." It also reiterates that state permitting processes for existing, upgraded or new refining facilities are designed to avoid significant cumulative impacts to regional air quality associated with emissions. Based on the nonattainment status of Texas counties in which the pipeline will pass, a General Conformity analysis was prepared (see Section 3.12.1.3). It was determined that construction emissions for the Project would be accounted for in the SIP emissions budget and the proposed activity within the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria nonattainment area was presumed to conform to the SIP. Table 3.12.1-11 showed that NOx and VOC emissions for operation in the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria 8-hour ozone nonattainment area would be below the General Conformity significance thresholds of 25 tons per year, and therefore the General Conformity Rule does not apply to these operational activities. Finally, it should be noted, as discussed in Section 3.14.3.14 that since light crude supplies are decreasing, refinery upgrades and expansions that allow for the refining of heavy crude oil, especially along the Gulf Coast, are occurring and would continue to occur whether or not the Project is constructed. If the Project is not constructed, shipment of heavy crude oil to the region could occur through other pipelines or through tanker shipments from other oil producing areas. If the Project is constructed, it is likely that some oil transported by the Project could be transported to expanded or upgraded refineries."
272	1	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project.	Comment acknowledged.
272	3	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	Construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
272	4	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The limited impact has been proven on the initial Keystone phase.	Comment acknowledged.
272	5	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest.	Comment acknowledged.
272	6	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	Our firm is involved in the ongoing safety and quality assurance process being undertaken by TransCanada as part of this project, and we provide assistance to them in that	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					regard. This work is important to us.	
272	7	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
272	10	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked.	Comment acknowledged.
272	14	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on. Additional pipeline capacity will help consumers and businesses throughout the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
272	15	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, the initial Keystone pipeline project created more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
272	16	Vest	Craig	ek Pass Inc.	Local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay for.	Comment acknowledged.
109	1	Vickers	Richard		I own property in the immediate area through which the pipeline will pass. At present there are approximately eight pipelines crossing my property. During the 70 plus years I have been associated with this location, I have never seen any kind of an environmental incident involving these pipelines. I am highly in favor of the Keystone Project proceeding as proposed.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	199	Villarreal	Anthony	Citizen of La Porte	What sort of long-term testing has been performed on the pipelines which are being proposed to be laid out? What were the results of those testings and what corrective action has been taken to address the negative results of those tests? What is the estimated life of the pipelines?	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. Those regulations and PHMSA's Project-specific Special Conditions address pipe manufacturing requirements and quality control testing of pipe.
1544	200	Villarreal	Anthony	Citizen of La Porte	Have the health affects of people been considered, and if so, what is the expected increase of negative health affects on our people and more so on the economy as people go into hospitals because they have problems like leukemia, cancer, other health problems like COPD, and things like that that studies show...are caused by pollution?	Section 3.12.1.3 of the EIS describes the potential impacts associated with emissions from construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. As discussed in the EnSys 2010 report, the quantity of crude oil refined in PADD III is driven by market conditions and is independent of the existence of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would provide access to WCSB crude oil in PADD III refineries that would supplant supplies from other sources, including Venezuela and Mexico. As discussed in Section 3.13.5.1 of the EIS and Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of WCSB crude oils that could be transported by the proposed Project is not dissimilar from other heavy crude oils currently refined in PADD III. There is therefore no credible evidence that implementation of the proposed Project would lead to disproportionate adverse impacts on minority and low income populations near PADD III refineries.
1544	202	Villarreal	Anthony	Citizen of La	We already have problems with the recent BP explosion and	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Porte	the leak that can't be resolved, how are we going to be able to go underground and fix pollution in this aquifer if that happened?	associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. If there is a spill from the Project, Keystone would implement the procedures of either its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) or its relevant Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), depending on the location of the release. The response plans would address responses to spills that reach groundwater or surface water. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the ERP for the proposed Project. SPCC plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS. In addition, Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
1021	1	Villars	Charlene		I am greatly opposed to the placement of the Keystone oil pipeline that crosses Nebraska from the northern border to the southern border. Since there is a danger of the pipe developing a leak that would cause oil to flow into the Ogallala Aquifer, it is senseless to take this risk. That aquifer is so important to the welfare of thousands of people in many states, and no government officials should have the power to put it in jeopardy. I strongly oppose this project and think it should be stopped.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
24	1	Visclosky	Peter	House 1st District Indiana	I would appreciate your addressing her concerns and making her correspondence part of the official documents you receive for the proposed regulation. Thank you in advance for your serious consideration of this matter. Do not hesitate to let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.	Comment acknowledged.
323	1	Vogel	MaryCharlene		As a native of Nebraska and former resident until two years ago, I am definitely against this TransCanada pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
323	2	Vogel	MaryCharlene		According to information I have gleaned from the Lincoln Journal Star and the Heritage League, there is an application by TransCanada for exemption from current federal standards regulating pipeline thickness and pressure at which the pipe operates. It is requesting to use thinner pipe in rural areas where it claims there is a low risk of accidental puncture.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1.
323	3	Vogel	MaryCharlene		This pipeline is going right through the water of the Ogallala Aquifer, not above it, not under it, but actual in it. This is the major source of water and is rechargeable only by rain and snow melt. Nebraska covers 2/3 of this eight state source of water. If it becomes contaminated it will destroy the "bread basket" of the country and the source of living for Nebraskans.	See Consolidated Response Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
324	1	Vogel	James		I am not for this TransCanada pipeline because it goes through Nebraska's Ogallala Aquifer which is 2/3 of Nebraska's drinking water and water for crop lands which is part of the food basket of this nation. You try drinking water with oil in it, please and then see if you would be for it.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
499	2	Vogel	Catherine		I feel that this tar sand pipeline will be a potential ecological disaster through contamination of the soil and pollution of the	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					ground water.	
499	3	Vogel	Catherine		Erosion of the Nebraska Sandhills is another thing to consider.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1403	1	Vogel	MaryCharlene		June 16 is the final date for comments on the TransCanada pipeline construction which will pump crude oil over 2000 miles and pass over or through (both comments have been made in different newspapers) the Ogallala Aquifer. This aquifer is a major source of water for eight states. Nebraska covers two-thirds of it. It is rechargeable only by rainwater or snow meet... I object very strongly to allowing this pipeline to be constructed for three reasons: 1) 85% of Nebraskans get their water from the Ogallala Aquifer. If it is contaminated by a leak (very possible) it will affect the "bread basket" of the country and destroy the economic livelihood and health of our families.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1403	2	Vogel	MaryCharlene		I OBJECT VERY STRONGLY to allowing this pipeline to be constructed ... DO NOT ALLOW THIS PIPELINE TO BE BUILT AND PROTECT NEBRASKA'S ECONOMY AND FAMILIES. Thank you.	Comment acknowledged.
1403	4	Vogel	MaryCharlene		I OBJECT VERY STRONGLY to allowing this pipeline to be constructed for three reasons: ...3) This area supports many migratory birds and species of wildlife. We have an obligation as a citizen of the world to protect them also.	Sensitive habitats crossed by the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ENV-3.
1403	5	Vogel	MaryCharlene		We have seen the result of government regulation and their overseeing of big business in the devastation of the livelihood of families and the destruction of wildlife species in the present Gulf Coast nightmare. We don't need another such.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1453	1	Vogel	Catherine		This letter is in opposition to the proposed Keystone XL tar sands pipeline which is to be installed through Nebraska. As a resident of Nebraska I am totally against the proposition. I have read that the steel pipeline will be manufactured in China and that thinner pipe will be allowed for use through the rural areas. There is already a TransCanada pipeline through the state carrying oil. I feel both of these pipelines are and will be a potential ecological disaster for our state through contamination of our soil and pollution of our groundwater	Consolidated Response PIP-1 addresses the issue of purchasing pipe for the Project. Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1453	2	Vogel	Catherine		The erosion that will take place when disturbing the Sandhills is another thing to consider.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1008	1	Vogt	Mary		Dear Senator Johanns, I agree-- the Oil Pipeline should not go through the Sandhills and Ogallala Aquifer. In your future time I hope you continue to vote for the people of Nebraska rather than huge companies.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
71	1	Volk	Leonard		We do not protect or improve our environment by making it worse. I oppose using tar sands oil and its pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
519	2	VonKampen	Jonathan		The XL pipeline as proposed would run through the fragile	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Nebraska Sand Hills, and in a breach, which could remain undetected for an extended period of time, oil could leach into the Ogallala Aquifer, which is of critical importance to the agriculture-based economy and groundwater supplies of Nebraska and surrounding states.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
519	3	VonKampen	Jonathan		Finally, although oil companies are turning large profits from oil sands extraction operations, not only is the impact on the environment high at the time of extraction (thanks to strip mining techniques on a wide scale in an important forest ecosystem), but land reclamation is an involved process taking decades of expensive effort, and water used in the process and tailings are dumped en masse where it will take years or decades to reclaim the majority of the water and ensure the pollutants do not leach into the local water supply or damage the recovering fauna.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
519	4	VonKampen	Jonathan		Until the environmental impact of oil sands extraction is significantly minimized, it is unwise to encourage the increase of the pace of extraction beyond present levels.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
519	5	VonKampen	Jonathan		It is important to consider that it is in the interest of shareholders of TransCanada and other companies involved in oil sands extraction and transport, if those companies make all efforts and exploit all possible loopholes to minimize their legal and financial liabilities from the mining process and any unforeseen resultant consequences. The governments of the United States and Canada may have to shoulder a large financial burden to do what these corporations will not, which at the very least will be a political blow to whoever approves this pipeline or is present when it fails. For these reasons I do not support the pipeline without significantly improved regulation of its construction, route, and the oil sands extraction operations that encourage its construction.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In additions to its regulations in 49 CFR Parts 194 and 195, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement and to incorporate into its manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies that is required by 49 CFR 195.402. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
519	3	VonKampen	Jonathan		Finally, although oil companies are turning large profits from oil sands extraction operations, not only is the impact on the environment high at the time of extraction (thanks to strip mining techniques on a wide scale in an important forest ecosystem), but land reclamation is an involved process taking decades of expensive effort, and water used in the process and tailings are dumped en masse where it will take years or decades to reclaim the majority of the water and ensure the pollutants do not leach into the local water supply or damage the recovering fauna.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
616	1	Voss	Kendra		Please do not build the Keystone Pipeline through the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1544	31	Vrstratd	AJ		The Keystone Pipeline Project supports jobs within the United States.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	32	Vrstratd	AJ		We have engineers here in Houston that support the project, as well as factories in Ohio, Indiana, Oregon that are all making equipment for this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	33	Vrstratd	AJ		Each one of these pieces of equipment made for the pipeline will bring in sales tax revenue to the regions where the equipment will reside. As it sits on the ground, it will then create property tax revenue as well.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	34	Vrstratd	AJ		In the long term, the equipment will need to be maintained, providing jobs up and down the line for a long time.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	35	Vrstratd	AJ		Dealing with Canada, our largest neighbor and land sharer, is a much more stable region to get our resources from until we can come up with a responsible energy policy.	Comment acknowledged.
443	1	Wadas	Katherine		To Whom It May Concern, Climate scientists have made it quite clear that if we do not rapidly move off fossil fuels such that our economy is virtually decarbonized in 40 years we run unimaginable risks that include threatening global food and water security, the devastation of major cities and coastlines around the world (including Miami, New York, New Orleans, and Boston), and mass migrations of people that will most likely lead to conflict (as it has in the case of Darfur). The tar sands project is accelerating us into the climate catastrophe because extracting oil from the tar sands produces 2 to 3 times more carbon dioxide pollution than conventional oil and part of the process involves clear cutting of sections of the boreal forest. In this context, supporting the Tar Sands project by building a pipeline from the Canadian Tar Sands through the United States would be terribly destructive. I hope you will reconsider the pipeline.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada.
443	3	Wadas	Katherine		The tar sands project is accelerating us into the climate catastrophe because extracting oil from the tar sands produces 2 to 3 times more carbon dioxide pollution than conventional oil and part of the process involves clear cutting of sections of the boreal forest. In this context, supporting the Tar Sands project by building a pipeline from the Canadian Tar Sands through the United States would be terribly destructive. I hope you will reconsider the pipeline.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1093	1	Waggoner	Joseph		Since I do not know and can only assume that the State Department had regulatory control over the Alaskan pipeline being built. In doing so and having worked on the Alaskan pipeline when it was being built for a short time I can only offer you a comparison. There were naysayers to the Alaskan pipeline also even though the line was installed with a special absorbant around it. I would think the same procedure would be followed in the case of the Keystone pipeline due to our cold winters. I have read where a "thinner" wall thickness of pipe would be used and the oil pumped at higher pressure. This itself does not constitute a danger if considering the many types of high-strength carbon steels available. Even at that it would be fool-hardy to use a thinner pipe than prescribe by safety codes. The welding together of the pipe would be done by tested and certified welders and 100% of the welds on the	<p>The Department of State was not the lead federal agency for the Trans Alaska Pipeline System since it did propose to cross the U.S. border. That pipeline was constructed above ground to avoid damage to permafrost. The proposed proposed Project would be buried.</p> <p>Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					pipe would be X-rayed for any defects as was done during the installation of the Alaskan pipeline.	would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. As noted in Section 2.3.2.4, all welds would be accomplished and inspected in accordance with PHMSA requirements in 49 CFR 195.214 through 195.234 and with the applicable Special Conditions (see Appendix U).
1093	2	Waggoner	Joseph		I understand the full implications and the impact to the Ogallala Aquifer should the Keystone pipeline be installed and there be a leak in the pipeline. I urge you to use caution but to keep an open mind to the Keystone pipeline, of all the years the Alaskan has been in operation I've not heard of one leak and I know the main stream media and the "I told you so's" would be all over that.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
465	1	Wahl	Ann		I have delayed sending you my comments because I cannot believe you would really go ahead with running an oil pipeline through Nebraska's precious Ogallala Aquifer! If this "dirty" (to Canada) oil must pass through Nebraska, for heaven's sake don't route it through a primary and pristine water source for the entire area. Have we learned nothing from the BP debacle? And don't run it under ground where a leak would do significant and irrevocable damage before discovery. Please, do not approve this project as it stands.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1.
1227	1	Wakeman	Richard		Thank you for looking into the TransCanada Keystone project and finding out everything you can about the safety etc. as far as the aquifer goes. The powers that be always say something is safe when they have only some assurance that something is safe. Nothing is absolute. Look at the Pharma industry. Many approved drugs have proved to be unsafe and an inspected bridge in Minn. collapsed, and cars accelerate unexpectedly and on and on. But they said it was safe!	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1227	2	Wakeman	Richard		Why even pipe oil over the aquifer at all, then it would be protected if the oil never came near the aquifer at all. What a stupid idea. Pipe it down a different safer route. That is what I would do. The BP situation in the gulf is a prime example. Which I know you brought up. Safe is when there is no oil going over the aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
247	1	Walker	Ronald	Jefferson County Courthouse	As County Judge of Jefferson County, Texas, I strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will Strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle.	Comment acknowledged.
247	2	Walker	Ronald	Jefferson County Courthouse	As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Texas and in our county, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. Additionally, the Keystone XL project will benefit businesses	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation.	
247	3	Walker	Ronald	Jefferson County Courthouse	In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output of (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs).	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
247	4	Walker	Ronald	Jefferson County Courthouse	In addition, the report concluded that during construction Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located.	Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
247	5	Walker	Ronald	Jefferson County Courthouse	In Texas, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$5.4 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$2.86 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$64.5 million in tax revenue for local government and \$152 million for state government.	Consolidated Responses TAX-1 and ECO-1 address the estimated increases in the tax base and the jobs generated by the proposed Project. Also see the revisions to Sections 3.10.2.3 and 3.10.2.4 of the EIS.
247	9	Walker	Ronald	Jefferson County Courthouse	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
247	10	Walker	Ronald	Jefferson County Courthouse	We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmentally Impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Texas, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1032	1	Walker	Janice		Please do what you can to stop this!!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1358	1	Walker	R.J.&Bernice		I am writing in response to the DEIS on the Keystone XL pipeline. I have some concerns that need to be addressed in future drafts of the EIS. My concerns are in regards to the proposed thinner pipe in "low consequence areas," abandonment of the pipeline, and contract.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Issues related to the life of the Project and taking the Project out of service are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1358	2	Walker	R.J.&Bernice		The proposed thinner pipe concerns me because the DEIS does not analyze the risks or potential impacts of spills of alterative thicknesses of pipe,	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. The Project would be constructed in accordance with PHMSA regulations and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1358	3	Walker	R.J.&Bernice		The proposed thinner pipe concerns me because the DEIS does not analyze the risks or potential impacts of spills of alterative thicknesses of pipe, or disclose what areas are "high consequence areas" and what affected lands are the remaining "low consequence areas."	Keystone has withdrawn the Special Permit application as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a proposed Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1358	4	Walker	R.J.&Bernice		The Department of Transportation has said that it will issue a separate Environmental Analysis and proposed special permit allowing a waiver for TransCanada to use thinner pipe outside of "high consequence areas." The DEIS should have analyzed the real potential risks and impacts of a spill under the waiver-granted scenario.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration will not be preparing a separate analysis. The Project would be constructed in accordance with PHMSA regulations and in accordance with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) developed by PHMSA and agreed to by Keystone. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in high consequence areas (HCAs) as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1358	6	Walker	R.J.&Bernice		Lastly, I am unhappy with the contract that TransCanada has been offering people on the proposed route. I was on the original route, and my sister is on the currently proposed route. Those of us whose land would be used for this pipeline need to be adequately compensated for our land. It is our livelihood!	Consolidated Response VAL-1 addresses concerns regarding property values. Consolidated Response EAS-2 addresses issues related to easement negotiations. As noted in that response, DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiation process.
1358	7	Walker	R.J.&Bernice		Also, there needs to be emergency response plans in place BEFORE the pipeline is built. The disaster in the Gulf serves as a warning - if federal officials had paid more attention to the lack of a plan for dealing with a blow-out of BP's rig before the company was allowed to drill, we would have known before it was too late that there was no plan to contain a catastrophic spill. Thank you for your time and for taking these concerns into account. I look forward to seeing future drafts of the EIS.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1542	86	Walker	Bruce	Golden Triangle Group Sierra Club	We are opposed to this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1542	87	Walker	Bruce	Golden Triangle Group Sierra Club	We are opposed to the destruction of the habitat in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1542	89	Walker	Bruce	Golden Triangle Group Sierra Club	The Golden Triangle Sierra Club, Lone Star Chapter, is in opposition of this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1540	45	Wallace	Phillip		TransCanada's choice of contractors is the very value in the pipeline industry. They do not always award the jobs to the lowest bidder. Their environmental and safety program is second to no other oil or gas company in the world. Contractors that bid the Keystone work have to meet the environmental and safety requirements before they're allowed on the bid list. The environment and safety are the most important subjects in the TransCanada Project. Some contractors won't even try to do TransCanada's work because their stipulations are so strict, and that's a good thing.	Comment acknowledged.
1540	46	Wallace	Phillip		Piping Canadian oil will help the US become less dependent on foreign oil from unfriendly countries such as Mexico, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Russia, and Venezuela. Keystone is a vital link to a secure, reliable source of crude oil for the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1540	47	Wallace	Phillip		The Keystone XL is an enormous economic stimulus project representing billions of dollars in capital investment. They will pay millions in the tax revenue for state and local governments, and create thousands of jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1543	2	Wallace	Philip		Keystone has some of the toughest standards required to qualify for the bid list. Some of our contractors don't qualify due to their environmental and safety program requirements. They choose the best quality contractors and the best value contractors, not by the lowest bid.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	3	Wallace	Philip		The welding procedures used are set according to the DOT's regulations. The procedures we have to follow are extensive, and cover not just the welding but the coating and anything we do with that pipe.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1543	4	Wallace	Philip		The Keystone XL Pipeline is the next leg of moving the crude oil to the refineries in Houston. And those refineries have upgraded their equipment to handle this crude.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	5	Wallace	Philip		When we put the pipe together it's going to be put together the best it can be because every weld is x-rayed here in Mitchell. The crew from last year did an excellent job. They had less than a 2% repair rate, meaning that two out of one hundred wells had a small defect, which we then fix. When we're done there are no defects in those welds.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	6	Wallace	Philip		We've got to satisfy the DOT people that look at us. We've got third party inspectors out there, inspectors inspecting our inspectors. We've got people watching us from every angle and we like that. We want to be watched.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1543	7	Wallace	Philip		The XL pipeline is very important to this country.	Comment acknowledged.
1543	9	Wallace	Philip		After the pipeline goes in the ground, then we hydro test to check for leaks. We fill it up with water and run the pressure up. I'm guessing around 22 or 2300 pounds of pressure is used to pre-test the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
1550	9	Wallace	Philip	Pipeline welder	Welder discussing that TransCanada has exacting safety standards that all of the welders are required to uphold. Providing reassurance that welds will be done accurately and correctly.	Comment acknowledged.
1550	10	Wallace	Philip	Pipeline welder	But this pipeline is very important to this country...But now TransCanada has brought this oil to us and they're our friends the way I see it... I think we need this Canadian crude to go to our American refineries to refine the products that we need in this country.	Comment acknowledged.
1550	11	Wallace	Philip	Pipeline welder	The tax revenues this project will in the next three years it will create over 15,000 jobs. The jobs that we need in every state that we go through, and when this pipeline is laid someone is going to be maintaining and operating it in these pump stations and operating this pipeline for years to come.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1556	43	Wallace	Phillip		In support of getting oil from Canada as opposed to other foreign sources such as Mexico.	Comment acknowledged.
1560	1	Wallace	Phillip		Welder for pipelines and thinks that Keystone's environmental program is second to none. Welds are all done to standards and beyond.	Comment acknowledged.
1560	24	Wallace	Phillip		We need this crude oil. We currently buy millions of barrels of oil/month from countries that don't like us. Canada is our ally and we should support this project.	Comment acknowledged.
690	1	Wallwork	Kelsey	sustain utah	I find this project disturbing and inappropriate. Not only will this be dangerous to nature but to the people and animals.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
226	1	Walsh	Brian	SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources	The department concurs with the overall conclusions and recommendations presented in the Draft EIS and expects TransCanada to implement those recommendations as they apply to South Dakota.	Comment acknowledged.
226	2	Walsh	Brian	SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources	2. Section 1.8 Permits, Approvals, and Regulatory Requirements In Table 1.8-1 on page 1-22 under South Dakota/ Department of Environment and Natural Resources, include a reference to SDCL 34A-18. This law requires crude oil pipeline operators to submit their oil spill response plans to the department for review and approval.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
226	3	Walsh	Brian	SD Department of Environment and Natural	Section 2.2.704 Construction Camps: The wastewater flows from the worker camp(s) may be substantial and must be properly managed. As soon as possible, TransCanada needs	Keystone will work with appropriate agencies to determine the necessary permits and approvals required for wastewater management at the work camps in South Dakota. As

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Resources	to notify the department of their plans for managing the wastewater. The time needed to obtain the necessary approvals and permits can vary substantially depending on the final waste management designs. The department's Surface Water Quality Program will work with TransCanada to determine the necessary permits and approvals required for wastewater management at the work camps in South Dakota.	described in Section 2.2.7.4 of the EIS, a self-contained wastewater treatment facility would be included in each camp except where it is practicable to use a licensed and permitted publicly owned treatment works (POTW). Wastewater treated on site would undergo primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment consisting of solids removal, bioreactor treatment, membrane filtration, and ultraviolet exposure. Final effluent discharge would be in compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements. If a POTW is used, Keystone would either pipe or truck wastewater to the treatment facility. .
226	4	Walsh	Brian	SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources	4. Section 2.2.7.4 Construction Camps In Table 2.2.7-3 on page 2-15, replace "South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources Office of Drinking Water and Waste Water" with "South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources Drinking Water Program and Surface Water Quality Program"	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
226	5	Walsh	Brian	SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources	5. Section 3.3.1.1 Groundwater On page 3.3-8 under the sub-heading "Wells" the DEIS states, "The Project would pass through the Colome SWPA in Tripp County." It is the department's understanding, based on TransCanada's application to the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and testimony presented during the PUC's formal hearing process in November 2009, the proposed pipeline has been re-routed (Colome Reroute) and no longer passes through Colome's SWPA.	Comment acknowledged.
226	6	Walsh	Brian	SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources	6. Section 3.3.1.2 Surface Water On page 3.3-13 under the sub-heading "Waterbodies Crossed" the DEIS states, "Of the 354 crossings 14 are perennial streams ... " However, on page 3.7-12 under the sub-heading "South Dakota" it states there are 10 perennial streams..." However, on page 3.7-12 under the sub-heading "South Dakota" it states there are 10 perennial streams crossed in South Dakota. Please correct this discrepancy.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
226	7	Walsh	Brian	SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Section 3.13 Oil Spill Risk Assessment and Environmental Consequence Analysis. This section needs to address the disposal of crude oil and crude oil contaminated soil in the event of a pipeline release. The discussion should include information on possible disposal options (i.e., land farming or disposal at a permitted facility) and the potential environmental impacts of those options.	The Emergency Response Plan would address the potential disposal options for materials contaminated by a spill from the Project. All such disposal would have to be in compliance with existing regulatory requirements for disposal of crude oil and materials contaminated by crude oil. Further, during most cleanup operations of oil spills, the selection of a disposal option is decided by the Incident Commander, who is typically from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, at the time of a spill response. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for the proposed Project.
226	8	Walsh	Brian	SD Department of Environment and Natural Resources	8. Appendix P Risk Assessment The fifth full paragraph on page 4-4 states the soil cleanup levels for benzene in South Dakota is 17 parts per million (ppm). This is incorrect. In South Dakota, the Tier 1 action level for benzene in soil is 0.2 ppm. If contamination levels exceed 0.2 ppm, additional investigation is required and a final benzene cleanup level will be determined based on risk.	Appendix P includes the risk assessment prepared by Keystone. If a spill occurs in South Dakota, cleanup would be to the levels dictated by the state, irrespective of statements in the risk assessment.
474	1	Walsh	Thomas		I am writing to express my opposition to the routing of the Keystone XL pipeline. As currently proposed the route will	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					cross a highly delicate area in the Sandhills of Nebraska. I strongly oppose this route for the following reasons: 1. Sandhill soil is highly erodible. It will be virtually impossible to prevent blowouts along the pipeline route.	High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area. See Consolidated Response ERO-1.
474	3	Walsh	Thomas		The proposed route does traverse areas covering the Ogallala Aquifer. The aquifer is a critical resource for people living in the Great Plains area. Any oil leak has the potential of contaminating an irreplaceable resource. This country cannot risk putting such a resource at risk. The recent spill in the Gulf of Mexico and the recent oil spill in Utah are sufficient evidence that risk does exist in any such undertaking.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
587	1	Warner	Karen		The Nebraska Sandhills are one of Nebraska's biggest assets. It is a unique area in the country and pristine. We need to keep it that way. With the current history of pipeline disasters, we must, WE MUST, keep the pipeline away from the Nebraska Sandhills. In fact, we need to stop all drilling for the present and spend more resources on alternative fuels! If we can go to the moon, we can lick our dependence on oil!	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the High Plains Aquifer System. The proposed Project does not involve drilling. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
757	1	Warsocki	Stephan	Kuhl Clothing	Please rethink this. The last thing we need is another energy disaster with the Keystone XL Pipeline running thru the Ogallala Aquifer. Our water resources are far too important.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
497	1	Wassenberg	Lee		Please do not cross the Ogallala Aquifer. Find a different route	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
469	1	Wasser	Peggy		In lieu of the recent BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and the Salt Lake City oil spill, I am opposed to the Keystone XL Pipeline Project running through the State of Nebraska where another oil spill can endanger the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
453	1	Wasson	David		I oppose the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. The risk of leak in the Ogallala aquifer is too high.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
423	1	Watchorn	Sara		Utah, in particular the Salt Lake Valley, is already threatened by the pollution created from mineral mining. Sludge is watered 24 hours a day in an attempt to prevent the nervous disorder and cancer causing particles from circulating in the air. Half of the mountain is dead and the Great Salt Lake polluted. Many "downwinders," an entire street in fact, in Moab are battling cancer. We just suffered and oil leak that wreaked havoc on the animals and ecosystem. Please do not bring this toxic material to Utah. Please get rid of this toxic material all together and find safe, sustainable and green means!	The proposed Project does not extend through Utah.
1161	1	Waterman	Martin		To Whom it May Concern; As concerned citizens and native Nebraskans, we are very apprehensive of the proposed pipeline project slated to cross the state of Nebraska. Especially after the oil spill in the gulf... Please act responsibly, with the best interests of the land in mind, when making your final decision on this issue. What we do now, will be done forever, without recourse in the future!	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1161	2	Waterman	Martin		This state is historically known as the Great American Desert and would be irreparably destroyed by any accident that this	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					project could inflict upon the land.	Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response OIL-3 addresses the detection of small leaks. As noted in those responses, Nebraska would not be devastated if a spill from the Project entered the aquifer.
1161	3	Waterman	Martin		The Ogallala Aquifer is a rare and much needed resource for Nebraska. We should do everything we can possibly do to protect these irreplaceable natural resources! No amount of money can replace these resources nor reverse any potential damage that this pipeline could cause; to the aquifer or the land itself.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
378	1	Watkins	Ron	Canadian Steel Producers Association	The Canadian Steel Producers Association (CSP A) wishes to express its support for the Keystone XL pipeline project currently being proposed by TransCanada, as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the thorough review process underway in the United States since 2008.	Comment acknowledged.
378	2	Watkins	Ron	Canadian Steel Producers Association	The economic relationship between Canada and the United States is larger than that of any other international trading partners. With close to \$2 billion in daily trade across the border, the economic well-being of our countries and their residents are highly interdependent. The continued growth of both economies depends in a large way on the reliable supply of energy to fuel manufacturing, transportation, infrastructure development, and power generation. For the United States, this means a growing need to access Canadian oil. For Canada, this means continued investment in the development of the Alberta oil sands, the world's second largest oil reserves after Saudi Arabia, and investment in the infrastructure required to deliver this energy to the United States. Canada supplies more oil to the U.S. than any other country. It accounts for 12 percent of current U.S. petroleum-consumption needs and represents 18 percent of U.S. petroleum imports. By transporting Canadian heavy crude to the U.S. refineries on the Gulf Coast, Keystone XL will help to assure energy security in the United States for many years. Conversely, failure to proceed with Keystone XL would require the United States to increase energy imports from other sources.	Comment acknowledged.
378	3	Watkins	Ron	Canadian Steel Producers Association	North American energy projects such as Keystone XL also represent a significant opportunity to positively impact a host of sectors in both economies. The Keystone XL pipeline is a major economic development project that represents billions of dollars in capital investment, millions of dollars in tax revenue for state and local governments, and thousands of jobs. Oil sands development has proven to offer direct economic benefits to both Canada and the U.S. The Canadian Energy Research Institute has found that the economic impact of oil sands development is expected to lead to the creation of more than 342,000 new U.S. jobs between 2011 and 2015.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
378	6	Watkins	Ron	Canadian Steel Producers Association	Efficient and prudent permitting processes for projects like Keystone XL can enable such projects to serve the energy needs of North America. We urge the Department of State to allow the continuation of the comprehensive regulatory review	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					processes currently underway and not to unduly delay or restrict progress on this critical continental energy project.	
1254	1	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The State Department's decision on whether to permit this pipeline represents a critical choice about America's energy future.	Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&R-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, our review will be based on the assessments specific to the proposed Project, not on future energy policy.
1254	5	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	This pipeline would roughly double the quantity of tar sands fuel currently being imported, and in conjunction with two previously permitted tar sands pipelines that are not yet in full operation-Keystone and Alberta Clipper-would more than triple the quantity of tar sands fuel imported to the United States. The cumulative effect of the three tar sands pipelines would be to increase tar sands imports to over 3 million barrels per day. To process this large increase in tar sands imports, U.S. refineries will invest billions of dollars more in refinery upgrades.	The existing Keystone Oil Pipeline System and the Alberta Clipper Project provide crude oil to refineries in the Midwest; the majority of those refineries are configured to refine heavy crude oil, including the Canadian crude oil transported by those projects. Our response to Comment Letter 1254, Comment 19 addresses the issue of the potential need for refinery upgrades in PADD III.
1254	6	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	My concern is that this project would have a major adverse impact on the carbon intensity of U.S. transportation fuel. The problem is that oil can be extracted from the tar sands only by using three times the energy required to produce a barrel of conventional oil.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1254	7	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	Studies estimate that shifting to tar sands fuel increases lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions by up to 37% compared to the baseline fuel supply.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1254	8	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	Based on a mid-range estimate of the impacts, increasing the use of tar sands fuel to over 3 million barrels per day would increase lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions for transportation in the United States by an amount roughly equivalent to adding 18 million passenger vehicles to the roads.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1254	9	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The combined effect of the three tar sands pipelines would be to erase roughly two-thirds of the global warming pollution reductions that the Administration's historic motor vehicle standards would achieve in 2020.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1254	10	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	I am concerned that the EIS for this project fails to discuss global warming impacts, which are the most significant environmental problem associated with the project.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate change.
1254	11	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The State Department's position that it need not consider global warming impacts is contrary to longstanding guidance from the Council on Environmental Quality, as well as a recent district court decision. As a matter of good government, it makes little sense to prepare an EIS, which has the sole purpose of ensuring that the government understands the environmental impacts of a proposed action, that excludes	DOS will consider the potential global warming impacts in its review of the application for a Presidential Permit for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Climate change is addressed in Section 3.14.3.14. As noted in that Section, implementation of the proposed Project is unlikely to result in a measureable climate

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					consideration of the primary environmental impact.	change.
1254	12	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	I urge the Department to prepare a supplemental EIS that addresses the full environmental impacts of the Keystone XL pipeline, using a lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions analysis prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy and allow for public comment on that supplemental EIS.	Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS.
1254	13	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	I am troubled by the process that the State Department appears to be following for the national interest determination. E.O. 13337 recognizes that these complex decisions involve matters within the expertise of multiple federal agencies, and it provides specified federal agencies 90 days to comment on the application. But in this proceeding, the State Department started the clock for agency comments on June 16, 2010. This means that agencies must provide views on whether the project is in the national interest without the information on the project's environmental impacts that should be discussed in the final EIS.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-9 and in Section 1.3 of the EIS, DOS will provide agencies with a 90-day review period after the final EIS is issued as a part of the national interest determination process.
1254	14	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The State Department should comply with the purpose and process requirements of E.O. 13337 and NEPA by providing agencies 90 days to comment after the supplemental EIS is final.	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-9 and in Section 1.3 of the EIS, DOS will provide agencies with a 90-day review period after the final EIS is issued as a part of the national interest determination process.
1254	15	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	I urge the Department to develop criteria for determining whether this project is in the national interest and to make those criteria public.	Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses issues related to the National Interest Determination.
1254	16	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The EIS does address the much smaller quantity of greenhouse gas emissions associated with constructing and operating the pipeline, and briefly and inadequately considers the additional greenhouse gas emissions that may result from refinery operations in the United States, but excludes all greenhouse gas emissions that will occur in Canada as a result of increased production of tar sands for export through the pipeline.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1254	19	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The cumulative effect of the three tar sands pipelines would be to increase tar sands imports to over 3 million barrels per day. U.S. refineries will invest billions of dollars more in refinery upgrades and expansions to process the bitumen transported by the pipeline.	As stated in the EnSys (2010) report commissioned by the Department of Energy and referenced in the EIS, market forces would likely lead to other transportation pathways that would allow WCSB heavy crude oils to reach the Gulf Coast refineries with or without the proposed Project. The EnSys (2010) study included projections of refinery investments and expansions in PADD III. These projections showed no significant change in refinery investments among all scenarios other than the No Expansion scenario. These scenarios included a wide projection of the amount of oil sands crudes in PADD III ranging from 500,000 bpd to 1.5 million bpd. Extensive analysis of crude-oil market dynamics and several modes of bulk transportation indicate that a "No Expansion" scenario where all modes of bulk transport for crude oil out of the WCSB remain at 2010 levels through 2030 is highly implausible.
1254	20	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	Producing fuel from tar sands causes significant environmental harm. Extracting tar sands bitumen and upgrading it to synthetic crude oil produces roughly three times greater greenhouse gas emissions than producing	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					conventional oil on a per unit basis.	GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1254	22	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The draft EIS for the Keystone XL decision fails to consider the primary environmental concern associated with the project. The draft EIS contains no analysis of the potential greenhouse gas impacts of the pipeline due to increased development of the tar sands.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the proposed Project would not increase the development of oil sands production. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1254	28	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	Studies estimate that shifting to tar sands fuel increases lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions by up to 37% compared to the 2005 baseline fuel supply, depending in part on the extraction method used.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1254	32	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	In its approval of the Alberta Clipper tar sands pipeline, the State Department dismissed concerns about increased greenhouse gas emissions from tar sands on the basis that they "are best addressed in the context of the overall set of domestic policies that Canada and the United States will take to address their respective greenhouse emissions." In effect, the Department argued that emissions that occur in Canada are not our concern except in the context of international treaty negotiations to address the global problem of climate change. This position ignores the realities of the situation. Rapidly growing tar sands development is making it increasingly difficult for Canada to address its greenhouse gas emissions either through domestic regulation or international commitments.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, implementation of the proposed Project would not have an effect on oil sands production in the near term.
1254	36	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	Canada faces a serious challenge in addressing its greenhouse gas emissions, and tar sands are the single biggest part of the problem going forward. There is little basis for assuming that this problem will be effectively addressed while the United States supports increased production by further expanding market access for tar sands fuel. In fact, by approving this pipeline at this time, the State Department would be giving up leverage to encourage Canada to adopt policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and implement technologies to reduce emissions from tar sands production.	As stated in the EnSys (2010) report commissioned by the Department of Energy and referenced in the EIS, market forces would likely lead to other transportation pathways that would allow WCSB heavy crude oils to reach the Gulf Coast refineries with or without the proposed Project.
1254	37	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The draft EIS does not address Canada's GHG emissions concerns. In the document, the State Department asserts that when evaluating activities that occur within the United States, it is not required by law to consider any effect of such U.S. activities that occurs outside of the United States, termed "transboundary effects". This position is contrary to longstanding NEPA guidance issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), which is responsible for overseeing NEPA, as well as a recent district court decision CEQ's 1997 guidance on trans boundary effects discusses NEPA's purpose, requirements and relevant case law, and concludes: "[i]n sum, based on legal and policy considerations, CEQ has determined that agencies must include analysis of reasonably foreseeable trans boundary effects of proposed actions in their analysis of proposed actions in the United States."	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Section 3.14.3.14 addresses the cumulative effects of greenhouse gases and climate change. That section also addresses other extraterritorial issues.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1254	38	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	In the EIS for the Alberta Clipper pipeline, the State Department similarly took the position that it was not legally required to consider transboundary effects. CEQ formally objected to the State Department's failure to consider such effects in a letter to Deputy Secretary Steinberg, which specifically cited the environmental impacts of tar sands production and the greenhouse gas emissions associated with production, transport and use of tar sands oil. A federal court recently upheld CEQ's legal views, finding that "NEPA requires agencies to consider reasonably foreseeable transboundary effects resulting from a major federal action taken within the United States". However, the Department disregarded CEQ's objection in Alberta Clipper proceeding without explanation and reasserted its position in the Keystone XL draft EIS.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Section 3.14.3.14 addresses the cumulative effects of greenhouse gases and climate change. That section also addresses other extraterritorial issues.
1254	39	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The State Department's position is legally highly vulnerable and it does not make sense. NEPA is a procedural statute that imposes no substantive requirements. As the Supreme Court has stated, the "twin aims" of NEPA are to oblige agencies "to consider every significant aspect of the environmental impact of a proposed action," and to "ensure that the agency will inform the public that it has indeed considered environmental concerns in its decision making process". The whole purpose of NEPA is to ensure that federal agencies understand the potential environmental consequences of a proposed government action and consider alternatives that would avoid or minimize such consequences. That purpose cannot be fulfilled here absent a detailed analysis of the full global warming impacts of the Keystone XL project.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Section 3.14.3.14 addresses the cumulative effects of greenhouse gases and climate change.
1254	40	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The failure to address global warming issues cannot be corrected simply by adding information on the potential greenhouse gas emissions effects in the final EIS. That approach would effectively deny the opportunity for public comment on the analysis of the primary environmental concern associated with the project. The State Department should ask EPA, in consultation with the Department of Energy, to provide an estimate for lifecycle emissions for tar sands.	Consolidated Responses GHG-1 through GHG-5 address concerns related to greenhouse gas, climate change, alternative energy considerations, and approach to assessment of GHG emissions. The scope of the GHG analysis for the proposed Project was developed in consultation with EPA and DOE and the results have been reviewed by EPA and DOE.
1254	41	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The State Department should issue a supplement to the draft EIS that would allow for public comment on the estimate and an associated analysis of the full transboundary environmental effects of the Keystone XL project.	Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS. The EIS has been revised to include additional information on transboundary issues.
1254	42	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The discussion of global warming impacts in the supplemental draft EIS should be informed by and consistent with final CEQ guidance on addressing climate change under NEPA.	Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance.
1254	43	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The draft EIS provides no analysis of the economic or legal viability of the alternative scenarios (described in the draft EIS if the pipeline were not built) and no support for its assertions (e.g. the tar sands will be developed with or without the pipeline; the tar sands bitumen will likely be moved to market other ways, and if the U.S. market is not available, it will be sold to countries other than the United States, such as China).	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 1.4.2, both of which provide additional information relative to the development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1254	44	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA	The draft adds that if no Canadian port currently has sufficient	Section 4 of the EIS addresses alternative transportation

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Representative	capacity to handle the crude, a port would be expanded or built. In fact, there currently is no available means of transporting large additional quantities of tar sands crude to the Canadian coast.	methods and alternative potential delivery points for WCSB crude oil with or without the proposed Project.
1254	45	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	While the industry is interested in building a pipeline, it must cross lands held by First Nations peoples who have announced their opposition to the pipeline. First Nations in British Columbia and a majority of the residents of British Columbia also strongly oppose opening the coast of British Columbia to oil tanker traffic. Such opposition is likely to produce substantial delay, at a minimum, and may well block the pipeline altogether.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Both the EnSys (2010) report and the EIS acknowledge opposition to, and regulatory obstacles faced by, the proposed pipeline projects to the Canadian West Coast. The EnSys report made conservative assumptions about the availability of additional transport capacity to the Canadian West Coast in light of those obstacles. Commenters state that in summary, "none of the proposed alternatives to Keystone XL are 'likely' to move forward, and if any did proceed, they would most likely be a long-term option (10+ years)." As noted in the Pembina Report, Exhibit O to the Sierra Club et al. comment letter, "Substantial growth in exports to Asian markets is unlikely as a short-term option (1-5 years); possible as a mid-term option (5-10 years), but only if certain issues are overcome; and most likely as a long-term option (10+ years)." These statements match the approach taken by EnSys in its analysis. In pipeline construction scenarios that included additional capacity to the Canadian West Coast, the EnSys modeling made the TMX 2&3 capacity available only in 2020, the Northern Gateway capacity available only in 2025, and the Northern Leg capacity available only in 2030.
1254	46	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	Moreover, it is widely recognized that the pace and extent of tar sands development is affected by the price of oil and the costs of extracting, transporting, and upgrading tar sands bitumen. In the absence of the Keystone XL pipeline, there are no currently available alternatives for moving this large additional quantity of production to market, and at a minimum any such alternatives would be expected to have higher costs.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information from a recent report prepared under contract to the US DOE regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Rather than assessing the likelihood of particular pipeline projects, the EnSys report assessed market forces and concluded that market forces are present that would encourage expansion of pipeline capacity generally. Developments since publication of the EnSys (2010) report are consistent with this assessment. For example, the number of potential transportation projects that would move WCSB crude oil from PADD II to PADD III has increased and several are closer to implementation (EnSys 2011). See Appendix V of the EIS for EnSys reports 2010 and 2011.
1254	47	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The assumption in the draft EIS that tar sands production rates will be unaffected by the cost and availability of transport to market violates fundamental economic principles, and they are simply not credible.	The EIS relies on analyses using the WORLD model that are included within the EnSys (2010) report. The WORLD model is not designed to simulate the details of upstream oil production economics. Rather, the production level of any particular crude oil is an input parameter in the model, which then assesses the downstream refining and oil market impacts. However, the model used world crude oil prices taken from the EIA 2010 AEO. For all horizons, these prices were of the order of \$100 per barrel in constant dollar terms. They were therefore well above the range of production costs for WCSB and other crude oils that could be transported on the proposed Project. Consequently, the limited variations from case to case in WCSB crude oil prices were not enough to

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						have had any material impact on projected WCSB production levels. Under the No Expansion scenarios the absolute transportation constraints that were assumed resulted in reduced projections for WCSB production. The No Expansion scenario also resulted in reduced prices for WCSB crude oils but those prices remained above likely production costs. The WORLD model is a commonly used tool for U.S. and global market based analyses and EnSys was specifically selected by DOE to perform market-based projections partially because of their acknowledged expertise in this area. Section 4.1 of the EIS includes information from the IEA World Energy Outlook 2010 (IEA 2010) concerning projected impacts on WCSB production under different policy (and price) scenarios.
1254	48	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	There is substantial evidence that the pipeline may produce excess capacity, at least for a period of time until production is increased to utilize the available transport. Several oil companies operating in the tar sands oppose the Keystone XL proposal on the grounds that it will result in pipeline overcapacity for tar sands exports, raising the costs for transport on existing pipelines (this is due to the structure of existing contracts, which guarantee pipeline operators certain rates of return independent of the quantities being transported).	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that Consolidated Response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1254	49	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	It is critical that the State Department carefully and critically examine claims of need for this quantity of additional capacity at this time. The Department should consider, in particular, the effect of recent approvals of two pipelines that provide 1.4 million bpd of new capacity and are just starting operations.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1254	50	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	The Department must fundamentally reevaluate assumptions in the draft EIS about U.S. oil demand in light of recent policy changes and updated EIA forecasts. The draft EIS states, without support, that "U.S. demand for petroleum products has increased and is likely to continue increasing for the foreseeable future". In fact, U.S. petroleum demand fell in 2008 and 2009, and EIA now projects that, absent further changes in fuel economy standards, demand is projected to grow by only 1.2% total over the next 25 years.	The analysis in the EIS was expanded to include clean energy and low petroleum demand scenarios. That analysis partially relies on the EnSys Report which specifically addresses lower petroleum demand. EnSys states that "A second 'Low Demand' outlook was also applied to each of the seven pipeline availability cases to assess the impacts of reduced consumption of transport fuels in the U.S. This outlook was based on a February/March 2010 study by the EPA which examined 'more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled'. Projections were used from the EPA's Scenario A, leading to reductions in U.S. petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." (EnSys 2010). Additionally, the SDEIS and EIS assess crude oil composition independent of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act permitting processes. See Sections 3.13 and 3.14 of the EIS, and Consolidated Responses GHG-2 and P&N-3
1254	51	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	Assuming that further improvements in fuel economy standards are adopted, as President Obama recently announced, EIA projects that U.S. petroleum demand in 2035 will actually be 1.4% below 2008 levels.	The analysis in the SDEIS was expanded to include clean energy and low petroleum demand scenarios. That analysis partially relies on the EnSys Report which specifically addresses lower petroleum demand. EnSys states that "A second 'Low Demand' outlook was also applied to each of the seven pipeline availability cases to assess the impacts of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						reduced consumption of transport fuels in the U.S. This outlook was based on a February/March 2010 study by the EPA which examined 'more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled'. Projections were used from the EPA's Scenario A, leading to reductions in U.S. petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." (EnSys 2010). Additionally, the SDEIS and EIS assess crude oil composition independent of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act permitting processes. See Sections 3.13 and 3.14 of the EIS, and Consolidated Responses GHG-2 and P&N-3
1254	52	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	While considerations related to changing sources of supply are valid, it is not correct to assume that overall demand is increasing and that there is no alternative to this pipeline for meeting such demand. To the contrary, recent modeling by EPA shows that adoption of clean energy policies for the transportation sector could allow significant further reductions in future U.S. demand for oil in the range of 25-40 percent by 2030. Yet the draft EIS provides no analysis of demand-side alternatives that could address our transportation needs and enhance our national security at a net savings to consumers.	The analysis in the SDEIS was expanded to include clean energy and low petroleum demand scenarios. That analysis partially relies on the EnSys Report which specifically addresses lower petroleum demand. EnSys states that "A second 'Low Demand' outlook was also applied to each of the seven pipeline availability cases to assess the impacts of reduced consumption of transport fuels in the U.S. This outlook was based on a February/March 2010 study by the EPA which examined 'more aggressive fuel economy standards and policies to address vehicle miles traveled'. Projections were used from the EPA's Scenario A, leading to reductions in U.S. petroleum product consumption versus the AEO 2010 outlook starting post 2015 and reaching 1.2 mbd by 2020 and 4.0 mbd by 2030." (EnSys 2010). Additionally, the SDEIS and EIS assess crude oil composition independent of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act permitting processes. See Sections 3.13 and 3.14 of the EIS, and Consolidated Responses GHG-2 and P&N-3
1254	53	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	In weighing needs for domestic U.S. consumption, the Department should analyze to what extent Gulf Coast refineries may export refined tar sands products to other countries.	According to a DOE (2011) report provided to DOS, the International Energy Agency expects that increases in OPEC production will not keep up with increases in oil demand and non-OPEC investment will be needed to meet new demand, especially in nonconventional oil. Middle Eastern producers will not have any trouble finding takers for their crude. Even if Saudi Arabia makes price concessions to maintain 700 thousand barrels per day of exports to PADD III, PADD III refiners import between 5-6 million barrels/day of crude oil. PADD III crude imports from its largest suppliers (1.2 million barrels/day from Mexico and 0.9 million barrels/day from Venezuela) are declining. Several PADD III refineries are configured to process oil from Mexico and Venezuela. With these supplies in decline, there is a significant market opportunity for competitively-priced Canadian dilbit to offset lost heavy oil supplies. There is no reason to believe that PADD III refiners would not use the Canadian oil shipped in the Keystone XL pipeline (450-630 thousand barrels/day). As mentioned above, TransCanada has already secured contracts for 380 thousand barrels/day, leaving only 70-250 thousand barrels/day of Keystone XL capacity that has not yet found buyers. The Gulf Coast appetite for Canadian oil sands in PADD III will be much higher than can be supplied by just the Keystone XL pipeline. Refinery modeling analysis shows that PADD III imports of Canadian oil sands could rise to 1.8

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						million barrels per day by 2030 (using a modeling scenario that assumes no additional oil sands pipelines to the British Columbia coast)."
1254	54	Waxman	Henry	Congress, CA Representative	I urge the Department to address these concerns by issuing a supplemental EIS that addresses all the significant environmental impacts of this project and viable alternatives, and by allowing an adequate time for public comment on the supplemental EIS.	Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS. Consolidated Response CMT-1 addresses issues related to the length of the comment period for the draft EIS and supplemental draft EIS.
1468	1	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	I am writing to convey my strong concerns about the draft environmental impact statement for the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, released April 16, 2010. Under separate cover, I have written to express my concerns related to the State Department's broader determination of whether permitting this pipeline is in the national interest. This pipeline is a multi-billion dollar investment to expand our reliance on the dirtiest source of transportation fuel currently available. As a consequence it would have a critical impact on our nation's energy supplies and the environment. Yet the State Department has failed to analyze the most significant environmental impacts of this decision, as required by law.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. As noted in Consolidated Response REG-2, DOS considers the EIS to be in full compliance with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1468	3	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	Keystone XL is a \$7 billion pipeline that would transport up to 900,000 barrels/day (bpd) of tar sands bitumen almost 2,000 miles from Alberta to refineries in the Gulf Coast. ³ [3 TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP., Application of TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L. P. for a Presidential Permit Authorizing the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Pipeline Facilities/or the Importation of Crude Oil to be Located at the United States-Canada Border, 7-9 (Sept. 19,2008). "Bitumen" is the oil extracted from tar sands deposits, which is defined as "a naturally occurring viscous mixture, mainly of hydrocarbons heavier than pentane, that may contain sulphur compounds and that, in its natural occurring viscous state, is not recoverable at a commercial rate through a well." Energy Information Administration, online at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossarLb.htm .] This pipeline would roughly double the quantity of tar sands fuel currently being imported, and in conjunction with two previously permitted tar sands pipelines that are not yet in full operation-Keystone and Alberta Clipper-would more than triple the quantity of tar sands fuel imported to the United States. ⁴ [4 In 2009, the United States imported approximately 950,000 bpd of tar sands oil. CERA, The Role of Canadian Oil Sands in US Oil Supply, 9 (2010). Keystone will carry up to 590,000 bpd of bitumen, and Alberta Clipper will carry up to 800,000 bpd. Department of State, Keystone Pipeline Project (online at: http://www.keystonepipeline.state.gov/clientsite/keystone.nsf?Open); Enbridge, Alberta Clipper, online at: http://www.enbridge-expansion.com/expansion/main.aspx?id=1218 .] The cumulative effect of the three tar sands pipelines would be to increase tar sands imports to over 3 million barrels per day. U.S. refineries will invest billions of dollars	See Consolidated Responses P&N-1, GHG-2, and P&N-3.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					more in refinery upgrades and expansions to process the bitumen transported by the pipeline. ⁵ [5 E.g., the Motiva refinery, owned by Royal Dutch Shell and Saudi Aramco, is undertaking a \$7 billion project to double capacity to 600,000 bpd and allow processing of heavier crudes. In Texas. Oil Sands Firms Fight for Their Share, The Globe and Mail (Nov. 6,2009): The draft EIS cites multiple planned refinery expansions'and upgrades in the Gulf Coastto increase bitumen and heavy oil refining capacity. Dept. of State, DEIS at 1-6.] From the Gulf Coast, the refined product could be marketed throughout the United States.	
1468	4	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	Producing fuel from tar sands causes significant environmental harm. Extracting tar sands bitumen and upgrading it to synthetic crude oil produces roughly three times greater greenhouse gas emissions than producing conventional oil on a per unit basis. ⁶ [6 Woyndlowicz et al., Oil Sands Fever, Pembina Institute, 22 (Nov. 2005).] Tar sands development also has devastating effects on boreal forests and wetlands, wildlife habitat, migratory bird species, water quality, and air quality. ⁷ [7 Id. at :36-52.] Yet the draft EIS for the Keystone XL decision fails to consider the primary environmental concern associated with the project. The draft EIS contains no analysis of the potential greenhouse gas impacts of the pipeline due to increased development of the tar sands. Nor does it address any of the other significant environmental effects from tar sands development that occur in Canada, such as destruction of the boreal forest ecosystem, extensive water pollution, air pollution, habitat loss, and effects on species, including migratory birds.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENV-4 addresses issues related to oil sands production and migratory birds. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1468	6	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	I am concerned that this project would undermine the Administration's energy policy for America. President Obama has announced a "broader strategy that will move us from an economy that runs on fossil fuels and foreign oil to one that relies more on homegrown fuels and clean energy," and he has stated that "for the sake of our planet and our energy independence, we need to begin the transition to cleaner fuels now.,,16 [16President Obama, Remarks by The President on Energy Security at Andrews Air Force Base (March 31, 2010).] Yet this project would drive massive new investments in infrastructure to supply energy that is dirtier than what we use now. The combined effect of the three tar sands pipelines would be to erase roughly twothirds of the global warming pollution reductions that the Administration's historic motor vehicle standards would achieve in 2020. ¹⁷ [17 See Environmental Protection Agency and Dept. of Transportation, Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards; Final Rule, Table III.F.1-1, (May 7 2010) (online at www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/regulations.htm).]	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS
1468	12	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	Canada faces a serious challenge in addressing its greenhouse gas emissions, and tar sands are the single biggest part of the problem going forward. There is little basis for assuming that this problem will be effectively addressed while the United States supports increased production by	Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					further expanding market access for tar sands fuel. In fact, by approving this pipeline at this time, the State Department would be giving up leverage to encourage Canada to adopt policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and implement technologies to reduce emissions from tar sands production.	including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1468	15	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	The State Department's position is legally highly vulnerable and it does not make sense. NEP A is a procedural statute that imposes no substantive requirements. As the Supreme Court has stated, the "twin aims" of NEPA are to oblige agencies "to consider every significant aspect of the environmental impact of a proposed action," and to "ensure that the agency will inform the public that it has indeed considered environmental concerns in its decision making process. [32 Bait. Gas & Elec. Co. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc., 462 U.S. 87, 97, 103 S.Ct. 2246 (1983) (quoting Vt. Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc., 435 U.S. 519,553,98 S.Ct. 1197 (1978).] The whole purpose of NEPA is to ensure that federal agencies understand the potential environmental consequences of a proposed government action and consider alternatives that would avoid or minimize such consequences. That purpose cannot be fulfilled here absent a detailed analysis of the full global warming impacts of the Keystone XL project.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1468	16	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	In addition, this failure cannot be corrected simply by adding information on the potential greenhouse gas emissions effects in the final EIS. That approach would effectively deny the opportunity for public comment on the analysis of the primary environmental concern associated with the project. The State Department should ask EPA, in consultation with the Department of Energy, to provide an estimate for lifecycle emissions for tar sands. The State Department should then issue a supplement to the draft EIS that would allow for public comment on the estimate and an associated analysis of the full trans boundary environmental effects of the Keystone XL project. The discussion of global warming impacts in the supplemental draft EIS should also be informed by and consistent with final CEQ guidance on addressing climate change under NEP A. 33 [33• CEQ has issued draft guidance for considering the effects of climate change under NEP A, but has not yet finalized that guidance. Nancy H. Subtly, Chair, CEQ, Memorandum for Heads of Federal Departments and Agencies; Draft NEP A Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Feb. 18,2010).]	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS. Consolidated Response GHG-5 explains that the DOS assessment of GHG emissions was conducted in accordance with CEQ guidance.
1468	17	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	The draft EIS also asserts that the Keystone XL project will not have any emissions effects associated with tar sands development because the tar sands will be developed (apparently to the same extent and within the same timeframe) with or without the pipeline. ³⁴ [34 See Dept. of State, DEIS at 3.14-41, 4-2 to 4-4.] The draft EIS states that if the pipeline is not available, the tar sands bitumen will likely be moved to market other ways, and if the U.S. market is not available, it will be sold to countries other than the United States, such as China. The draft states that the oil would be	Section 4.1 of the EIS and the report by EnSys Energy & Systems, Inc. presented in Appendix V of the EIS provide information on projects that have been proposed, announced, or are likely to be proposed in the future to transport crude oil or raw bitumen from the oil sands area of Canada. The proponents of those potential projects have apparently determined that the projects would be both economically and legally viable.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					transported by a pipeline, which would have to be built, to a port on the Canadian coast and then moved by tanker. ³⁵ [35 Id. at 4-4.] The draft adds that if no Canadian port currently has sufficient capacity to handle the crude, a port would be expanded or built. ³⁶ [36 Id.] The draft EIS provides no analysis of the economic or legal viability of these scenarios and no support for its assertions.	
1468	19	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	Moreover, it is widely recognized that the pace and extent of tar sands development is affected by the price of oil and the costs of extracting, transporting, and upgrading tar sands bitumen. In the absence of the Keystone XL pipeline, there are no currently available alternatives for moving this large additional quantity of production to market, and at a minimum any such alternatives would be expected to have higher costs. The assumption in the draft EIS that tar sands production rates will be unaffected by the cost and availability of transport to market violates fundamental economic principles, and they are simply not credible.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production.
1468	20	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	There also is substantial evidence that the pipeline may produce excess capacity, at least for a period of time until production is increased to utilize the available transport. Several oil companies operating in the tar sands oppose the Keystone XL proposal on the grounds that it will result in pipeline overcapacity for tar sands exports, raising the costs for transport on existing pipelines (this is due to the structure of existing contracts, which guarantee pipeline operators certain rates of return independent of the quantities being transported). ³⁹ [39 See Enbridge warns o/pipeline overcapacity, Globe and Mail (Dec. 18, 2009); Oil sands awash in excess pipeline capacity, Globe and Mail (Apr. 23, 2010); Pipeline/ees revolt widens, Globe and Mail (Apr. 27, 2010); National Energy Board, Reasons/or Decision In the Matter of TransCanada Keystone Pipeline Ltd., 27-28 (Mar. 2010).] It is critical that the State Department carefully and critically examine claims of need for this quantity of additional capacity at this time. The Department should consider, in particular, the effect of recent approvals of two pipelines that provide 1.4 million bpd of new capacity and are just starting operations.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production.
1468	21	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	The Department must also fundamentally reevaluate assumptions in the draft EIS about U.S. oil demand in light of recent policy changes and updated EIA forecasts. The draft EIS states, without support, that "U.S. demand for petroleum products has increased and is likely to continue increasing for the foreseeable future... ⁴⁰ [40 Dept. of State, D EIS at 4-2.] In fact, U.S. petroleum demand fell in 2008 and 2009, and EIA now projects that, absent further changes in fuel economy standards, demand is projected to grow by only 1.2% total over the next 25 years. ⁴¹ [41 Relative to 2008 levels. Energy Information Agency, Annual Energy Outlook 2010 (May 11, 2010) (online at www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aero/index.html)] Assuming that further improvements in fuel economy standards are adopted, as President Obama recently announced, EIA projects that U.S. petroleum demand in 2035	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. In addition, the response provides information from a report prepared under contract to the US DOE regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project, including consideration of EPA policy changes and alternative energy sources. Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Section 4.0 addresses alternatives to the proposed project including alternative energy sources and energy conservation (see Section 4.1).

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					will actually be 1.4% below 2008 levels. ⁴² [42 See id. and President Obama Directs Administration to Create First-Ever National Efficiency and Emissions Standards/or Medium- and Heavy-Duty Trucks (May 21, 2010) (online at www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-obama-directs-administrationcreate-first-ever-national-efficiency-and-em)] While considerations related to changing sources of supply are valid, it is not correct to assume that overall demand is increasing and that there is no alternative to this pipeline for meeting such demand. To the contrary, recent modeling by EPA shows that adoption of clean energy policies for the transportation sector could allow significant further reductions in future U.S. demand for oil in the range of 25-40 percent by 2030. ⁴³ [43 Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Analysis of the Transportation Sector: Greenhouse Gas and Oil Reduction Scenarios (Feb. 10, 2010) (online at: http://www.epa.gov/oms/climate/GHGtransportation-analysis03-18-2010.pdf)] Yet the draft EIS provides no analysis of demand-side alternatives that could address our transportation needs and enhance our national security at a net savings to consumers.	
1468	22	Waxman	Henry	US Congress, Committee on Energy and Commerce	In addition, in weighing needs for domestic U.S. consumption, the Department should analyze to what extent Gulf Coast refineries may export refined tar sands products to other countries. I urge the Department to address these concerns by issuing a supplemental EIS that addresses all the significant environmental impacts of this project and viable alternatives, and by allowing an adequate time for public comment on the supplemental EIS. At a time when another federal agency is being publicly excoriated for short changing the NEP A process in a rush to permit oil wells, it would be unfortunate for the State Department not to consider fully the ramifications of this project on our country's energy and environmental future. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-2 provides information on the export of refined product from Gulf Coast refineries as well as exporting WCSB crude oil from the Gulf Coast. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses requests for a supplemental draft EIS.
188	1	Weber	Chuck	SPX Corporation	As General Manager of a US-company and supplier to the oil and gas industry, I am writing in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to continue processing this application and to grant a permit for the pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
188	2	Weber	Chuck	SPX Corporation	Pipelines are a safe, reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials and most of the US and Canada pipelines have M&J gate valves manufactured in Houston, Texas, an SPX company.	Comment acknowledged.
188	3	Weber	Chuck	SPX Corporation	This project stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. SPX is an important supplier to Keystone XL of pipeline gate valves and control skid systems. We have worked with TransCanada	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					on similar projects over the years and are confident of not only the quality and safety of our products but also the quality and safety of pipelines built and managed by TransCanada.	
188	4	Weber	Chuck	SPX Corporation	Further delays would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. I believe this would be a mistake and I urge the continued processing and granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project.
417	1	Webster	Terry		We need this pipeline and the process should be expedited.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1191	1	Webster	James		I am in total support of strict and comprehensive safety regulations be put in place related to this new pipeline, but also other existing ones.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1191	2	Webster	James		As evidenced by the gulf spill, tragedy can strike at any time and we now know there are not sufficient safeguards in place to protect our resources, due to lack oversight in the past. Please get tough on these oil company developments.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
718	2	Wegner	Jaime		I do not want to face the possibility of an oil spill tainting our aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1108	1	Wegnergrand@aol.com			I hope you will back up your "Concern" with action. Do not make this into an anti administration issue. This is about the oil industry getting everything it wants from a series of republicans as well as democrats. This is a chance for common sense bipartisanship.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1108	2	Wegnergrand@aol.com			The Ogallala Aquifer is Nebraska's greatest blessing and needs to be protected. In the future clean water is much more valuable than any amount of oil.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
164	1	Weihe	Phyllis		This is perhaps the STUPIDOUS thing our "wonderful" government has come up with EVER!!!! Do the so-called powers that be have any idea of what the Sandhills land is like??? Do they really give a damn except at voting time??? This monstrosity will damage the aquifer for centuries, if not forever, period. DOES OUR WONDERFUL GOVERNMENT	DOS is not the proponent of the proposed Project. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, DOS is conducting an environmental review of the proposed Project and will make a determination of national interest regarding the proposed Project. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>GIVE A DAMN???? ARE YOU SO STUPID THAT YOU TRUST THE OIL COMPANIES???? HASN'T THE GULF DISASTER TAUGHT YOU ANYTHING WHATSOEVER???? YOU - THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION - WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY JUST LIKE THE MAN THAT SHOT LINCOLN, LIKE LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ETC. YOU WILL LOOK LIKE A POOR EXCUSE FOR A SO-CALLED "GOVERNMENT SERVANT" - SOMEONE PAID BY THE TAXPAYERS TO DO GOOD, NOT GARBAGE!!!!</p> <p>GET THE MESSAGE?????</p> <p>I am afraid this country is going to Hell in a handbasket. There is stpidity and greed everywhere. What a world we are handing to our children and grandchildren. Right now I'm sorry I ever had children to live in this world. Think about it!!!!!!!</p> <p>Angry and Disappointed Taxpayer</p>	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
942	1	Weinberg	Candace		Please deny the Presidential Permit to pipe toxic TAR SANDS from Canada to Texas. Thank you.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
371	1	Welch	Rae		Are you serious? In your wildeyed grab for money at any cost to the general population for decades to come, you would really risk destroying the Nebraska ranchlands, sandhills and the Ogallala aquifer that provides water to other states as well?	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State (DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
371	2	Welch	Rae		Can you imagine the lawsuits by these other states if there is oil in their water? Have the Canadian Oil Barons perhaps filled some campaign coffers as other oil companies did with MMS?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
371	5	Welch	Rae		Don't point fingers at someone else, the ball is in your court. You were voted in to be a steward of your state and to protect it's citizens from such mindless projects as this. Do your job.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State (DOS) environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in that response, DOS is neither a proponent nor an opponent of the proposed Project.
1544	147	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	Concern about the tar sands projects.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1544	148	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	Concern about wetland loss relating to the project.	Keystone will follow the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) for construction through wetlands under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Nationwide Permit. Keystone has used the cited guidelines to avoid and minimize Proposed Project impacts to wetlands. Keystone will follow any conditions for

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						monitoring and compensatory mitigation issued with the Nationwide Permits issued by each USACE District Office.
1544	149	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	Concern about water quality along the pipeline route, in Canada and in Houston.	Water quality issues along the proposed route in the U.S. are addressed in Section 3.3 of the EIS. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1544	150	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	Concern about clean drinking water.	Water quality issues along the proposed route in the U.S. are addressed in Section 3.3 of the EIS.
1544	151	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	I am opposed to this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1544	153	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	The public is not truly involved in the process of the EIS. The people that will be impacted by this pipeline are mostly unaware of the project. They aren't concerned and they won't be concerned until we have a disaster like in the Gulf, or their drinking water is affected. We have to figure out a way to get the public involved in these kinds of projects, so that they know and they can comment.	Consolidated Response CMT-3 discusses how DOS conducted an extensive public scoping and comment process that included public meetings, opportunities to provide comment at public meetings or in writing by letter, fax, email or on a website.
1544	154	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	Concern over the submitted public comments not being properly addressed in final documents in projects such as Keystone XL.	Each of the substantive comments received by DOS will be responded to in the final EIS and the EIS will be revised in response to comments where appropriate.
1544	156	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	There are too few people and too many projects for effective enforcement. We must have enforcement of these projects.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1544	157	Wells	Charlotte	Water Keeper Alliance	We need to wait and not permit things like this until we have made sure they are safe for our communities.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. Consolidated Response SAF-1 also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that PHMSA would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
589	1	Welsch	Mark		Please do not allow this pipeline to be built through the largest amount of fresh water in the United States, the Ogallala Aquifer. I have read that it will leak, it is just a question of where, when and how much. When this pipe leaks it is likely to contaminate a large amount of fresh water that is used for agriculture and people's drinking water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
589	3	Welsch	Mark		We should not allow it to be built because the source of the oil to be in the pipe is from tar sands in Canada. There is only	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					dirty energy in the world that tar sands, and that is coal. The tar sands should be stopped to protect our environment. More time, energy and money should be spent on renewable energy sources.	proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
467	1	Wertz	Sarah		While energy is a very important concern to our country's security and well-being, I am against the Keystone XL pipeline expansion, proposed to be built across one of America's greatest underground treasures -- the clean groundwater of the Ogallala Aquifer, as well as the unimaginable beauty of the Nebraska Sandhills. My ancestors emigrated from small German towns in Russia in the early 20th century to make Lincoln, Nebraska their home. As an elementary student in Lincoln, almost 100 years after my ancestors arrived, I vividly remember attending the Children's Groundwater Festival in Grand Island, an educational event dedicated to promoting stewardship of resources among the next generation. Learning about this precious resource when I was a fourth grader is an opportunity I want all Nebraska elementary students to have. When a situation as unexpected and utterly dire as the Gulf Oil Spill happens in the Nebraska Sandhills, how do you tell a fourth grade student that the nation's largest source of clean groundwater is now contaminated by petroleum products? Do you explain that this spill is due to their parent's generation's lust for energy and unwillingness to find clean energy alternatives? Do you take them out to the Sandhills to tell them what beautiful and ecologically valuable landscape was, before their parents willingly sacrificed it for a giant industrial footprint and contaminated soil? Our nation's current human and capital resources would be better spent finding alternative, renewable, energy sources so that we may give what is left of Earth's generous gifts to our children. I strongly urge you to stop the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline, and promote stewardship of America's greatest resource, clean groundwater. Thank You for taking my stance into serious consideration. I know many more fellow Nebraskans who feel as strongly as I on this issue.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
988	3	Wertz	Tom		If going the cheaper route of using thin pipe and high pressures turns out to be a bad decision, then how is the aquifer going to be cleaned? It will not. Let's stop cutting corners now just to put more money in the hands of big oil!	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions.
1510	1	Wesen	Darcel&Curtis		We support TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the Department to grant a permit for the pipeline. This project is a vital link to secure energy supplies for the United States. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, oil and natural gas will continue to supply over 50 percent of U.S. energy needs in 2030. Canada is a valued trading partner, neighbor to Montana and our most reliable supplier of foreign-based crude oil. The Keystone project will have the added benefit of potential links to growing	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					domestic supplies of crude oil in Montana and North and South Dakota. The environmental benefits of Keystone XL should not be overlooked. The current tragedy in the Gulf underscores the importance of a diverse portfolio of energy supplies. Within the spectrum of viable options, it is appropriate to seek a growing role for oil resources that are:• land-based;• North American; and,• Transported by pipeline:This project meets each of these criteria.Securing stable and affordable energy from our North American allies through projects such as the Keystone pipeline is in the national interest. Considering the economic and energy security benefits of these vital resource we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure improved domestic and global energy security and stable prices for consumers.	
1510	2	Wesen	Darcel&Curtis		This project can provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus for Eastern Montana and other areas it will pass through. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake. We urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1546	147	Whatley	Michael	Consumer Energy Alliance	Pipeline will create hundreds of high paying jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1546	149	Whatley	Michael	Consumer Energy Alliance	Agrees with the State Dept. that the environmental analysis for the pipeline should not include life cycle GHG analysis of the fuels that it will move.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1546	150	Whatley	Michael	Consumer Energy Alliance	Despite efforts to develop alternatives, crude oil will remain a critical component of meeting America's energy needs for the foreseeable future. Ensuring access to an affordable, reliable energy...provides an economic and energy security benefit and should be a national priority.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy.
594	1	White	Debbi		The Ogallala Aquifer is too valuable a resource and too vital to the Midwest to take chances such as this pipeline. Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills. Oil companies may tout safe and clean technologies but the record reflects much different results.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1277	1	White	Jerry		I recognize the need for our nations oil supply, however I strongly feel that the Proposed Keystone XL project be delayed until strict regulations are enacted to ensure long term protection in event a leak occurs.	The Project need is described in Consolidated Response P&N-1. Regulations are in place for oil pipelines, including for response plans for spills. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan for

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						the proposed Project.
1277	2	White	Jerry		Deny all waivers to operate Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA is a part of U. S. Department of Transportation) requirement that transporting oil not operate at more than 72% of Maximum Operating Pressure. The waiver allows the use of thinner steel resulting in 80% of Maximum Operating Pressure thus increasing likely hood of possible leakage. This recommendation was included in Northern Plains Resource Council (www.northernplains.org) "Lessons and Recommendations to Improve Safety" directed to landowners and county officials regarding the Keystone XL project. The waiver refers to using the thinner pipe "in areas not designated as High Consequence" which is defined as having a population of 50,000 or more people or a density of 1,000 people per square mile. This does not allow consideration for environmental impact on soil or UNDERGROUND WATER needs in rural areas.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1277	3	White	Jerry		Additional requirements for long term safety should include double walled piping (a transporting steel pipe within a second plastic pipe. Again from the Northern Plains Resource Council recommendation "studies of major Canadian pipeline ruptures have found that during the first 10 years of operation stress cracking was the most common cause 2 of pipeline ruptures. The double wall would allow for containment as well as providing observation of leaking areas. During the second 10 years of operation external corrosion was the most common cause of pipeline rupture, thus the outer plastic piping would protect the outer wall of the steel transporting pipe.	Keystone would be required to comply with the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) as described in Consolidated Response SAF-1 and Section 3.13.1.1 of the EIS. Those regulations do not require double-walled pipe. The PHMSA regulatory requirements in 49 CFR 195 and in the Project-specific Special Conditions developed by Keystone address corrosion prevention, monitoring, and pipeline repair if corrosion is detected.
1277	4	White	Jerry		TransCanada proposes the use of cathodic protection to reduce (not eliminate) external corrosion rate by requiring a DC voltage be applied to the pipeline. Protection is lost if voltage fails (as observed by the Nebraska State Fire Marshal when testing existing cathodic systems). Additionally this will cause buried metal pipes and water well casings on property adjacent to the pipeline to corrode rapidly depending on the distance from the pipeline. "A buried water pipe that is within 100 feet of the pipeline will be destroyed in less than a year" Using the outer plastic piping would eliminate any current or future risk by others.	Keystone would be required to comply with the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration as described in Consolidated Response SAF-1 and Section 3.13.1.1 of the EIS. Those regulations include consideration of the effects of the cathodic protection (CP) system on metal structures in the vicinity of the pipeline as well the potential effects of metal structures in the vicinity of the CP system on the CP system.
1277	5	White	Jerry		Nebraska already allows the use of double walled piping &/or storage of oil and other hazardous liquids and it would seem that such a requirement on highly pressurized piping systems would be a minimum requirement for long term protection.	Keystone would be required to comply with the regulatory requirements of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) as described in Consolidated Response SAF-1 and Section 3.13.1.1 of the EIS. Those regulations do not require double-walled pipe.
1277	6	White	Jerry		Because this proposed project will cross into the United States from Canada, a Presidential Permit issued by the U.S. Department of State is required for the project to proceed, I ask you to Please, PLEASE consider helping delay this project and implement additional safety requirements for pipeline construction as it is obvious we can no longer trust private industry to expend resources for the purpose of ensuring public safety and environmental protection!	Construction and operation of the Project would not "trust private industry" but would require compliance with federal regulations. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
950	1	White,Jr	Loren		The Department of State should not give permits for pipelines importing the world's dirtiest fuel while the rest of the country fights to prevent catastrophic climate change. Tar sands will increase our transportation emissions, counteract existing efforts to fight global warming, and undermine U.S. energy independence by continuing our dependence on foreign oil.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet.
950	2	White,Jr	Loren		By expanding the U.S. market for tar sands oil, this pipeline will increase air pollution at American refineries and spur further expansion of the tar sands industry in Canada, an industry that has caused severe water and air contamination and destroyed hundreds of square miles of wetlands and forest. The very process requires massive deforestation, tremendous amounts of fresh water, and leaves behind toxic and cancer-causing chemicals, including benzene, cyanide, arsenic, and mercury in its midst.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils being processed in Gulf Coast refineries. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Canada and increases in refining. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
950	3	White,Jr	Loren		As a result Canada's tar sands is also having a devastating impact on the area's indigenous First Nations people. A recent study confirms that there are elevated levels of rare and other cancers among indigenous residents who live directly downstream from the tar sands activity, and that the contamination of the waters, snow, vegetation, wildlife and fish has grown exponentially in the past years.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
950	4	White,Jr	Loren		Also by allowing this the Canadian federal government will continue to fail to recognize Aboriginal Treaty 8 and 6 obligations of the concerns of the First Nations pertaining to the treaty and human rights abuses, the human and ecological health crisis, the climate change impacts, the damages to water and air quality and the recognition of First Nations sovereign rights to implement their own environmental and	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					health infrastructure to regulate and enforce their own laws within their lands and territories.	
950	5	White,Jr	Loren		Tying our future to toxic tar sands will never be in our national interest. Please consider the true impact of this pipeline by including the devastating effects of mining, refining, and burning this fuel when you make your decision. I am asking you to fulfill your role as protector of our country and say no to tar sands. At a time like this, the country needs investment in clean, renewable energy sources. We cannot afford to increase our emissions any further or invest in anything that will keep us hooked on dangerous fossil fuels for years to come.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1. Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses issues related to emissions from refineries. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses issues related to the National Interest Determination.
321	1	Whiting	Carolee		The pipeline will cross multiple scenic Nebraska rivers that provide habitat and wetlands for both local and migrating wildlife. The Platte River habitat provides the world with one of the most spectacular and populous migration stops for the Sandhill crane and is frequented by the endangered whooping crane.	Most large rivers would be crossed THE horizontal directional drilling method. River banks and channels are protected from disturbance using this method. The proposed Project does not cross rivers within any reaches that have been designated as federal Wild and Scenic Rivers nor does it cross any national parks or forests. Sandhill cranes are listed in Table 3.6.1-1 and whooping cranes are discussed in Section 3.8.1.2. Additional discussion of the identification of sensitive resources for the environmental review are provided in Consolidated Response ENV-1.
321	2	Whiting	Carolee		As the pipeline crosses a large portion of the porous Nebraska Sand Hills it also crosses one of the nation's largest clean water aquifers, the Ogallala Aquifer that is shared with many states. It does not make sense to jeopardize one of our countries most precious resources, fresh water. The potential to pollute this priceless fresh water resource with a tar sand oil spill are not worth the risk. Any risk.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response OIL-1 addresses the likelihood of spills from the Project.
1271	2	Whitley	Douglas	Illinois Chamber of Commerce	You should know that other pipeline projects that connect the growing sources of crude oil from Canada to the United States have gone through similar review and been approved.	Comment acknowledged.
1271	4	Whitley	Douglas	Illinois Chamber of Commerce	The regulatory process for the KXL pipeline project is being conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, which was determined to be of national interest as required under Executive Order 13337.	Comment acknowledged.
1271	6	Whitley	Douglas	Illinois Chamber of Commerce	The Department of State is the lead agency for this project and 11 additional cooperating and 10 assisting agencies, counties and resource districts have been involved in this process. The current process provides a myriad of opportunities for interested parties to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement.	Comment acknowledged.
1271	12	Whitley	Douglas	Illinois Chamber of Commerce	In the final paragraph of the letter to Secretary Clinton, it states that "As members of congress, we are bound to protect the national interest of this country and its citizens." I believe this pipeline is in the nation's interest because it secures energy from a friendly, North American country that is interested in being part of the overall solution when it comes to our environment. Therefore, I would ask that you help protect our national interest by retracting your signature from the letter.	Comment acknowledged.
1405	1	Whitley	Colin	Kansas Power	I am Colin Whitley, CEO and General Manager of the Kansas	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Pool	Power Pool, a municipal energy agency in the State of Kansas, with offices located in Wichita. The U.S. Department of State has the opportunity to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security, but it also will provide a powerful, private sector economic stimulus to the states and localities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when the economy continues to struggle. As I understand it, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. It also has come to my attention that the Canadian Energy Research Institute has found that the economic impact of oil sands development is expected to lead to the creation of more than 342,000 new U.S. jobs between 2011 and 2015. CERI's research found that, as oil sands production rises, demand for U.S. goods and services increases significantly, adding an estimated \$34 billion to U.S. gross domestic product in 2015 and \$42.2 billion in 2025. The Kansas Power Pool represents over 40 communities in Kansas. The opportunity provided by Keystone XL's route through Kansas will provide significant economic benefits to my State and particularly the communities that we represent. In particular, the City of Clay Center, Kansas will have the opportunity to increase employment in their region and to improve the cost and reliability of the energy services that currently exist. Other Kansas Power Pool communities such as Winfield, Kansas will experience similar benefits as a result of the infrastructure project. Keystone XL will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. These are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. I recently reviewed a study TransCanada commissioned to measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located... As the CEO of the Kansas Power Pool, I encourage the Department of State to ... issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement that enables the communities and states along the pipeline route to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1405	2	Whitley	Colin	Kansas Power Pool	As the CEO of the Kansas Power Pool, I encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation," and issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement that enables the communities and states along the pipeline route to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	Comment acknowledged.
1343	1	Whitman	Thelma		Dear Ms. Orlando: As a resident of St. Marie in Valley County,	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Montana, I support the Keystone XL Pipeline project, which also incorporates the transmission line to be built by Big Flat Electric Cooperative to serve this load.	
370	3	Whitsitt	Bill	Devon Energy	Construction of additional pipeline facilities such as the KXL Project is critical for the transportation of oil sands production to the vitally important Gulf Coast refineries. These refineries are designed to process heavy crude but have recently experienced a reduction in supplies from their traditional sources, including Mexico, where heavy oil production is in steep decline, and Venezuela, which is targeting markets outside of the United States. These refineries are also strategic to meeting the refined product needs of the Midwest, Southeast and Northeast, United States. Turning to Canada for a secure oil supply is a logical step. In addition, this pipeline system could provide "on-ramp" opportunities for domestic production along its path, thereby eliminating regional infrastructure constraints while providing economical transportation to key markets.	Comment acknowledged.
370	4	Whitsitt	Bill	Devon Energy	The KXL Project will also provide a significant private sector economic stimulus to the states and localities along the pipeline route during its construction. It is estimated KXL will create over 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011 2012 construction schedule. In addition, the Canadian Energy Research Institute (CERI) has found that the economic impact of oil sands development is expected to lead to the creation of more than 342,000 new U.S. jobs between 2011 and 2015. CERI's research revealed that, as oil sands production rises, demand for U.S. goods and services increases significantly, adding an estimated \$34 billion to U.S. gross domestic product in 2015 and \$42.2 billion in 2025.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
370	5	Whitsitt	Bill	Devon Energy	Completion of the previously permitted Keystone Pipeline does have the potential to create at least a temporary bottleneck for crude oil in Cushing. However, to minimize such a situation, the State Department and other agencies should do everything possible to expedite the permitting and construction of the southern leg of KXL from Cushing, OK, to the Gulf Coast.	Comment acknowledged.
370	6	Whitsitt	Bill	Devon Energy	Devon is a significant producer of oil and natural gas in both the United States and Canada. As such, we understand the importance of the KXL Project to the energy security of the United States. Please accept this letter as support for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project.	Comment acknowledged.
838	1	Wickizer	Eric		We need to use these resources to develop clean energy and jobs in Nebraska not outsource jobs for another pipeline. This is the 21st century, it's about time our energy production caught up with the rest of the developed world.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies. Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
968	1	Wiesman	David		Please do not allow the Keystone XL pipeline to be placed near any of the Nebraska aquifers. As a necessary part of Nebraska's (and the United States') clean water sources, this area should not be placed under any type of risk of being	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					contaminated, as it would be virtually impossible to clean if a leak happened.	Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
968	2	Wiesman	David		Water is and will be more important in the future than this fossil fuel source that could be collected and refined in Canada--in some type of partnership with the U.S.-- and then distributed by methods other than another pipeline.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
680	1	Wightman	Kathy		I think running the pipeline through the Sandhills anywhere near the aquifer would be one of the worst places possible. The oil company's profits are so obscene, make them reroute the pipeline to protect our natural resources.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
686	1	Wilderman	Heather		Office of Environmental Policy Department of State 2201 C Street NW Washington, DC 20520 I am writing regarding the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline that is being evaluated to go through the state of Nebraska. The Department of State will soon rule on this new pipeline and I wanted to express concerns about this going through Nebraska and the U.S. Nebraska's sustainability relies on the underground High Plains/Ogallala water aquifer. Nebraska is an important producer of beef, pork, corn and soybeans, which all rely on water from this aquifer to supply crops and animals with water. A large percentage of the population of the state relies on this aquifer for drinking water, as well as 82 percent of the population within the aquifer region. This High Plains Aquifer, one of the world's largest, stretches through 8 states, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, with water depth the deepest in Nebraska. The U.S. Geological Survey conducted a study on the High Plains Regional ground water which stated, "...92 percent of water used in the High Plains is supplied by ground water." The study also stated, "High Plains ground water is used primarily to grow crops for the Nation." The study also showed almost 2 million individuals rely on the aquifer for drinking water. Compromising this aquifer by allowing an oil pipeline to go through it, above it and/or under it could be devastating to the population of Nebraska as well as many other states. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people could instantly lose drinking water. The economic livelihood of a large percentage of people would also be compromised as well as potential food supply for millions. I realize the United States, and people of the United States, rely heavily on oil due to our large oil consumption but I question to what extent we are continually willing to sacrifice land, water, people, food, livestock and other resources of the United States for oil. We are once again possibly witnessing one of the largest man-made environmental disasters from the Gulf oil spill – don't bring more potential devastation directly onto the land of the United States. Our most precious natural resource is not gold, silver or oil – it is water.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
694	1	Wilderman	James		I am writing regarding the Keystone XL Oil Pipeline that is being evaluated to go through the state of Nebraska. The Department of State will soon rule on this new pipeline and I	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					wanted to express concerns about this going through Nebraska and the U.S. Nebraska's sustainability relies on the underground High Plains/Ogallala water aquifer. Nebraska is an important producer of beef, pork, corn and soybeans, which all rely on water from this aquifer to supply crops and animals with water. A large percentage of the population of the state relies on this aquifer for drinking water, as well as 82 percent of the population within the aquifer region. This High Plains Aquifer, one of the world's largest, stretches through 8 states, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, with water depth the deepest in Nebraska. The U.S. Geological Survey conducted a study on the High Plains Regional ground water which stated, "...92 percent of water used in the High Plains is supplied by ground water." The study also stated, "High Plains ground water is used primarily to grow crops for the Nation." The study also showed almost 2 million individuals rely on the aquifer for drinking water. Compromising this aquifer by allowing an oil pipeline to go through it, above it and/or under it could be devastating to the population of Nebraska as well as many other states. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people could instantly lose drinking water.	routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
694	2	Wilderman	James		The economic livelihood of a large percentage of people would also be compromised as well as potential food supply for millions. I realize the United States, and people of the United States, rely heavily on oil due to our large oil consumption but I question to what extent we are continually willing to sacrifice land, water, people, food, livestock and other resources of the United States for oil.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, a spill over the Northern High Plains Aquifer system would not compromise the food supply for millions of people.
694	3	Wilderman	James		We are once again possibly witnessing one of the largest man-made environmental disasters from the Gulf oil spill – don't bring more potential devastation directly onto the land of the United States. Our most precious natural resource is not gold, silver, diamonds or oil – it is water. Do not allow this pipeline to come to Nebraska or the United States.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
803	1	Wilkin	Garrett		I emphatically urge The Department of State to reject the Keystone XL Pipeline Project. The top reason to reject such a proposal is that our country should not be investing in or promoting further dirty technologies, such as energy production based on oil sands. This method of energy production destroys the land from which the oil is extracted and pollutes the air when it is burned. It also puts our lands at	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					risk due to the occurrence of future leaks and spills along the pipeline. We need to focus on sustainable industries for energy production.	not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
803	2	Wilkin	Garrett		As this report cites, the pipeline will run through the states which have the highest capacity for energy from wind. This should be the focus of our energy production, and not a side interest as part of a pipeline to pass the dirtiest fuel through more than a 1,000 miles of our country. Please do not dedicate the time and effort of our country to such a backward looking and non-sustainable technology. To be a leader in the world we must look forward into other energy solutions with far less environmental impact.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies and alternative energy sources. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1430	1	Willett	Tom	Laborers Local 340	Dear Mr. Goldwyn: The Iowa Building Trades Council urges the State Department to proceed without delay to provide the necessary approvals for the Keystone XL pipeline project. This project is necessary for two primary reasons. First, in these difficult economic times, Keystone XL promises to create more than 13,000 high wage construction jobs. These jobs will likely be drawn from, a broad pool of skilled craft workers located throughout the Midwest. It is important for Iowa's union workers.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1430	2	Willett	Tom	Laborers Local 340	Second, this project is critical to delivering North American crude from Alberta's Oil Sands. It is an energy security issue. Eleven governmental agencies and the State Department have reviewed this project	Comment acknowledged.
780	1	Willgues	Tara		As an American deeply concerned about our country's dependence on oil, I oppose the construction of this pipeline.	Comment acknowledged.
464	1	Williams	Martha		We would hope that you do not allow this pipeline to go through the Sandhills and over the aquifer. The land cannot repair itself and the aquifer is priceless.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
635	1	Williams	John&Kathleen		We live on the edge of the Nebraska Sandhills and are vitally aware of how easily an oil leak would pollute the Ogallala Aquifer. We feel that if the pipeline has to cross this area, extreme measures should be taken to assure that a leak could never occur. We would hope officials would see how devastating a leak would be, and find some other route for the pipeline. Someday, the water in the aquifer may be worth more than oil!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
635	2	Williams	John&Kathleen		The Sandhills are a very rare ecosystem.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
740	1	Williams	Eric		Please do NOT allow the permit for the pipeline...	Comment acknowledged.
740	3	Williams	Eric		I have lived my whole life in Nebraska, and do not want to risk the safety of my ground water, for big oil profits.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
740	4	Williams	Eric		...By allowing this type of investment, Nebraskans will pay a terrible environmental and economic price for many decades to come...I have lived my whole life in Nebraska, and do not want to risk the ... agricultural economy of my state for big oil profits.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues,

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, a spill over the Northern High Plains Aquifer system would not put the entire agricultural economy of Nebraska at risk.
1544	58	Williams	Jim		I don't think a drop of this toxic material should get into the United States.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1544	59	Williams	Jim		We're destroying a boreal forest in Canada.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-4 addresses concerns regarding the loss of boreal forest and peat bogs.
1544	60	Williams	Jim		We're destroying jobs for the native Canadians.	Consolidated Response CAN-1 and Section 3.14.4 of the EIS address issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada.
1544	61	Williams	Jim		We're putting far more CO2 into the atmosphere.	Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the revised EIS.
1544	62	Williams	Jim		The amount of oil coming down is not enough to offset any kind of oil security here in the United States.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet, including information on crude oil supply and demand from an analysis specific to the proposed Project.
1544	63	Williams	Jim		I can rant and rave about how bad this project is, how dirty it is.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III.
1544	65	Williams	Jim		The lowered engineering standard for this pipeline is subtracting from the safety of the project.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
1544	66	Williams	Jim		The safety factor is there because of the bumps the pipeline goes through, the dings it gets as it's backed in by a backhoe. It's quality control. We need that safety buffer because of corrosion from hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen compounds, nitric acids, or nitrous acids. This is a very corrosive mixture coming down the pipe.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Sections 2.3 and 3.13 of the EIS describe the design features, safety precautions, construction procedures, monitoring procedures, maintenance practices, and other required actions that Keystone will implement to avoid or minimize corrosion and other damage to the pipeline.
1544	67	Williams	Jim		We have examples of pipelines that have failed because of corrosion, the BP pipeline in Prudhoe, Alaska they failed to maintain properly. A quarter inch hole squirted 5 to 6000 barrels of oil on the environment. This pipeline is even thinner and consequently, it looks like we're setting ourselves up for the next great national environmental disaster.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
880	1	Willoz	John		Under no circumstances should this pipeline be allowed to cross the Ogallala Aquifer. After the past experiences with oil pipeline leaks in sensitive areas you would think the human race would have learned not to do that. The risk to millions of people's water supply is not worth taking at any cost. Do not allow this pipeline to go through and risk another leak or worse, any Deep Ocean sized oil spill. And don't believe it can't happen. That is what BP said about the DeppOcons site. Do not allow it!	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
578	1	Wilson	Jane		I am writing to let you know I oppose the granting of a permit to allow the Keystone XL pipeline to go through our beautiful Nebraska Sandhills. A fragile ecosystem relied upon by a myriad of wild creatures, farmers and ranchers alike, this area is critical to our state	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
578	2	Wilson	Jane		The groundwater that supports it is the most vital resource of all. Any threat to that resource must be denied.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
578	4	Wilson	Jane		As a member of the Nebraska Sierra Club and numerous other organizations, and as a citizen of the State of Nebraska, I implore you to deny this proposal.	Comment acknowledged.
719	1	Wilson	Jane		I have already posted a comment but after attending a well-attended meeting in Omaha last night on this subject, I had to write again. I am even more vehemently opposed to this pipeline running through my state and for MANY reasons...At the same time, we have to stop those activities that are irreparably harming our natural systems and this pipeline is one of them. I encourage you to copy and paste this link into your browser and read why I am SO opposed to this pipeline. Thank you. http://blogs.nwf.org/files/nwf_tarsands_final_pages.pdf	The commenter's opinion is noted.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
719	2	Wilson	Jane		Our Sandhills are a beautiful, vital ecosystem that ranchers graze their cattle on - indeed, it is one of the last few intact ecosystems in the country - but it's very fragile and I cannot understand how anyone could put this area at risk. And for what? To further our dependence on dirty fossil fuels? There are some places - like the Gulf and the Arctic Refuge - that are too valuable to be put at risk and should be taken off the table. Our Sandhills are one of these priceless places.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Discussions of the purpose and need for the proposed Project are provided in Consolidated Response P&N-1.
719	3	Wilson	Jane		...I find no comfort that TransCanada says it will have sensors to detect spills - what if they don't work?...	As described in Section 3.13.5, there would be a backup communication system for the detection system. In addition, Keystone would be required to monitor the entire pipeline route at least 26 times per year, at intervals not to exceed 3 weeks (see Consolidated Response SAF-1). There would also be the ad hoc monitoring by non-pipeline personnel such as ranchers, farmers, local citizens, recreationists, and emergency service personnel.
719	4	Wilson	Jane		...What gives TransCanada the right to ... put our whole economy at risk?	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. As noted in those responses, a spill over the Northern High Plains Aquifer system would not ruin the economy of Nebraska or the U.S.
719	7	Wilson	Jane		[Nebraska is a farming/ranching state and] those entities rely heavily on the Ogallala Aquifer, a priceless underground reservoir that will be put at great risk if this project goes through. Our aquifer is one of these priceless places...	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
719	8	Wilson	Jane		...Nebraska is a farming/ranching state and those entities rely heavily on the Ogallala Aquifer...	Issues related to the High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Response AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
719	9	Wilson	Jane		...Tar sands are the DIRTIEST form of oil and instead of fueling its production we should be doing everything in our power to stop desecrating our environment in the pursuit of this deadly resource, one that is forever altering our climate and life as we know it...	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.
1020	1	Wilson	Tom&Blake		Dear Ms. Orlando: Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project. The project has the potential to deliver significant energy security benefits to the United States, increasing access to significant land-based sources of oil from a trading partner with whom we are closely allied. At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built. In Harding County the pipeline will significantly lower taxes for land owners, as a livestock producer this will be a	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					great help. It will have little to no adverse effects to the cattle men in this area; it will only be a benefit. In a time of bad economic times the short term effect of jobs with the pipeline will be a tremendous boost to the area. Provided it has limited impact on the environment, this project could be an important part of the solution to our energy supplies. The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	
1187	2	Wilson	Bob		No system is totally perfect. Any leak or break will cause harm to the Ogalla Aquifer.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. As noted in that section, the likelihood of a spill from the Project is low, but it is not zero. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1187	3	Wilson	Bob		Anyone who has lived and worked in the Sandhills will tell you how fragile the topsoil cover in that region is. Leave it alone and it will produce grasses to feed livestock and other animals. Break the cover and the resulting scar will be evident for generations.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1216	1	Wilson	J.		I do not have a problem with the construction of the Keystone pipeline. It will have the appropriate sensors and detection devices that will make it fail safe. This pipeline is minor, compared to the many miles of already existing pipeline structures carrying oil and natural gas that network across this country. We appear to focus way too much on non-event problems.	Comment acknowledged.
1391	2	Wilson	Gilbert	Board of County Commissioners, Atoka County	As county officials from the State of Oklahoma, we strongly encourage the U.S. Department of State to approve an energy infrastructure project that not only will strengthen long-term energy security in the United States, but also will provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus to the communities along the pipeline route during its construction at a time when our economy continues to struggle. As we understand it, Keystone XL will directly create more than 13,000 high-wage construction and manufacturing jobs during the project's 2011-2012 construction schedule. Many of those jobs will be created in Oklahoma and in our counties, where too many of our residents continue to find it difficult to find good jobs. With Keystone XL, they will have an opportunity to work on the project or for businesses that provide supplies, goods and services for its construction and operation. In addition to the jobs Keystone XL will create, the project will generate substantial economic benefits for the United States and in states and communities along the proposed route. Like our counties, in many cases these are areas where economic performance has stagnated or is shrinking. It is our understanding that TransCanada commissioned a study to	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					measure the project's economic stimulus to the U.S. and the states along the route. The study found that in the U.S., Keystone XL would generate \$20.9 billion in total expenditures, \$9.6 billion in output (gross product), personal income of \$6.5 billion and 118,935 person years of employment (jobs). In addition, the report concluded that during construction, Keystone XL would generate \$486.36 million in tax revenue for state governments along the route and \$99.1 million for local taxing entities where the pipeline is located. Moreover, in addition to the construction and manufacturing jobs Keystone XL will create during construction, the economic stimulus provided by the pipeline's construction and development will lead to the creation of more than 100,000 additional jobs in the economy. In Oklahoma, the study found Keystone XL expenditures during construction would total \$1.2 billion and generate an economic gross product of nearly \$1.1 billion. Keystone XL construction also would generate more than \$7.7 million in tax revenue for local government and \$31.4 million for state government. Furthermore, the delivery of [secure and] affordable supplies of Canadian energy to American consumers would have minimal impacts on the environment...The Perryman study concluded that the long-term increase in stable oil supplies will add at least 250,000 permanent jobs to the U.S. economy, and add \$29 billion to the nation's gross annual product, conservatively estimated... We look forward to the issuance of a Final Environmental impact Statement followed by a Presidential Permit that allows the construction of Keystone XL and enables our counties, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States to collect the substantial economic benefits Keystone XL would create.	
1391	4	Wilson	Gilbert	Board of County Commissioners, Atoka County	Oil sands account for more than 97 percent of that vast reserve: 170 billion barrels of oil with the potential for more than 100 years of production.	Comment acknowledged.
1391	5	Wilson	Gilbert	Board of County Commissioners, Atoka County	We enthusiastically support the Keystone XL Pipeline Project and encourage the Department of State to confirm the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, which found that the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline would have "limited adverse environmental impact during construction and operation."	Comment acknowledged.
1543	36	Wilson	Tom		We have got to keep control of these spills.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1543	37	Wilson	Tom		I have a copy of testimony by Michael Keenan that was presented to the PUC. The money that goes into those tax bases, what it will really do for Harding County, it will drop our taxes and it will help support the school system.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1543	38	Wilson	Tom		It is very important that there is a possibility of bringing in some jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1543	39	Wilson	Tom		TransCanada said there could be six permanent jobs. While in Rapid City, six permanent jobs is not much, but in Harding County, six permanent jobs is six families. That's kids for the school. That's help to keep local businesses open.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address potential socioeconomic impacts.
1546	180	Winfield	Christine		U.S. needs to move away from dependency on oil.	Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses the use of alternative technologies, alternative energy sources, and conservation of energy. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies.
1546	182	Winfield	Christine		U.S. history has proven that indigenous people do not benefit from large projects such as this pipeline.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1546	185	Winfield	Christine		Tar sands oil is devastating to the environment, kills thousands of animals, and costs more than conventional oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that Consolidated Response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project.
1124	1	Winnik	Kelly&Kevin		To whom it may concern, We are writing to express our opposition to a Presidential permit being granted for the Keystone XL pipeline... Please do not grant a Presidential permit for this project.	Comment acknowledged.
1124	2	Winnik	Kelly&Kevin		A spill could contaminate the Ogallala High Plains Aquifer, one of Nebraska's most precious natural resources. The aquifer is 10 million years old; it is the largest aquifer in the United States and one of the largest in the world, encompassing an area of 174,050 square miles, with about the same amount of water as Lake Erie. This is pure, potable water..Those making comparisons between the Gulf oil spill and tar sands oil imply that pipelines overland are safe -- and that leaks are easily remedied. What these comparisons do not take into account is that the aquifer would quickly absorb any leaks like a sponge, contaminating the drinking water and agricultural irrigation waters in America's heartland from South Dakota to Texas.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1124	3	Winnik	Kelly&Kevin		A spill could contaminate the Ogallala High Plains Aquifer, ...the aquifer would quickly absorb any leaks like a sponge, contaminating the drinking water and agricultural irrigation waters in America's heartland from South Dakota to Texas.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
1124	5	Winnik	Kelly&Kevin		In Nebraska, the route runs directly through the grass-stabilized dunes of the Nebraska Sandhills that sit atop the Ogallala Aquifer. This is good cattle country but has topsoil so shallow that most of the area has never been plowed. In the spring, the meadows between the hills are dotted with shallow lakes formed by the groundwater that is never far from the surface.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Additional discussions of the High Plains Aquifer System and shallow groundwater connections are provided in Consolidated Response AQF-1 and AQF-2.
1124	6	Winnik	Kelly&Kevin		The newer tar sands pipelines are all high-pressure pipelines meant to transport corrosive and dirty bitumen. Yet the companies all have asked for waivers of safety standards that allow them to use less steel to save costs. To save their costs -- but increase the cost to this fragile and critically important environment.	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						<p>Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.</p> <p>The proposed Project would transport crude oil, not raw bitumen. As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the crude oil that would be transported by the proposed proposed Project is similar to other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. and transported by other pipeline systems.</p>
848	1	Winter	Tom	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Make them go around the Ogallala Aquifer, or tell them to go away.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1074	1	Witt	Tom		Please do everything in your power to keep the Keystone Pipeline from going through Nebraska, especially through the Sandhills and the Ogallala and High Plains Aquifers. I realize that going through Nebraska would be the cheapest and most cost effective way however the potential for having a leak into the aquifer/s would be a world catastrophe. The aquifers under Nebraska are more precious than all the oil in the world. Do not allow anyone to jeopardize our water resource. If there is anything that I can personally do to keep this from happening, please let me know.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1074	2	Witt	Tom		Nebraska has such a huge impact on many because of the agriculture products produced for world wide consumption. I would think that everyone would want to protect the food resources that we in Nebraska produce.	Consolidated Response FRM-1 addresses potential ranch or farmland impacts, and Consolidated Response FRM-2 addresses potential impacts to irrigated cropland.
396	2	Wojtalewicz	Casey	Summer of Solutions	In addition, this pipeline will support tar sands-obtained oil, the dirtiest, most destructive means of getting oil that is also currently infringing on Native American lands and forests (aka carbon sinks). This is a lose-lose.	As noted in Consolidated Response OIL-4, the composition of crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project would be essentially the same as that of other heavy crude oils refined in the U.S. Also see Consolidated Response CAN-1.
396	2	Wojtalewicz	Casey	Summer of Solutions	In addition, this pipeline will support tar sands-obtained oil, the dirtiest, most destructive means of getting oil that is also currently infringing on Native American lands and forests (aka carbon sinks). This is a lose-lose.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project.
1520	1	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Dear Ms. Orlando: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) reviewed the DEIS for the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline. TransCanada Keystone LP has proposed to construct the Keystone XL Pipeline that will traverse more than 1,380 miles from Hardisty, Alberta Canada to the Texas Gulf Coast. The proposed pipeline will be anew buried 36-inch crude oil pipeline that will link the existing Texas Gulf Coast refineries with Canada's oilfields. The pipeline will be designed to initially transport approximately 700,000 barrels of crude oil	Concerns of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department were considered and addressed in the EIS.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>per day from Canada to markets in the U.S. and will compliment the Keystone Pipeline, which is currently underconstruction. The proposed pipeline will be constructed within a 110-footconstruction right-of-way (ROW) and will maintain a 50-foot permanent ROW. Under section 12.0011 of the Parks and Wildlife Code, TPWD is charged with providing recommendations that will protect fish and wildlife resources to local, state, and federal agencies that approve, permit, license, or construct developmental projects" and "providing information on fish and wildlife resources to any local, state, and federal agencies or private organizations that make decisions affecting those resources. "Comments provided by TPWD in previous letters are attached for your reference. The first, dated April 13, 2009 was addressed to you, and the second, dated September 25,2009 was addressed to Jerry Castillo at ABCOM. Both letters outline TPWD's concerns with the proposed project and its potential impacts on the state's fish and wildlife resources, and they provide guidelines for minimizing these impacts. SECTION 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION The proposed project would consist of approximately 1,380 miles of new pipeline in the United States. Two of the three proposed pipeline segments will be traversing through Texas. The two segments are the Gulf Coast Segment (GCS) beginning in Cushing, Oklahoma to Nederland, Texas and the Houston Lateral (HL), which will begin at the Gulf Coast Segment in Liberty County, Texas to Moore Junction, Texas. The Texas portion of the GCS will be approximately 324.8 miles long and the HL will be approximately 48.6 miles long for a total length of 373.4 miles. A summary of the acreage for the pipeline and the ancillary facilities is found in the following table, excerpted from Table 2.1.4-1 in the DEIS Table 2.1.4-1 Summary of Lands Affected by the Proposed Action Land Affected During Construction (acres) Operation (acres)Texas GCS Pipeline ROW 4,180 1,965 Additional Temporary Workspace Areas 283 Pipe Storage Sites, Rail Sidings, and Contractor Yards 796 Pump Stations Delivery Facilities 48 Access Roads 329 55 GCS Subtotal 5,636 2,068 Houston Lateral ROW 652 294 Additional Temporary Workspace Areas 32 Pipe Storage Sites, Rail Sidings, and Contractor Yards 5 0 Access Roads 62 19 Lateral Subtotal 751 313 GCS and HL Total 6,387 2,381 The proposed pipeline will be constructed within a 110-foot construction ROW and would maintain a 50-foot permanent ROW. The ROW width within wetlands would be reduced to 85 feet. TPWD is concerned with the proposed construction and permanent ROW widths. Recent construction of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) certified projects of similar large diameter pipelines, including42-inch diameter pipelines, have been safely and efficiently accomplished using a nominal ROW width of 100 feet, restricted to 75 feet in wetlands. The use of a narrower nominal ROW width would reduce impacts to fish and wildlife resources. A total of 30 new pump stations, each permanently situated on 5 to 10 acres, would be constructed. Ten of these pump stations would be constructed in the GCS. Additional temporary workspace</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>areas would be needed for the areas requiring construction staging areas and special construction techniques, river, wetland, and railroad crossings; horizontal directional drill (HDD) entry and exit points; steep slopes; and rocky soils. According to the DEIS, these areas would be located at the prescribed setback distance from wetland and waterbody features as determined on a site-specific basis. SECTION 3.3 WATER RESOURCES According to the DEIS, 633 waterbody crossings would occur in Texas along the proposed GCS route, and 20 waterbody crossings along the proposed HL route. Details of these proposed crossings are shown in the following table, created from Section 3.3.1.2 Surface Water in the DEIS. Waterbodies Crossed in Texas Waterbody Crossings Texas GCS Perennial streams 199Intermittent Streams 198Ephemeral Streams 215Seasonal 5Artificial Path (any man-made or 2modified flow path) Canal Ditch. Houston Lateral Perennial streams 5Intermittent Streams 2Ephemeral Streams 8Artificial Path (any man-made or 2modified flow path)Canal Ditch 3Keystone proposes to cross 22 of these waterbodies with HDD. These waterbodies include: GCS• Red River in Fannin County, Texas• Bois d' Arc Creek in Fannin and Lamar counties• North Sulphur River in Lamar and Delta counties• South Sulphur River in Delta and Hopkins counties• White Oak Creek in Hopkins counties• Big Cypress Creek in Franklin County• Waterbody in Wood County• Big Sandy Creek in Upshur County • Sabine River in Upshur and Smith counties• East Fork Angelina River in Rusk County• Angelina River in Nacogdoches and Cherokee counties• Neches River in Angelina and Polk counties• Menard Creek in Liberty County• Neches Valley Canal Authority• Lower Neches Valley Canal Authority in Jefferson County• Willow Marsh Bayou in Jefferson County• Hillebrandt Bayou in Jefferson County• Port Arthur Canal and Entergy Corridor in Jefferson County HL Segment• Trinity Creek Marsh in Liberty County• Trinity River in Liberty County• Cedar Bayou in Harris County• San Jacinto River in Harris County The remaining 615 waterbodies on the GCS and 16 waterbodies on the HL would be crossed using either open-cut crossing method, dry flume method, or the dry dam and-pump method. Stream Crossings Within Texas, the proposed pipeline would cross streams, creeks and rivers. In association with those waterways, the proposed line would cross herbaceous, scrub/shrub, forested wetlands, bottomland forests, and riparian habitats. Wetlands, riparian areas, and bottomland forests generally provide habitat for local wildlife and protect waterways from sediment loads in runoff water. Riparian habitat is a priority habitat type targeted for conservation by TPWD across the state. Recommendation: In these areas, only vegetation impeding construction should be removed, equipment should not be driven over vegetation when it is extremely wet, and heavy machinery should not be stored on vegetative cover for long periods of time. Protective mats should be placed within streambeds during construction to reduce the amount of soil and root disturbance and aid in the recovery of plants. Recommendation: High quality wetland, riparian, and bottomland hardwood communities</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>should be crossed using directional drilling techniques when avoidance is not feasible. Staging areas for the drilling equipment should be located in previously disturbed areas or areas of low value habitat. Recommendation: Vehicles not needed specifically at creek crossings should utilize nearby roadways and bridges when crossing wetlands and streams to avoid soil disturbances. Recommendation: The applicant should minimize disturbance to inert microhabitats, i.e., snags, brush piles, fallen logs, creek banks, and pools as these provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species and their food sources. No TPWD permit is required for boring underneath navigable streams (as defined in Texas state law). A permit under Parks and Wildlife Code Chapter 86 may be required for open-cutting navigable streams. Information regarding such permits can be found at http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/faq/landwater/sand gravel. Recommendation: Disturbance to state-owned streambeds crossed by any pipeline may require a permit issued by TPWD. Regarding permits for streambed disturbances, please coordinate with Tom Heger, TPWD - Inland Fisheries at (512) 389-4583. Please keep the TPWD Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program up-to-date on the status of coordination with Inland Fisheries. Floodplains Five main line valves (MLVs) and two pump stations along the GCS route are within the 100-year floodplain. Pump Station 39 at MP 33.6 in Cherokee County is in the Angelina River floodplain. Pump Station 41 at MP 432.6 in Liberty County is within the Batiste Creek floodplain. Four MLVs are proposed in the 100-year floodplains for the HL segment. Floodplains and the riparian vegetation and wetlands they support act as natural buffers to floods and aid in water quality maintenance and groundwater recharge. These benefits can be lost through the clearing of vegetation, filling, and excavation activities associated with development. In addition to providing valuable foraging and nesting habitat to fish and wildlife, floodplains represent an important cultural resource to the public. Recommendation: TPWD cannot support placement of above-ground pipeline infrastructure and associated appurtenances within the floodplains and requests that TransCanada relocate infrastructure to upland areas to minimize impacts. It is also preferred by TPWD that the project infrastructure be placed in areas previously cleared or disturbed to avoid unnecessary removal of valuable forested communities. Additional concerns of placing the pump stations and MLVs within floodplains and within close proximity to major surface waters involves potential surface water contamination that may result from petroleum related spills or leaks. Although containment areas must be incorporated into the pump station and MLV design, overtopping of floodplain waters into the containment areas or excess storm water runoff from the facilities could cause contaminants to leave the project area. Pump stations and ML Vs should be placed outside of floodplains and at a significant distance from major surface waters to minimize potential contamination concerns. SECTION 3.4 WETLANDS Impacts to wetlands in Texas are summarized in the following</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>table, excerpted from Table 3.4.3-1 in the DEIS: This bank was approved as a wetland mitigation banking site due to its intact bottomland forest and vast size of the tract. Additional information regarding the mitigation site can be found at http://www.pineywoodsbank.com. Recommendation: TPWD strongly recommends that the pipeline be rerouted to avoid impacting the Pineywoods Mitigation Bank. There is a cleared ROW east of US Highway 59 that the project proponent should investigate as a potential alternate route. This recommendation was provided in a letter dated September 25, 2009 to AECOM, attached, and this recommendation was not incorporated in the DEIS. TPWD requests that the recommended change in the pipeline route be reflected in the FEIS. Additionally, TPWD requests that the FEIS assess why the route will or will not be routed to bypass the mitigation bank.</p> <p>SECTION 3.5 TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION Impacts to vegetation in Texas are summarized in the following table, excerpted from Table 3.5.5-1 in the DEIS: Table 3.5.5-1 Summary of Estimated Impacts on Vegetation Communities by State for the Project Length of Community Area Community Affected during Affected during Crossed (miles) In the letter dated April 13, 2009, TPWD outlined recommendations for Revegetation and Exotic and Invasive Species Control. Recommendations: TPWD recommends that TransCanada review these recommendations and incorporate them into their proposed Construction, Revegetation, and Mitigation plan.</p> <p>SECTION 3.8 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN In the letter dated April 13, 2009, attached, TPWD presented information regarding the Texas Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD). Determining the actual presence of a species in a given area depends on many variables including daily and seasonal activity cycles, environmental activity cues, preferred habitat, transiency and population density (both wildlife and human). The absence of a species can be demonstrated only with great difficulty and then only with repeated negative observations, taking into account all the variable factors contributing to the lack of detectable presence. Impacts to vegetation communities of conservation concern in Texas are summarized in the following table, excerpted from Table 3.5.5-3 in the DEIS: Table 3.5.5-3 Estimated Impacts on Vegetation Communities of Conservation Concern Occurring along the Project Route Length Number of Milepost (miles) Communities Crossed. The project would cross numerous locations of the WO-WO vegetative community associated with bottomland ecosystems that contains valuable resources biologically and ecologically rich in animal and plant species. Placement adjacent to an exist in utility corridor should have less impact on the resource than creating a new corridor through the resource at a different location and would minimize fragmentation to the WO-WO community at this location. Please note that the mapped boundary of the WO-WO community in the vicinity of the project may not be precise due to more recent land use changes that may have occurred since the community was</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>first delineated. Recommendation: To avoid impacts to the WO-WO community, all efforts should be made to re-route around the resource or bore underneath the resource, where feasible. Recommendation: Where unavoidable, TPWD recommends mitigation for permanent impacts to the WO- WO communities that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Habitat restoration would be most beneficial within the same system impacts occur. If nearby restoration is not feasible, purchase of credit at a mitigation bank would suffice. Recommendation: The proposed construction and permanent ROW should be surveyed to determine the extent and quality of the WO- WO community present in the project area and the anticipated impacts to the community should be quantified. The tree species, range of tree heights, diameters-at breast-height (dbh), and percent canopy cover should be determined.</p> <p>Comment: Other areas along the pipeline ROW may occur that are similar in species composition to the mapped WO- WO community; thus the applicant should avoid and minimize impact to other WO-WO communities encountered along the proposed ROW. All efforts should be made to avoid or minimize impact to the WO-WO community, wetlands, bottomland hardwoods, riparian habitat, and other sensitive communities or special habitat features during project planning, construction, and maintenance activities. Mussels - On November 5, 2009, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission acted to place 15 native freshwater mussel species on the state-threatened species list. The following state-listed threatened freshwater mussel species may occur within the project area where suitable habitat exists: Louisiana pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema ridellii</i>), Sandbank pocketbook (<i>Lampsilis satura</i>), Southern hickorynut (<i>Obovaria jacksoniana</i>), Texasheel splitter (<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>), Texas pigtoe (<i>Fusconaia askewi</i>), and Triangle pigtoe (<i>Fusconaia lananensis</i>). The DEIS Section 3.8.3 State-Protected Animals and Plants did not address the potential impacts to state-listed mussels. Recommendation: Potentially impacted waterways within the range of state listed mussels should be assessed for rare mussel habitat. Where suitable habitat is present, mussel surveys should be conducted prior to construction. Direct disturbance of habitat and degradation of water quality should be avoided where threatened mussels or their habitat are found. Recommendation: TPWD recommends use of best management practices(BMP) for riparian areas to minimize impacts on mussel and fish species, the mussel larval host. BMPs would include measures such as avoiding construction during fish and mussel spawning periods, directional drilling below the streambed, completing construction through the streambed during periods of drought when the stream is dry, and use of double silt fences and doubling soil stabilization measures along the banks to avoid increasing the turbidity of the creek. If mussel populations are present within the limits of the proposed project area, those populations should be protected from disturbance to the greatest extent possible. If disturbance of mussel beds cannot be avoided then the</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>TPWD Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program(512-389-4571) should be contacted for guidance on mitigation. Plants - Section 3.8.1.7 Federally-Protected and Candidate Plants, of the DEIS, indicates that no impact will occur to the federal- and state-listed endangered Texas Trailing Phlox(<i>Phlox nivalis</i> ssp <i>texensis</i>) because the project would avoid the known locations of this species. Although known locations of this species are recorded, other populations may exist indifferent locations where suitable habitat occurs. Recommendation: Surveys to assess habitat suitability and occurrence should be conducted before a determination of no effect is made. TPWD County Lists Section 3.8.4 Animals and Plants of Conservation Concern, of the DEIS, identifies animals and plants of conservation concern, though a number of species provided in the TPWD Annotated County Lists of Rare Species were not included in the document. These lists are available at http://gis.tpwd.state.tx.us/TPwEndangeredSpecies/DesktopDefault.aspx and provide information regarding rare species that have potential to occur within each county. Rare species could potentially be impacted if suitable habitat is present at or near the project site. Section 3.8.5 References of the DEIS, does not include an entry for the TPWD county lists; therefore it appears that the county lists were not utilized in the DEIS. Recommendation: The TPWD Annotated County Lists of Rare Species should be reviewed and cross referenced with the species assessed in the DEIS. The species not included in the DEIS should be included in the FEIS.APPENDIX B.</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION, MITIGATION, AND RECLAMATION PLAN</p> <p>The DEIS provides a Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan created in November 2008, that describes the proposed plan to minimize impact and mitigate for impact of the proposed project. The plan does not include a summary of proposed mitigation for impacts to habitat. Recommendation: TPWD recommends TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP prepare a mitigation plan to provide compensatory mitigation for those habitats listed above where impacts from the pipeline cannot be avoided or minimized. This would include impacts to species and habitats covered under federal law (wetlands and associated habitats, threatened or endangered species) and state resource habitat types not covered by state or federal law (riparian areas, native prairies, certain types of bottomland hardwoods). At a minimum, TPWD recommends a replacement ratio of 1:1 for state resource habitat types. TPWD advises review and implementation of the comments and recommendations.</p>	
1520	2	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	<p>Recommendation: Because the proposed pipeline diameter is less than that used for the recently constructed FERC-regulated natural gas pipelines in Texas, TPWD recommends that the project ROW be limited in wetlands to no more than 75 feet in width, including any use of existing permanent easements or recently cleared temporary easements that would be overlapped by the project. Additionally, the project ROW in uplands should be limited to no more than 100 feet in width.</p>	<p>For safety reasons, previously cleared areas over existing pipelines cannot be used during the installation of new pipelines adjacent to existing pipelines. Temporary easements for the proposed Project would be reduced to the maximum area practicable to provide for a safe work surface for pipeline construction while minimizing impacts. the width of a construction ROW and additional workspaces are not determined exclusively by pipeline diameter. The maximum extent within wetlands would typically be 85 feet in wetlands</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						and 110 feet in uplands; but a narrower widths would be used to the extent practicable in sensitive habitats.
1520	3	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The FEIS should address wetland, riparian, and bottomland hardwood impacts at the proposed river and stream crossings to determine that the location chosen is most suitable and provides the least amount of unavoidable impacts compared to other possible crossing locations nearby. Mitigation for impacts to all wetlands, bottomland forests, and riparian areas should be provided.	The alternatives analysis was initially conducted as a screening process that first identified potential alternatives to the proposed Project then screened out alternatives that were not judged to be reasonable. As noted in Section 4.0, all major alternatives identified were screened out as not being reasonable and were not further evaluated. Therefore, DOS has not addressed specific wetlands along the alternative routes identified in the assessment. All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS). Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses which will be negotiated with the USACE during the permitting process. Most wetlands would be restored after pipeline construction. See additional discussion of this issue in Consolidated Response WAT-2.
1520	4	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: In these areas, only vegetation impeding construction should be removed, equipment should not be driven over vegetation when it is extremely wet, and heavy machinery should not be stored on vegetative cover for long periods of time. Protective mats should be placed within streambeds during construction to reduce the amount of soil and root disturbance and aid in the recovery of plants.	Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation plan provides for implementation of these recommended mitigations. In addition for the Gulf Coast Segment, contractors would be directed to use mats regardless of wetland moisture content.
1520	5	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: High quality wetland, riparian, and bottomland hardwood communities should be crossed using directional drilling techniques when avoidance is not feasible. Staging areas for the drilling equipment should be located in previously disturbed areas or areas of low value habitat.	Using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) to cross all wetlands and waters would not be practical as described in general Consolidated Response ENV-5. There is currently one wetland area that has been identified through for crossing using HDD on the Houston Lateral at about MP 17.7 Turkey Creek Marsh. Most HDD crossings of rivers and streams are designed to cross under and avoid riparian forests and riverine wetlands.
1520	6	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Vehicles not needed specifically at creek crossings should utilize nearby roadways and bridges when crossing wetlands and streams to avoid soil disturbances.	Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation plan provides for implementation of this recommended mitigation.
1520	7	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The applicant should minimize disturbance to inert microhabitats, i.e., snags, brush piles, fallen logs, creek banks, and pools, as these provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species and their food sources.	Section 3.6.3 of the EIS was revised to add the mitigation measure recommended by the commenter.
1520	8	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Disturbance to state-owned streambeds crossed by any pipeline may require a permit issued by TPWD. Regarding permits for streambed disturbances, please coordinate with Tom Heger, TPWD – Inland Fisheries at (512) 389-4583. Please keep the TPWD Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program up-to-date on the status of coordination with Inland Fisheries.	All applicable permits for construction would be obtained by Keystone.
1520	9	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: TPWD cannot support placement of above-ground pipeline infrastructure and associated appurtenances	The placement of aboveground infrastructure is addressed in Section 2 of the EIS. Potential impacts of the proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					within the floodplains and requests that TransCanada relocate infrastructure to upland areas to minimize impacts. It is also preferred by TPWD that the project infrastructure be placed in areas previously cleared or disturbed to avoid unnecessary removal of valuable forested communities.	Project are addressed in Section 3 of the EIS. Consolidated Response WAT-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to wetlands and waterbodies due to construction of ancillary facilities.
1520	10	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Additional concerns of placing the pump stations and MLVs within floodplains and within close proximity to major surface waters involves potential surface water contamination that may result from petroleum related spills or leaks. Although containment areas must be incorporated into the pump station and MLV design, overtopping of floodplain waters into the containment areas or excess storm water runoff from the facilities could cause contaminants to leave the project area. Pump stations and ML Vs should be placed outside of floodplains and at a significant distance from major surface waters to minimize potential contamination concerns.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. Those regulations include requirements for the placement of valves. In addition, as noted in Section 3.13.1, Keystone has agreed to incorporate 57 Project-specific Special Conditions (see Appendix U of the EIS) into the proposed Project as requested by PHMSA, including special requirements for valve placement. Based on currently proposed locations for mainline valves, there would be 10 valves located in floodplains in Texas (see Section 3.3.1.3 of the EIS). However, final locations would be determined during final design of the Project. The locations of pump stations are based on the hydraulics of the pipeline system, with a relatively small length of optional locations for each station along the pipeline. Wherever possible, Keystone has avoided environmentally sensitive areas and areas of concern such as floodplains. As noted in Section 3.3.1.3 of the EIS, there are two pump stations proposed to be located in floodplains in Texas. Keystone would comply with the county requirements regarding construction in floodplains.
1520	11	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: TPWD strongly recommends that the pipeline be rerouted to avoid impacting the Pineywoods Mitigation Bank. There is a cleared ROW east of US Highway 59 that the project proponent should investigate as a potential alternate route. This recommendation was provided in a letter dated September 25, 2009 to AECOM, attached, and this recommendation was not incorporated in the DEIS. TPWD requests that the recommended change in the pipeline route be reflected in the FEIS. Additionally, TPWD requests that the FEIS assess why the route will or will not be routed to bypass the mitigation bank.	The pipeline route has been changed to avoid crossing the Pineywoods Mitigation Bank. The EIS has been revised accordingly.
1520	12	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	In the letter dated April 13, 2009, TPWD outlined recommendations for Revegetation and Exotic and Invasive Species Control. Recommendations: TPWD recommends that TransCanada review these recommendations and incorporate them into their proposed Construction, Revegetation, and Mitigation plan.	The information provided by TPWD was transmitted to Keystone.
1520	13	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: To avoid impacts to the WO-WO community, all efforts should be made to re-route around the resource or bore underneath there source, where feasible.	Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS was revised to the following language, as recommended by the commenter: "In Texas, avoid impacts to water oak-willow oak forest communities; survey route to determine extent and quality of water oak-willow oak community (tree species, tree heights, tree diameter at breast height, and percent canopy); avoid by re-route or by boring underneath; where unavoidable provide mitigation for permanent impacts the do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Corp through habitat restoration, purchase of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						mitigation bank credits (TPWD)."
1520	14	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Where unavoidable, TPWD recommends mitigation for permanent impacts to the WO- WO communities that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Habitat restoration would be most beneficial within the same system impacts occur. If nearby restoration is not feasible, purchase of credit at a mitigation bank would suffice.	Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS was revised to the following language, as recommended by the commenter: "In Texas, avoid impacts to water oak-willow oak forest communities; survey route to determine extent and quality of water oak-willow oak community (tree species, tree heights, tree diameter at breast height, and percent canopy); avoid by re-route or by boring underneath; where unavoidable provide mitigation for permanent impacts the do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Corp through habitat restoration, purchase of mitigation bank credits (TPWD)."
1520	15	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The proposed construction and permanent right-of-way should be surveyed to determine the extent and quality of the WO- WO community present in the project area and the anticipated impacts to the community should be quantified. The tree species, range of tree heights, diameters-at breast-height (dbh), and percent canopy cover should be determined.	Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS was revised to the following language, as recommended by the commenter: "In Texas, avoid impacts to water oak-willow oak forest communities; survey route to determine extent and quality of water oak-willow oak community (tree species, tree heights, tree diameter at breast height, and percent canopy); avoid by re-route or by boring underneath; where unavoidable provide mitigation for permanent impacts the do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Corp through habitat restoration, purchase of mitigation bank credits (TPWD)."
1520	16	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Comment: Other areas along the pipeline ROW may occur that are similar in species composition to the mapped WO- WO community; thus the applicant should avoid and minimize impact to other WO-WO communities encountered along the proposed ROW. All efforts should be made to avoid or minimize impact to the WO-WO community, wetlands, bottomland hardwoods, riparian habitat, and other sensitive communities or special habitat features during project planning, construction, and maintenance activities.	The text of Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1520	17	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Potentially impacted waterways within the range of state listed mussels should be assessed for rare mussel habitat. Where suitable habitat is present, mussel surveys should be conducted prior to construction. Direct disturbance of habitat and degradation of water quality should be avoided where threatened mussels or their habitat are found.	An assessment for state listed mussels has been added to Section 3.8.3.5 and includes Keystone's proposed mitigation to cross all waterbodies identified as potentially containing state threatened mussel species using the horizontal directional drilling method to avoid direct disturbance and degradation of mussel habitats.
1520	18	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: TPWD recommends use of best management practices(BMP) for riparian areas to minimize impacts on mussel and fish species, the mussel larval host. BMPs would include measures such as avoiding construction during fish and mussel spawning periods, directional drilling below the streambed, completing construction through the streambed during periods of drought when the stream is dry, and use of double silt fences and doubling soil stabilization measures along the banks to avoid increasing the turbidity of the creek. If mussel populations are present within the limits of the proposed project area, those populations should be protected from disturbance to the greatest extent possible. If disturbance of mussel beds cannot be avoided then the TPWD Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program(512-389-4571) should be contacted for guidance on mitigation.	An assessment for state listed mussels has been added to Section 3.8.3.5 and includes Keystone's proposed mitigation to cross all waterbodies identified as potentially containing state threatened mussel species using the horizontal directional drilling method to avoid direct disturbance and degradation of mussel habitats.
1520	19	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks	Section 3.8.1.7 Federally-Protected and Candidate Plants, of	An assessment for occurrence of potentially suitable soils and

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				and Wildlife	the DEIS, indicates that no impact will occur to the federal- and state-listed endangered Texas Trailing Phlox (<i>Phlox nivalis</i> ssp <i>texensis</i>) because the project would avoid the known locations of this species. Although known locations of this species are recorded, other populations may exist in different locations where suitable habitat occurs. Recommendation: Surveys to assess habitat suitability and occurrence should be conducted before a determination of no effect is made.	vegetation cover was completed for the Texas trailing phlox and has been added to Section 3.8.1.7.
1520	20	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Section 3.8.5 References, of the DEIS, does not include an entry for the TPWD county lists; therefore it appears that the county lists were not utilized in the DEIS. Recommendation: The TPWD Annotated County Lists of Rare Species should be reviewed and cross referenced with the species assessed in the DEIS. The species not included in the DEIS should be included in the FEIS.	The EIS was revised in response to this comment.
1520	22	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	The use of wetland and waterbody construction and mitigation procedures. Crossing wetlands using boring techniques, and 6. Reducing maintenance of the permanent ROW in wetlands to a 10-foot (ft) wide area centered over the pipeline. Pipeline projects usually do not result in a net loss of wetlands, though there are reductions in overall functional value when forested wetlands are permanently and temporarily converted to emergent or scrub-shrub. Typically, an area 10-ft wide centered over the pipeline is permanently maintained in an herbaceous state. Often times, trees beyond the 10-ft. wide area are selectively removed or prevented trimmed; therefore, forested wetlands beyond the 10-ft. wide area would not be given the chance to become a mature forested wetland. Recommendation: The permanent impacts to forested wetlands should be calculated to include the total width of area where trees would be removed during long-term maintenance including any removal areas beyond the 10-ft. wide area. All forested wetland clearing is considered a permanent impact that would require compensatory mitigation. Recommendation: The wetland mitigation plan should take into consideration the temporary and permanent impacts associated with conversion from forested to herbaceous or scrub/shrub wetlands. Recommendation: The wetland mitigation plan should be developed in consultation with TPWD. TPWD requests that TransCanada address impacts to all wetland types in the wetland mitigation plan and mitigate for these impacts. VEGETATION Within Texas, the proposed project crosses the Blackland Prairie, Pineywoods, Oak Woods and Prairies, and the Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Ecoregions and potentially crosses different vegetation types based on the TPWD Vegetation Types of Texas - 1984 map and companion book, which can be accessed at http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/maps/gis/data/downloads/ and http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/publications/pwdpubs/pwd_bn_w7000_0120/download_book! . Because this data is at a broad scale, the project would likely cross additional vegetation types and habitats such as those associated with streams and wetland areas. Native Prairie Based upon the project	The placement of aboveground infrastructure is addressed in Section 2 of the EIS. Potential impacts of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3 of the EIS. Consolidated Response WAT-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to wetlands and waterbodies due to construction of ancillary facilities.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>information provided, it is unclear if the proposed pipeline route would impact remnants of native prairie located in Lamar County. Native prairies are important for supporting the declining populations of most grassland bird species. America's prairies are also diminishing due to habitat fragmentation and loss as a result of development, conversion to non-native pastures, and woody encroachment. TPWD recommends that the stand of native prairie found within the project area be avoided. Revegetation Plan For revegetation, TPWD recommends selection of species that are suited to the site conditions, ecoregion, and intended uses and to consider native species that have multiple values and provide species diversity. Comment: TPWD prefers that disturbed areas be restored to preconstruction contours and planted with a mixture of native herbaceous species, especially when the adjacent property on one or both sides of the pipeline ROW contains native species of vegetation. Introduction of non-native species into native landscapes should be prevented. Native perennial grass species preferred by TPWD for permanent cover include Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), Eastern Gamagrass (<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>), Virginia Wildrye (<i>Elymus virginicus</i>), Canada Wildrye (<i>E. canadensis</i>), Yellow Indiangrass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>), and Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>). Other species appropriate for the area can be found by accessing the TPWD Texas Plant Information Database at http://tpid.tpwd.state.tx.us/overview.asp or by accessing the TPWD Wildscapes website at http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildscapes/. Recommendation: During the easement acquisition process, each landowner should be offered a native seed mix. Comment: To verify successful revegetation and to determine the need for additional restoration, the applicant should conduct at least 2 years of post-construction monitoring. Recommendation: In wetlands, vegetation should be allowed to reestablish naturally, though a three-year monitoring plan to determine success should be conducted. Unsuccessful revegetation would require active planting with native wetland herbaceous and woody plant species in consultation with a professional wetland ecologist. Through experience, pipeline projects typically propose seed mixes that contain primarily Bermuda grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) and/or Bahia grass (<i>Panicum notatum</i>). Both of these grasses are non-native species that typically create a monoculture on the landscape and limit biodiversity. Bahia grass is considered undesirable from a wildlife perspective due to its invasive nature and lack of providing habitat for most wildlife. Once established, Bahia grass can thrive with little water and fertilizer and produces an abundance of seed. In habitat restoration, herbicide treatment may remove Bahia grass for one season, though eradication of Bahia grass is very difficult because of the seed that remains in the soil and its aggressive rhizome system. Whereas, without applications of fertilizer and lime, Bermuda grass tends to diminish and other herbaceous species are able to compete, thus biodiversity increases. Additionally,</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>eradication of Bermuda grass with herbicide is more feasible than eradication of Bahia grass. Comment: When the use of native seed mixes is not feasible, TPWD prefers the use of Bermuda grass rather than Bahia grass for reasons mentioned above. Exotic and Invasive Species Control The Chinese Tallow tree (<i>Triadica sebifera</i>) is an invasive species that is known to invade stream banks, riverbanks, and wet areas as well as upland sites. Disturbed areas are especially susceptible to infestation of tallow trees. Other exotic species with potential to invade portions of the project ROW include cogon grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), Chinese privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>), Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>), deep-rooted sedge (<i>Cyperus enterianus</i>), and purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>). Recommendation: A revegetation and maintenance plan should be prepared to monitor and control invasive species within the construction and operation ROWs. Occurrences of the exotic species listed above should be treated and controlled. RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED RESOURCES Texan Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD) Determining the actual presence of a species in a given area depends on many variables including daily and seasonal activity cycles, environmental activity cues, preferred habitat, transiency and population density (both wildlife and human). The absence of a species can be demonstrated only with great difficulty and then only with repeated negative observations, taking into account all the variable factors contributing to the lack of detectable presence. The TXNDD is intended to assist users in avoiding harm to rare species or significant ecological features. Given the small proportion of public versus private land in Texas, the TXNDD does not include a representative inventory of rare resources in the state. Absence of information in the database does not imply that a species is absent from that area. Although it is based on the best data available to TPWD regarding rare species, the data from the TXNDD do not provide a definitive statement as to the presences, absence, or condition of special species, natural communities, or other significant features within your project area. These data are not inclusive and cannot be used as presence/absence data. They represent species that could potentially be in your project area. This information cannot be substituted for on-the-ground surveys. TPWD has conducted a review of the TXNDD based upon the pipeline route map dated 04/23/2008. Recommendation: TPWD requests that TransCanada provide a GIS shapefile of the preliminary pipeline alignment to further assist in the search of the TXNDD for known rare resource occurrences and management areas in the vicinity of the project. Review of the TXNDD revealed the following occurrences of rare and protected species within 5 miles of the proposed project route. Blackland Prairie Ecoregion Special Features and Natural Communities Arkansas meadow-rue (<i>Thalictrum arkansanum</i>) (EO ID 6618 and 553) Silveanus Dropseed Series (<i>Sporobolus silveanus</i>) Series Community (EO ID 1651) Please refer to the attached map (Figure 2) and Element Occurrence Record printouts for</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>more information regarding the occurrences in the Blackland Prairie Ecoregion. TXNDD records in such a large area are difficult to display graphically and are best viewed in a Geographic Information System. Pineywoods Ecoregion Federal and State Listed Threatened Black Bear (<i>Ursus americanus</i>) (EO ID 1354) State Listed Threatened Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) (EO IDs 5988, 6039, 6944, and 6438) Candidate for Federal Listing Neches River rose-mallow (<i>Hibiscus dasycalyx</i>) (EO ID 5503) Candidate for Federal Listing and State Listed Threatened Louisiana Pine Snake (<i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>) (EO ID 308) Species of Concern Southern Myotis Bat (<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>) (EO ID 8676 and 6672) Texas screw stem (<i>Bartonia texana</i>) (EO ID 1030) Special Features and Natural Communities Colonial Waterbird Rookeries (EO IDs 1325, 3191, 6522, 7811, and 717) Silveanus Dropseed Series (<i>Sporobolus silveanus</i>) Series Community (EO ID 368) Water Oak- Willow Oak Series (<i>Quercus nigra</i>- <i>Quercus phellos</i>) Series (EO IDs 7838, 6060, 4415, 3073, 5092, and 3756) Please refer to the attached map (Figure 3) and Element Occurrence Record printouts for more information regarding the occurrences in the Pineywoods Ecoregion. As stated above, TXNDD records in such a large area are difficult to display graphically and are best viewed in a Geographic Information System. Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Ecoregion Federal and State Listed Endangered Houston Toad (<i>Bufo houstonensis</i>) (EO ID 3224) Species of Concern Threeflower broomweed (<i>Thurovia triflora</i>) Special Features and Natural Communities Colonial Waterbird Rookeries (EO IDs 5599, 4869, 5879, and 1170) Water Oak- Willow Oak Series (<i>Quercus nigra</i>- <i>Quercus phellos</i>) Series (EO IDs, 1095 and 1092) Please refer to the attached map (Figure 3) and Element Occurrence Record printouts for more information regarding the occurrences in the Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Ecoregion. As stated above, TXNDD records in such a large area are difficult to display graphically and are best viewed in a Geographic Information System. Bald Eagle. The Bald Eagle is known to nest and winter in the ecoregions along the pipeline route. Please note that, although the Bald Eagle is no longer federally listed threatened, this species remains state listed threatened and receives protection under the U.S. Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. Under this act eagles are protected from disturbance which is defined as: "To agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. "In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-caused alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if upon the eagles return, such alterations agitate or bother and eagle to a degree that injures an eagle or substantially interferes with normal breeding, feeding, or</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>sheltering habits and causes, or is likely to cause, a loss of productivity or nest abandonment. Guidelines for minimizing disturbance to both nesting and wintering Bald Eagles can be found at http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/publications/pwdpubs/media/pwd_bk_w7000_0013_bald_eagle_mgmt.pdf. Water Oak - Willow Oak (WO-WO) Series Community The project would crosses numerous locations of the WO-WO vegetative community associated with bottomland ecosystems that contains valuable resources biologically and ecologically rich in animal and plant species. Placement adjacent to an existing utility corridor should have less impact on the resource than creating a new corridor through the resource at a different location and would minimize fragmentation to the WO-WO community at this location. Please note that the mapped boundary of the WO-WO community in the vicinity of the project may not be precise due to more recent land use changes that may have occurred since the community was first delineated. Recommendation: To avoid impacts to the WO-WO community all efforts should be made to re-route around the resource or bore underneath the resource, where feasible. Recommendation: Where unavoidable, mitigation should be provided for permanent impacts to the WO-WO communities that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Habitat restoration would be most beneficial within the same system impacts occur. If nearby restoration is not feasible, purchase of credit at a mitigation bank would suffice. Recommendation: The proposed construction and permanent ROW should be surveyed to determine the extent and quality of the WO-WO community present in the project area and the anticipated impacts to the community should be quantified. The tree species, range of tree heights, diameters-at-breast-height, and percent canopy cover should be determined. Comment: Other areas along the pipeline ROW may occur that are similar in species composition to the mapped WO-WO community, thus the applicant should avoid and minimize impact to other WO-WO communities encountered along the proposed ROW. All efforts should be made to avoid or minimize impact to the WO-WO community, wetlands, bottomland hardwoods, riparian habitat, and other sensitive communities or special habitat features during project planning, construction, and maintenance activities. TPWD County Lists The TPWD county lists for rare species may be obtained from the following link: http://gis.tpwd.state.tx.us/Tpw_Endangered_Species/DesktopDefault.aspx. These lists provide information regarding rare species that have potential to occur within each county. Rare species could potentially be impacted if suitable habitat is present at or near the project site. Recommendation: Using the county lists of rare species, the portions of the proposed ROW with potential to support rare species should be field surveyed to determine the extent and quality of the suspect habitat and potential impacts. Recommendation: If rare species or their habitat would be impacted by the proposed project, the applicant</p>	

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					<p>should coordinate with TPWD and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as appropriate, to determine avoidance, minimization, and mitigation strategies. Recommendation: Construction crews should be informed of the rare species that have potential to occur in the project county and should avoid disturbance to sensitive species if encountered during construction. Only personnel with a TPWD scientific collection permit are allowed to handle and move state listed species. Further consultation with TPWD would be warranted upon detection of a Texas listed rare, threatened, or endangered species within or near the ROW at any time prior to or during avoided or minimized. This would include impacts to species and habitats covered under federal law (wetlands and associated habitats, threatened or endangered species) and state resource habitat types not covered by state or federal law (riparian areas, native prairies, various areas of bottomland hardwoods). At a minimum, TPWD recommends a replacement ratio of 1:1 for state resource habitat types. TPWD advises review and implementation of the comments and recommendations. The permittee will use aerial photography with GIS analysis to monitor the entire pipeline construction corridor and an additional 200 meter buffer zone (100 meters paralleling each side of the construction corridor). The purpose of the GIS analysis is to quantify habitat conversion, particularly emergent marsh to open water. The resource agencies recommend the following GIS/ Remote Sensing method and standard be used in order to produce accurate and consistent results. The pipeline corridor will be monitored by providing pre- and post- construction aerial photography, (taken 24 months after construction completion to allow for vegetative re-grow) at a scale of 1: 4800 or 1 inch to 400 feet. The applicant will then be required to utilize GIS and Remote Sensing techniques to conduct an analysis of change to determine the amount of vegetated marsh impacted by pipeline construction activities. Monitoring reports should be submitted by the applicant that includes at a minimum:1) a pre-project GIS analysis assessing the existing emergent marsh to open water ratio, in acres, within the permitted corridor (which includes the construction corridor and the 200 meter buffer zone).2) a post -project GIS analysis assessing the emergent marsh to open water ratio, in acres, within the entire permitted corridor (which includes the construction corridor and the 200 buffer zone).3) Ortho corrected imagery covering the construction corridor and buffer zone, maximum of 6 inch pixel size and CIR imagery, +/- 2 meters spatial accuracy, 4) Allvector deliverable to be in Arcview Shape file format with FGDC compliant metadata and all raster imagery in GEOTiff format with FGDC compliant metadata. A binary classification system should be used consisting of open water and vegetated areas. The classified data should meet or exceed 90 % attribute accuracy as determined by industry standard and be verified by statistically valid ground truth sampling techniques, this can include GPS based ground surveys.</p>	
1520	24	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks	Recommendation: To minimize habitat fragmentation, the	The Keystone XL pipeline runs parallel to existing utility

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				and Wildlife	pipeline should be routed to run alongside existing utility corridors except where this would cause greater impact to wetland and riparian habitats or rare resources. The EIS should indicate the locations where the proposed pipeline would and would not run parallel to existing utility corridors.	corridors to the maximum extent practicable. Appendix N of the EIS identifies areas where the proposed Project runs next to and existing utility corridor or within a greenfield location (away from existing utility corridors).
1520	25	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The pipeline alignment should be routed to avoid or minimize disturbance to wetland, bottomland forest and riparian areas, especially large contiguous tracts of quality habitats. When it is not feasible to avoid such habitats, the footprint of disturbance should be reduced as much as possible and crossings should be conducted perpendicular to linear stream and riparian habitats to reduce the amount of disturbance.	Using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) to cross all wetlands and waters would not be practicable as described in general Consolidated Response ENV-5. There is currently one wetland area that has been identified through for crossing using HDD on the Houston Lateral at about MP 17.7 Turkey Creek Marsh. Most HDD crossings of rivers and streams are designed to cross under and avoid riparian forests and riverine wetlands.
1520	26	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: In these areas, only vegetation impeding construction should be removed, equipment should not be driven over vegetation when it is extremely wet, and heavy machinery should not be stored on vegetative cover for long periods of time. Protective mats should be placed within streambeds during construction to reduce the amount of soil and root disturbance and aid in the recovery of plants.	The EIS has been revised in response to this comment. However, DOS anticipates that requirements for any such mitigation measures for stream crossings in Texas would be included in the Section 404 permitting process conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.
1520	27	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: High quality wetland, riparian, and bottomland hardwood communities should be crossed using directional drilling techniques when avoidance is not feasible. Staging areas for the drilling equipment should be located in previously disturbed areas or areas of low value habitat.	Using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) to cross all wetlands and waters would not be practicable as described in general Consolidated Response ENV-5. There is currently one wetland area that has been identified through for crossing using HDD on the Houston Lateral at about MP 17.7 Turkey Creek Marsh. Most HDD crossings of rivers and streams are designed to cross under and avoid riparian forests and riverine wetlands.
1520	28	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Vehicles not needed specifically at creek crossings should utilize nearby roadways and bridges when crossing wetlands and streams to avoid soil disturbances.	Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation plan provides for implementation of this recommended mitigation.
1520	29	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The applicant should minimize disturbance to inert microhabitats, i.e., snags, brush piles, fallen logs, creek banks, and pools, as these provide habitat for a variety wildlife species and their food sources.	Section 3.6.3 of the EIS was revised to add the mitigation measure recommended by the commenter.
1520	30	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Disturbance to state-owned streambeds crossed by any pipeline may require a permit issued by TPWD. Regarding permits for streambed disturbances, please coordinate with Rollin MacRae, TPWD - Inland Fisheries at (512) 389-4639. Please keep the TPWD Habitat Assessment Program up-to-date on the status of coordination with Inland Fisheries.	Comment acknowledged.
1520	31	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The pipeline crossing of the rivers and streams should be located to avoid or minimize loss to wetland, riparian, and bottomland hardwood habitat. Placing the proposed pipeline alongside existing corridors is preferred, except when doing so would have a greater impact on natural resources. The Environmental Assessment or EIS should address wetland, riparian, and bottomland hardwood impacts at the proposed river and stream crossings to determine that the location chosen is most suitable and provides the least amount of unavoidable impacts compared to other possible crossing locations nearby. Mitigation for impacts to all	The Keystone XL pipeline was co-located with existing utility corridors to the maximum extent practicable. Appendix N of the EIS identifies areas where the proposed Project runs next to and existing utility corridor or within a greenfield location (away from existing utility corridors). The alternatives analysis was initially conducted as a screening process that first identified potential alternatives to the proposed Project then screened out alternatives that were not judged to be reasonable. As noted in Section 4.0, all major alternatives identified were screened out as not being reasonable and were not further evaluated. Therefore, DOS has not addressed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					wetlands, bottomland forests, and riparian areas should be provided.	specific wetlands along the alternative routes identified in the assessment. All wetlands will receive construction mitigations as described in Keystone's Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the DEIS). Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings regardless of whether the wetland qualifies as jurisdictional under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. The only difference would be the requirement for compensatory mitigation for permanent wetland losses which will be negotiated with the USACE during the permitting process. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
1520	32	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Boring underneath the rivers and streams and the associated bottomland hardwood habitat should be conducted to minimize impacts.	Consolidated Response ENV-5 addresses requests for the use of the horizontal direction drilling method for all wetlands and waterbodies. Consolidated Response WAT-1 addresses stream crossing methods and the associated potential water quality impacts.
1520	33	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Wetland impacts should be monitored using the attached U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Galveston District Interagency Guidelines. Avoidance and minimization of impacts to wetlands should be proposed through:1. reductions in the nominal construction ROW width in wetlands,2. placement of the pipeline parallel to existing utility ROW,3. selective routing,4. the use of wetland and waterbody construction and mitigation procedures,5. crossing wetlands using boring techniques, and6. reducing maintenance of the permanent ROW in wetlands to a 10-foot (ft) wide area centered over the pipeline.	Keystone will follow the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) for construction through wetlands under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Nationwide Permit. Keystone has used the cited guidelines to avoid and minimize Proposed Project impacts to wetlands. Keystone will follow any conditions issued with the Nationwide Permits issued by each USACE District Office. The monitoring protocol identified in this comment is the USACE-Galveston District's Monitoring Protocols for Pipelines Impacting Emergent Marsh. As such, these monitoring protocols may be included as a permit conditions by the USACE-Galveston District for the portions of the Keystone XL Nationwide permits issued by the Galveston District Office for the Gulf Coast Segment and Houston Lateral.
1520	34	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Pipeline projects usually do not result in a net loss of wetlands, though there are reductions in overall functional value when forested wetlands are permanently and temporarily converted to emergent or scrub-shrub. Typically, an area 10-ft wide centered over the pipeline is permanently maintained in an herbaceous state. Often times, trees beyond the 10-ft. wide area are selectively removed or prevented trimmed; therefore, forested wetlands beyond the 10-ft. wide area would not be given the chance to become a mature forested wetland. Recommendation: The permanent impacts to forested wetlands should be calculated to include the total width of area where trees would be removed during long-term maintenance including any removal areas beyond the 10-ft. wide area. All forested wetland clearing is considered a permanent impact that would require compensatory mitigation.	Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings. Permanent wetland impacts and requirements for compensatory mitigation will be determined during permitting under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits.
1520	35	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The wetland mitigation plan should take into consideration the temporary and permanent impacts associated with conversion from forested to herbaceous or scrub/shrub wetlands.	Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings. Permanent wetland impacts and requirements for compensatory mitigation will be determined during permitting under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						impacts and mitigation.
1520	36	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The wetland mitigation plan should be developed in consultation with TPWD. TPWD requests that TransCanada address impacts to all wetland types in the wetland mitigation plan and mitigate for these impacts.	Keystone has committed to follow the same construction, mitigation, and reclamation plan for all wetland crossings. Permanent wetland impacts and requirements for compensatory mitigation will be determined during permitting under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
1520	37	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Based upon the project information provided, it is unclear if the proposed pipeline route would impact remnants of native prairie located in Lamar County. Native prairies are important for supporting the declining populations of most grassland bird species. America's prairies are also diminishing due to habitat fragmentation and loss as a result of development, conversion to non-native pastures, and woody encroachment. TPWD recommends that the stand of native prairie found within the project area be avoided.	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department was contacted to confirm that the native prairie remnant was avoided by the proposed route. The current alignment was compared to the Texas Natural Diversity Database to ensure that the current alignment through Lamar County would not cross any listed features -- none are crossed. TPWD responded that it had not consulted with Keystone on this matter; however, the landowner of the native prairie remnant had indicated that the pipeline route would not cross this property.
1520	38	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Comment: TPWD prefers that disturbed areas be restored to preconstruction contours and planted with a mixture of native herbaceous species, especially when the adjacent property on one or both sides of the pipeline right-of-way contains native species of vegetation. Introduction of non-native species into native landscapes should be prevented. Native perennial grass species preferred by TPWD for permanent cover include Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), Eastern Gamagrass (<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>), Virginia Wildrye (<i>Elymus virginicus</i>), Canada Wildrye (<i>E. canadensis</i>), Yellow Indiangrass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>) and Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>). Other species appropriate for the area can be found by accessing the TPWD Texas Plant Information Database at http://tpid.tpwd.state.tx.us/overview.asp or by accessing the TPWD Wildscapes website at http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildscapes/ .	As required by the Keystone the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix B of the EIS, the final seed mixes for restoration will be developed by Keystone in consultation with the local Natural Resource Conservation Service and based on the availability of seed at the time of reclamation. The landowner or the land management agency may request specific seeding requirements during easement negotiation. The recommendation for native perennial grass species was relayed to Keystone by Department of State through transmittal of the comment letter.
1520	39	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: During the easement acquisition process, each landowner should be offered a native seed mix.	Final seed mixes for restoration would be developed by Keystone in consultation with the local Natural Resource Conservation Service and based on the availability of seed at the time of reclamation. The landowner or the land management agency may request specific seeding requirements during easement negotiation. The recommendation for native perennial grass species was relayed to Keystone by the Department of State through transmittal of the comment letter.
1520	40	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Comment: To verify successful revegetation and to determine the need for additional restoration, the applicant should conduct at least 2 years of post-construction monitoring.	Revegetation monitoring and repair would be conducted for several years after construction of the proposed Project, as described in the Construction Mitigation and Reclamation Plan, which is incorporated as Appendix B of the EIS. Section 3.5.5.1 of the EIS was revised to add the following statement: "Monitor the right-of-way for several years and repair erosion and reseed poorly revegetated areas as necessary; inform landowners of efforts and intentions."
1520	41	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: In wetlands, vegetation should be allowed to reestablish naturally, though a three-year monitoring plan to	Keystone will follow the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) for construction

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					determine success should be conducted. Unsuccessful revegetation would require active planting with native wetland herbaceous and woody plant species in consultation with a professional wetland ecologist. Through experience, pipeline projects typically propose seed mixes that	through wetlands under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Nationwide Permit. Keystone has used the cited guidelines to avoid and minimize Proposed Project impacts to wetlands. Keystone will follow any conditions issued with the Nationwide Permits issued by each USACE District Office. Native seed mixes for reclamation have been developed in consultation with local U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services offices. The monitoring protocol identified in this comment is the USACE-Galveston District's Monitoring Protocols for Pipelines Impacting Emergent Marsh. As such, these monitoring protocols may be included as a permit conditions by the USACE-Galveston District for the portions of the Keystone XL Nationwide permits issued by the Galveston District Office for the Gulf Coast Segment and Houston Lateral. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
1520	42	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Through experience, pipeline projects typically propose seed mixes that contain primarily Bermuda grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) and/or Bahia grass (<i>Panicum notatum</i>). Both of these grasses are non-native species that typically create a monoculture on the landscape and limit biodiversity. Bahia grass is considered undesirable from a wildlife perspective due to its invasive nature and lack of providing habitat for most wildlife. Once established, Bahia grass can thrive with little water and fertilizer and produces an abundance of seed. In habitat restoration, herbicide treatment may remove Bahia grass for one season, though eradication of Bahia grass is very difficult because of the seed that remains in the soil and its aggressive rhizome system. Whereas, without applications of fertilizer and lime, Bermuda grass tends to diminish and other herbaceous species are able to compete, thus biodiversity increases. Additionally, eradication of Bermuda grass with herbicide is more feasible than eradication of Bahia grass. Comment: When the use of native seed mixes is not feasible, TPWD prefers the use of Bermuda grass rather than Bahia grass for reasons mentioned above.	Final seed mixes for restoration will be developed by Keystone in consultation with the local Natural Resource Conservation Service and based on the availability of seed at the time of reclamation. The landowner or the land management agency may request specific seeding requirements during easement negotiation. The recommendation for native perennial grass species was relayed to Keystone by the Department of State through transmittal of the comment letter.
1520	43	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	The Chinese Tallow tree (<i>Triadica sebifera</i>) is an invasive species that is known to invade stream banks, riverbanks, and wet areas as well as upland sites. Disturbed areas are especially susceptible to infestation of tallow trees. Other exotic species with potential to invade portions of the project ROW include cogon grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), Chinese privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>), Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>), deep-rooted sedge (<i>Cyperus setigerianus</i>), and purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>). Recommendation: A revegetation and maintenance plan should be prepared to monitor and control invasive species within the construction and operation ROWs. Occurrences of the exotic species listed above should be treated and controlled.	Keystone would implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive aquatic animals as described in Sections 3.5.5.4 and 3.7.3.1 of the EIS. Section 3.7.3.1 of the EIS was revised to include additional measures Keystone would implement to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. The measures described were recommended by federal and state management agencies. Keystone will develop and implement weed control plans which includes identification of weed sources identified along the ROW that includes additional specific descriptions of methods for containment and control as part of its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan, which is in Appendix B of the EIS.
1520	44	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Determining the actual presence of a species in a given area depends on many variables including daily and seasonal activity cycles, environmental activity cues, preferred habitat, transiency and population density (both wildlife and human).	Data from the Texas Natural Diversity Database for the area within 5 miles of the proposed route were requested and reviewed during development of the draft EIS. The county lists were obtained and a table listing these species was

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					The absence of a species can be demonstrated only with great difficulty and then only with repeated negative observations, taking into account all the variable factors contributing to the lack of detectable presence. The TXNDD is intended to assist users in avoiding harm to rare species or significant ecological features. Given the small proportion of public versus private land in Texas, the TXNDD does not include a representative inventory of rare resources in the state. Absence of information in the database does not imply that a species is absent from that area. Although it is based on the best data available to TPWD regarding rare species, the data from the TXNDD do not provide a definitive statement as to the presences, absence or condition of special species, natural communities, or other significant features within your project area. These data are not inclusive and cannot be used as presence/absence data. They represent species that could potentially be in your project area. This information cannot be substituted for on-the-ground surveys. The TXNDD is updated continuously based on new, updated and undigitized records; TPWD has conducted a review of the TXNDD based upon the pipeline route map dated 04/23/2008. Recommendation: TPWD requests that TransCanada provide a GIS shapefile of the preliminary pipeline alignment to further assist in the search of the TXNDD for known rare resource occurrences and management areas in the vicinity of the project.	incorporated into the Biological Assessment presented in Appendix T of the EIS.
1520	45	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: To avoid impacts to the WO-WO community all efforts should be made to re-route around the resource or bore underneath the resource, where feasible.	Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS was revised to the following language, as recommended by the commenter: "In Texas, avoid impacts to water oak-willow oak forest communities; survey route to determine extent and quality of water oak-willow oak community (tree species, tree heights, tree diameter at breast height, and percent canopy); avoid by re-route or by boring underneath; where unavoidable provide mitigation for permanent impacts the do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Corp through habitat restoration, purchase of mitigation bank credits (TPWD)."
1520	47	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: The proposed construction and permanent right-of-way should be surveyed to determine the extent and quality of the WO-WO community present in the project area and the anticipated impacts to the community should be quantified. The tree species, range of tree heights, diameters-at-breast-height, and percent canopy cover should be determined.	Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS was revised to the following language, as recommended by the commenter: "In Texas, avoid impacts to water oak-willow oak forest communities; survey route to determine extent and quality of water oak-willow oak community (tree species, tree heights, tree diameter at breast height, and percent canopy); avoid by re-route or by boring underneath; where unavoidable provide mitigation for permanent impacts the do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Corp through habitat restoration, purchase of mitigation bank credits (TPWD)."
1520	48	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Comment: Other areas along the pipeline right-of-way may occur that are similar in species composition to the mapped WO-WO community, thus the applicant should avoid and minimize impact to other WO-WO communities encountered along the proposed right-of-way. All efforts should be made to avoid or minimize impact to the WO-WO community, wetlands, bottomland hardwoods, riparian habitat, and other sensitive communities or special habitat features during project planning, construction, and maintenance activities.	Section 3.5.5.2 of the EIS was revised to the following language, as recommended by the commenter: "In Texas, avoid impacts to water oak-willow oak forest communities; survey route to determine extent and quality of water oak-willow oak community (tree species, tree heights, tree diameter at breast height, and percent canopy); avoid by re-route or by boring underneath; where unavoidable provide mitigation for permanent impacts the do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Corp through habitat restoration, purchase of

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						mitigation bank credits (TPWD)."
1520	49	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Using the county lists of rare species, the portions of the proposed ROW with potential to support rare species should be field surveyed to determine the extent and quality of the suspect habitat and potential impacts.	Keystone initiated consultation with federal and state agencies regarding the presence of sensitive species within the proposed Project area in 2008. Using available desktop resources, including natural heritage database search results, Keystone met with federal and state agencies to determine which sensitive species would occur within the proposed Project area and that would require additional survey or habitat information. Section 3.8 identifies potential Project-related impacts to animals and plants specifically identified during these consultations.
1520	51	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation: Construction crews should be informed of the rare species that have potential to occur in the proposed Project county and should avoid disturbance to sensitive species if encountered during construction. Only personnel with a TPWD scientific collection permit are allowed to handle and move state listed species. For further information on the required permit please contact Chris Maldonado, TPWD Wildlife Permits Specialist, at (512) 389-4647. Comment: Further consultation with TPWD would be warranted upon detection of a Texas listed rare, threatened, or endangered species within or near the ROW at any time prior to or during construction and operation of the pipeline.	Construction personnel would attend environmental training sessions and would be informed of the potential presence of sensitive species within or in close proximity to the construction right-of-way. Keystone would train and use environmental inspectors to ensure adherence to relevant environmental regulatory requirements.
1520	53	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	The resource agencies recommend the following GIS/ Remote Sensing method and standard be used in order to produce accurate and consistent results. The pipeline corridor will be monitored by providing pre- and post- construction aerial photography, (taken 24 months after construction completion to allow for vegetative regrow) at a scale of 1: 4800 or 1 inch to 400 feet. The applicant will then be required to utilize GIS and Remote Sensing techniques to conduct an analysis of change to determine the amount of vegetated marsh impacted by pipeline construction activities. Monitoring reports should be submitted by the applicant that includes at a minimum:1) a pre-project GIS analysis assessing the existing emergent marsh to open water ratio, in acres, within the permitted corridor (which includes the construction corridor and the 200 meter buffer zone).2) a post -project GIS analysis assessing the emergent marsh to open water ratio, in acres, within the entire permitted corridor (which includes the construction corridor and the 200 buffer zone),3) Ortho corrected imagery covering the construction corridor and buffer zone, maximum of 6 inch pixel size and CIR imagery, +/- 2 meters spatial accuracy, 4) All vector deliverable to be in Arc view Shape file format with FGDC compliant metadata and all raster imagery in GGeoTiff format with FGDC compliant metadata. A binary classification system should be used consisting of open water and vegetated areas. The classified data should meet or exceed 90 % attribute accuracy as determined by industry standard and be verified by statistically valid ground truth sampling techniques, this can include GPS based ground surveys.	Keystone would follow the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B of the EIS) for construction through wetlands and the permit requirements of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Nationwide Permit. Keystone will follow any conditions issued with the Nationwide Permits issued by each USACE District Office. The monitoring protocol identified in this comment is the USACE-Galveston District's Monitoring Protocols for Pipelines Impacting Emergent Marsh. As such, these monitoring protocols may be included as a permit conditions by the USACE-Galveston District for the portions of the Keystone XL Nationwide permits issued by the Galveston District Office for the Gulf Coast Segment and Houston Lateral.
1520	54	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Therefore, TPWD cannot support placement of pipeline infrastructure within the floodplains and requests that	The placement of aboveground infrastructure is addressed in Section 2 of the EIS. Potential impacts of the proposed

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					TransCanada relocate infrastructure to upland areas to minimize impacts. It is also preferred by TPWD that the project infrastructure be placed in areas previously cleared or disturbed to avoid unnecessary removal of valuable forested communities,	Project are addressed in Section 3 of the EIS. Consolidated Response WAT-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to wetlands and waterbodies due to construction of ancillary facilities.
1520	55	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	An additional concern of placing the pump station within the floodplain and within close proximity to the Angelina River involves potential surface water contamination that may result from petroleum related spills or leaks at the pump station, Although containment areas must be incorporated into the pump station design, overtopping of floodplain waters into the containment areas or excess storm water runoff from the pump station facility could cause contaminants to leave the station, The pump station should be placed outside of the floodplain and at a significant distance from a major surface water to minimize potential contamination concerns,	The placement of aboveground infrastructure is addressed in Section 2 of the EIS. Potential impacts of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3 of the EIS. Consolidated Response WAT-3 addresses concerns regarding potential impacts to wetlands and waterbodies due to construction of ancillary facilities.
1520	56	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	The proposed route will cross through the Pineywoods Wetland Mitigation Bank. This bank was approved as a wetland mitigation banking site due to its intact bottomland forest and vast size of the tract. Therefore, TPWD recommends that the pipeline be rerouted to avoid impacting the bank site. There is a cleared right-of-way east of US Highway 59 that the project proponent should investigate as potential alternate route.	The pipeline route was realigned to avoid crossing the Pineywoods Mitigation Bank and the EIS was revised accordingly.
1520	57	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Your June 30, 2009 letter indicated that a rookery was found within the proposed Project's workspace. To avoid impacts to the rookery, a route adjustment should be made to avoid removal of trees that contain active or inactive nests. The new route should not come within 500 ft of the rookery. Permanent pump stations should be placed at a greater distance from a rookery so that noise levels do not disturb birds or prevent the rookery from being utilized.	This comment was from a letter dated September 25, 2009 from Texas Parks and Wildlife to Mr. Jerry Castillo of AECOM Environmental. The combined survey data indicate that 8 great blue heron rookeries or nests were identified along the proposed Project right-of-way in Texas. Two of these would be within 500 feet of the proposed route alignment, and one may be within a work area. The requested mitigation was added to Table 3.8.4-1 of the EIS as follows: "adjust route to avoid removal of trees with active or inactive nests, avoid rookeries by 500 feet, avoid placing pump stations close to rookeries in Texas (TPWD)".
1520	58	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	Recommendation. TPWD prefers that both the WO-WO community and the Angelina River at this location involve HDD or a reroute of the pipeline around the resources, if feasible. Extra workspaces and staging areas should be placed in previously cleared areas to avoid further loss of habitat. Non-regulatory mitigation should be provided for unavoidable impacts.	The Angelina River crossing at MP 334.2 would be crossed using HDD, which would include the area of native forest on either side of the river. Further information about HDD is included in Section 2.3.3.5 of the EIS. Extra workspaces are proposed within planted pine plantations. Permanent wetland impacts and requirements for compensatory mitigation will be determined during permitting under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Section 404 permits. See Section 3.4 of the EIS for further information on wetland impacts and mitigation.
1520	61	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 333-337. The project includes a HDD of the river at this location, though the project would cross riparian habitat and a WO-WO community associated with the Angelina River and involves placement of a pump station south of the river within the floodplain as previously mentioned above. Recommendation: A route alternative that runs west of the Angelina River from approximately MP 308 to MP 338 should be considered. Such a route would eliminate the two crossings of the Angelina River and would avoid impacts associated with crossing the Angelina River floodplain and bottomland	The current alignment of the Keystone XL pipeline from MP 333 to MP 337 includes a revision to the HDD entry point. The revised HDD entry is located within a forest plantation and the pipeline would run beneath the native riparian forest. The HDD exit point is also located within a forest plantation on the south side of the Angelina River. The previous location for Pump Station 39 just south of the Angelina River was revised to near MP 338. The proposed Project alignment from MP 332.9 to MP 338.0 is adjacent to the existing pipeline right-of-way for 62 percent of this 5.2-mile-long area which would minimize the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					habitats.	impacts to willow oak - water oak communities.
1520	62	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 347-348.5, MP 351-352.5, MP 359-360.5, and MP 366-370. WO-WO communities would be crossed by the project.	The alignment of the route was been revised after the September 25, 2009 comment was submitted. However, several instances of water oak-willow oak series communities as identified in the Texas Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD) still appear to be crossed by the current alignment. Table 3.5.5-3 of the EIS was revised with current values based on the TXNDD data. Recommended mitigation for these communities is addressed in Section 3.4.4 of the EIS.
1520	63	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 374. The project crosses Piney Creek, an ecologically significant stream segment. Request. To protect aquatic resources, TPWD requests that this stream be crossed using HDD. Staging areas for HDD should be placed in previously cleared areas to avoid disturbance to existing wooded corridor.	There are actually two proposed channel crossings of Piney Creek at MP 376.43 and MP 376.45. These crossings are not currently scheduled for HDD methodology. The request of TPWD has been forwarded to Keystone.
1520	64	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 386 - 389.5. The project runs parallel to and crosses four times Big Sandy Creek, an ecologically significant stream segment. Recommendation. To avoid removal of riparian habitat, the project should be routed to avoid running parallel to this stream.	There are actually five proposed crossings of Big Sandy Creek from MP 388.49 to MP 391.67. These crossings are not currently scheduled for HDD methodology. The request of TPWD has been forwarded to Keystone.
1520	66	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 394.5 - 395. The project workspace encroaches on the riparian habitat up to the streambank of Menard Creek, an ecologically significant stream segment. Recommendation: To avoid removal of riparian habitat, the project should be routed to avoid running parallel to this stream. If a reroute is not feasible, the workspace should be narrowed and non-regulatory mitigation should be provided for riparian impacts.	This segment of the proposed route from MP 394.5 to MP 395.0 in the draft EIS (currently MP 397.1 to MP 397.6) was realigned to cross under the existing pipeline corridor and back to avoid running parallel to Menard Creek and reduce impacts to riparian habitat to the extent practicable. The construction right-of-way was narrowed and extra workspaces were relocated to the extent practicable to reduce impacts to riparian habitats and forested wetlands.
1520	67	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 401.5. The project crosses Menard Creek, and extra workspaces are proposed on both sides of the creek within existing wooded riparian habitat. Recommendation: The workspaces should be moved farther from the creek and placed within existing cleared areas.	This segment of the proposed route near MP 401.5 (currently MP 404.2) has been realigned since this September 25, 2009 comment was submitted. The workspaces have been reduced to the extent practicable, although some forested wetlands near the stream bank would still be affected by the extra workspaces during construction.
1520	68	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 446-449.5. The project runs parallel to and twice crosses Pine Island Bayou, an ecologically significant stream segment. Additionally, from MP 452.5 - 455.5 the project crosses a Swamp Chestnut Oak - Willow Oak G3S3 Series Community. Request. TPWD requests that the project be routed to avoid these resources.	The proposed Project alignment at MP 449.0 to 451.7, which crosses Pine Island Bayou twice (original MP 446.4 to 449.5) is adjacent or parallel to an existing pipeline ROW along this entire route. The first crossing of Pine Island Bayou would be completed using the horizontal directional drilling (HDD) method from MP 448.6 to 449.2. The construction right-of-way would be reduced where Pine Island Bayou and forested wetlands are crossed the second time at MP 451.4 to 452.0. The section of the proposed Project from MP 455.3 to 457.7 that has been identified as a Swamp Chestnut Oak – Willow Oak Series Community (original MP 452.5 to 455.5) based on the Texas Natural Diversity Database is also adjacent or parallel to existing rights-of-way. As a result, impacts to these resources have been avoided or minimized.
1520	69	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 22-23 Houston Lateral. The project runs crosses the Trinity River, an ecologically significant stream segment. WO-WO communities would be crossed by the project. Request. To protect aquatic resources, TPWD requests that this stream be crossed using HDD, where feasible. Staging areas for HDD	The Trinity River at MP 22.8 is planned to be crossed using HDD methodology. Wherever possible, staging areas would be placed in previously cleared areas to avoid disturbance to the existing wooded corridor.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					should be placed in previously cleared areas to avoid disturbance to existing wooded corridor.	
1520	70	Wolf	Clayton	Texas Parks and Wildlife	MP 27-28 Houston Lateral. The project crosses Old River, an ecologically significant stream segment. Request. To protect aquatic resources, TPWD requests that this stream be crossed using HDD, where feasible. Staging areas for HDD should be placed in previously cleared areas to avoid disturbance to existing wooded corridor.	The Old River crossing at MP 27-28 is not currently scheduled for HDD methodology. The request of TPWD has been forwarded to Keystone.
440	2	Wolfe	Jane		Please find another route for the pipeline planned to go through Nebraska. The project threatens the Ogallala Aquifer, containing approximately 2/3 of the water volume of the High Plains system. The Aquifer is one of the greatest fresh water resources of the world and supports the sand dunes in the area. The entire system recharges lakes, streams, and wet meadows in the region.	Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1412	1	Wolff	E.James	Wolff Corporation	As a landowner having the pipeline cross my land on three separate sections, I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1412	4	Wolff	E.James	Wolff Corporation	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers. This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection or the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1412	5	Wolff	E.James	Wolff Corporation	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S.	Comment acknowledged.
1545	16	Wolff	Jim	Landowner	I'm totally in favor of the pipeline; dealing with Keystone, we've dealt with them ever since the get-go here; they've been very up front, they've been very fair. I think, I have no problem with them. I think it's good for the county, it's good for the state.	Comment acknowledged.
1089	1	Wolken	D.L.		It is absolutely ridiculous and irresponsible to even consider the proposed route of the Keystone pipeline. The soil over which it passes is sand and sand is very porous allowing any potential hazards of leakage to penetrate directly into a pure fresh water aquifer. Adequate safeguards are not enough to protect this very valuable resource and the whole project will leave an un-erasable scar on the whole area and one that can never be removed and reclaimed in the future.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1089	3	Wolken	D.L.		No thank you. We have all seen irreversible damages caused by quest for wealth and oil. The environment and the people always loose in these situations. Please let common sense prevail and disallow the propose pipeline route.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
398	1	Wood	Janet		Tar sands are not the answer for clean energy, the destruction they have caused should not happen here in Utah on our beautiful lands.	The proposed Project does not extend through Utah.
826	1	Wood	Cindy		I am against this project. I just don't think it is worth the risk to our natural resources!	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1375	1	Woodard	W.Shayne		Recently a number of advocacy groups sent a letter seeking suspension of the permitting of the Keystone XL pipeline. I encourage you to reject the request and to continue to review the proposed project...The permitting processes in place are appropriate and should proceed so that a final determination can be made about the impacts of the project and whether it is in the national interest. Please reject the request to suspend the process and continue with the review.	Comment acknowledged.
1375	4	Woodard	W.Shayne		At the same time, construction of this project stands to bring significant economic benefits to the areas where it will be built.	Comment acknowledged.
1228	2	Woods	Dave	Energy Systems Company	For over a century pipelines have been providing the needs of Energy, water, liquids, gasses and other products above and below ground to the populations of the world. The United States and Canada possess the leading technological knowhow to construct safe pipelines. This Technology includes radiographic inspection (x-ray) which is extremely good. I would say 100% failsafe but I am a believer that nothing is 100%. Other Technology to give long longevity to the pipeline is "Cathodic Protection" (the use of coatings and anodes to minimize or eliminate corrosion). I know that these two methods will be used in the construction of this pipeline.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1228	3	Woods	Dave	Energy Systems Company	Hundreds of thousands of miles of pipeline serve every community in the United States with every kind of product imaginable. Some products are much more hazardous than oil which, like it or not, is the lifeblood of American Industry. It provides Jobs, comfort, fuel for everything, including farms, buildings (my specialty, cars, trucks, Railroads and on and on	Comment acknowledged.
1228	4	Woods	Dave	Energy Systems Company	Yes there accidents; Some are severe and cause damage to the environment, death and destruction. It would be nice to eliminate all problems but it is not realistic. We need to do our best to take care of the Earth and the resources God has provided. We need to be ethical and not abuse the privileges given to us by God. We need to do what is best for mankind.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS. Consolidated Response OIL-2 addresses maximum-sized releases from the Project and addresses concerns about corrosion rate comparisons between the Alberta transmission pipeline system and the U.S. transmission pipeline system. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1228	5	Woods	Dave	Energy Systems Company	I believe that adequate safeguards are in place to regulate the Industry. If anything is missing it is to hold the executives personally liable for their conduct in running a company. If it is proven that they have violated proper ethical conduct they should be prosecuted and penalized.	Comment acknowledged.
1228	6	Woods	Dave	Energy Systems Company	The key to construction of a "SAFE" pipeline is to get personal assurances from the top five people from the companies that own the pipeline. They should take an oath that they will perform in the highest ethical standards and not cut corners when it comes to the CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND SAFETY of the pipeline. This oath is binding, enforceable and carries penalties for breach.	The commenter's opinion is noted.
1559	80	Woods	Cody		Pipeliners that have tested pipeline for 15 years. He says 1440 pounds is operating pressure and they test at time and a half of operating pressure. Different pipes get tested differently depending on the wall thicknesses to make sure there are no leaks in the water.	Comment acknowledged.
1559	81	Woods	Cody		Pipeliners that work for Michael's Pipeline who works for Keystone. He does everything he can to put the land back the way they found it.	Comment acknowledged.
1559	82	Woods	Cody		He is for the pipeline because it brings a lot of good jobs, and the people that work are professionals.	Comment acknowledged.
617	1	Workman	Peggy		Do not put a pipeline in the Sandhills. I have visited the beautiful Sandhills area many times over the years. I can hardly believe it is my Nebraska it is so unique. It is a fragile ever changing topography. No pipeline.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
470	1	Wright	Wendy		I am writing to oppose pipelines from the Canadian Tar Sands across the country including over Nebraska's Ogallala Aquifer. Our precious resources will be compromised by this action.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
513	1	Wright	Christiana		I think this is a horrible idea, especially considering the recent Gulf of Mexico oil spill that continues to spill thousands upon thousands of barrels of oil per day. Not only will building this pipeline damage the environment, it will also harm the people living in those areas. Displacing indigenous tribes has been a reoccurring theme ever since our English/European ancestors sailed to this land we now call "The United States of America," and it needs to stop now. Repeating history is not something we should be doing, especially with all the negative consequences and realities that come with it. Our dependence on oil needs to end, and be cut down significantly, in order for us as human beings to realize that the Earth is our only home, and that by destroying the Earth we are simply destroying our future and the futures of generations to come.	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project. The proposed Project would not displace Indian tribes and does not cross Indian land (see Section 3.1.1 of the EIS).
1016	1	Wright	Marion		Please, please, please do not allow this pipeline to cross Nebraska in the Sandhills area over the Ogallala aquifer and threaten this very valuable natural resource.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1559	69	Wright	MaryJane		Concerned about the cutting of large trees. What about the stumps? Will they clear those as well?	Stumps would be removed over the trench and in areas of the construction right-of-way where it is necessary to ensure safety and access for vehicles and equipment.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1559	70	Wright	MaryJane		We don't get to use the land like we want but we still have to pay taxes on it. The pipeline should pay the taxes.	After construction an dreclamation of the pipeline is complete, most current land uses along the right-of-way can continue, particularly farming and grazing. Consolidated Response TAX-1 and revisions to Section 3.10.2.4 of the EIS address concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
1559	71	Wright	MaryJane		Does not feel was paid enough to cross her land.	As noted in Consolidated Response EAS-2, state laws dictate under what circumstances eminent domain may be used and define the eminent domain process within the state. DOS has no legal authority in the easement negotiations or in eminent domain proceedings. As noted in that response, the Department of State does not have legal authority to intervene in those processes.
1559	72	Wright	MaryJane		Wants to know what is the liability if people get sick?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project. Crude oil pipeline spills do not pose a substantial risk to the general public. If people experience sickness that is directly attributable to the accidental release, Keystone would be liable for related medical costs.
1559	73	Wright	MaryJane		Who is liable for the damages if an oil spill occurs on your land?	Consolidated Response LIA-1 addresses Keystone's liability if there is a spill of hazardous materials or fuel during construction or a spill of crude oil from the proposed Project.
1559	74	Wright	MaryJane		Wants to be notified if there is any spill on her property no matter how small.	Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
1559	76	Wright	MaryJane		Where is all this oil going? Will it be shipped to China? Agree that we need oil, but thinks there is a better way to do it.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project. As stated in that response, the crude oil would be transported to delivery points in Texas and refined in Gulf Coast refineries. Alternatives are addressed in Section 4.0 of the EIS.
1559	78	Wright	MaryJane		Pipeline goes near their well. How long would it take before we'd find out there is a hazard? How would we know?	<p>If oil from a spill from the proposed Project were to enter the well water, the user would likely know as soon as the water is used because of the smell and/or taste. If that situation occurs, the commenter should call the 800 number listed on the pipeline markers as well as the local health department.</p> <p>If there is a spill from the proposed Project, Keystone or the incident response team would inform all landowners in the vicinity of the spill that the release had occurred and advise the landowners of the appropriate precautions. Keystone would be liable for all costs associated with cleanup and restoration as well as other compensations, as noted in Consolidated Response LIA-1. If a well used as a source of</p>

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						water is affected, Keystone would provide water until the well water is proven to be acceptable for use.
1559	79	Wright	MaryJane		Doesn't like that pipeline can go within 25 feet of your house.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. The regulations and Special Conditions that Keystone would follow do not require that the pipeline be more than 25 feet from a home. The commenter can work with Keystone to address potential minor realignments that can be made during final design, assuming the realignment are consistent with the requirements of environmental permits. In addition, for residences within 25 feet of a residence, Keystone would follow the special construction procedures presented in Section 4.14 of its Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan in Appendix I.
1559	74	Wright	MaryJane		Wants to be notified if there is any spill on her property no matter how small.	Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS describe the leak detection system for the proposed Project. Required emergency response plans for the proposed Project are discussed in Consolidated Response RES-1. As discussed in Section 3.13 of the EIS, federal, state, and local agencies would participate in response activities and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanup consistent with their authorities and duties under applicable regulations and consistent with the requirements of the Emergency Response Plan and the Pipeline Spill Response Plan. A list of applicable regulations relative to remediation of crude oil spill contamination at the federal and state level is provided in Table 3.13.5-10. Required mitigation for crude oil or oil products spill impacts would be determined by these agencies.
446	1	Yardley	Julie		PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THIS TO GO THROUGH!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I think we humans have done enough harm to the world already!!!!!!!!!!!!	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
446	2	Yardley	Julie		ANY Leakage by this pipeline would have disastrous consequences for millions of Americans and if the water is contaminated enough, there could be dire consequences for food production, that helps to feed the entire world.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer System are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System.
446	3	Yardley	Julie		Please do not run this pipeline underground in the Oglala Aquifer area.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1496	1	Yeoman	Joe		I am for this project. I prefer buying oil from Canada with a land pipe line it is an easier clean up than in water.	Comment acknowledged.
1496	2	Yeoman	Joe		Rules are already in place for safety this will create American	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					jobs. This will keep tax dollars at home all these environmental road blocks are making us a 3rd world country.	
1017	1	Yost	Todd		It is very frustrating to me that we are willing to do whatever with regard to our current energy policy. Wind generation is in the same category, current legislation does not care about the environmental issues of the current residents of the state only the governmental push to save the planet. I appreciate your concerns and support you help to try to protect the citizens of this state. Common sense is backdoor to the current renewable energy push. If the current path continues we are going to pay and the impact on the next generation will be devastating! As a resident of Nebraska, a lifelong resident of the Midwest, I'm strongly opposed to putting a pipeline through the heart of a primary water source. I would ask that this project be stopped. When the water is no longer usable our very existence will be threatened. I feel there should be more focus on cutting demand than on grabbing at supply straws. We can survive with less oil. Our lives will change but we can survive. Please, please, please do not allow this pipeline to cross Nebraska in the Sandhills area over the Ogallala aquifer and threaten this very valuable natural resource. Let Canada take care of it in their own country. With what has been going on in the Gulf of Mexico, it amazes me anyone would consider the threat this would cause with the current plan. Please cancel it! been out there with NO prior accidents. Now that Obama and the Socialists want to kill off the United States by economical means, all of a sudden we have an "accident"? Why aren't there any news reports stating the actual cause of the explosion? You know that if it were a real accident there would have been some answers by now...	Keystone submitted an application for a Presidential permit, and as described in Section 1.0 of the EIS, DOS is required to review the proposed Project. Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1051	1	Yost	Charles		I urge all pertinent government agencies to be very careful before approving the proposed transcanada pipeline through	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
676	1	Youmans	Susan	Environmental Partnerships	I am extremely concerned about the economic impact any leakage would have on U.S. agriculture from the regions that depend on this aquifer. Corn and soy are critical exports as well as critical for feeding U.S. livestock and for their role in U.S. food supply. Run it on top of the ground, route it around the Ogallala Aquifer and wait to authorize it so the most basic lessons from BP disaster can be built into the structure and the monitoring.	See Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system. Issues related to an aboveground pipeline are addressed in Consolidated Response CST-1. As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon Project.
1037	1	Young	Charlotte		Thank you for a chance to voice my opinion on this. I am concerned about the fact that there is such an open area with no one around to watch if there would be a leak or problem, and then if it could be stopped fast enough to save our amazing underground water supply. I read something once about an airplane checking things out, but that doesn't give me alot of confidence still. I don't know what the answer is BUT I KNOW this needs to be brought to us with MORE answers and protection!!	Consolidated Response OIL-1 and Section 3.13.4 address the likelihood of spills from the Project, and Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS address detection of small releases from the Project. Large spills would be detected immediately and the pipeline shut down to stop the leak as discussed in Section 3.13.5. As noted in Consolidated Response SAF-1, Keystone would be required to monitor the entire pipeline route 26 times per year, at intervals not to exceed 3 weeks. That monitoring plus the remote detection systems described in Consolidated Response OIL-3 and Section 3.13.5 of the EIS would assist in

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
						identifying leaks in a timely fashion.
1553	19	Zbranek	Zeb		while it would be nice to build and put in more pipes to help union workers, even looking at the map, there seems to be another pipeline running parallel with this one, at least from the Canadian border down to, it looks like the Cushing area. And my question there is why can't you use that pipe?	As noted in Consolidated Response P&N-1, the Project has been proposed to meet the heavy crude oil needs of refineries in the Gulf Coast area, not for the U.S. in general. There is not sufficient pipeline capacity to that location. The Alberta Clipper and existing Keystone pipeline projects serve other markets and do not meet the demands of the Gulf Coast refineries.
1553	20	Zbranek	Zeb		Are there alternative routes that if you are going to put this thing through, that you can do without having to put in a pipe, where you run the risk of hurting the environment.	The No Action and System Alternatives are the only possible alternatives that would not require installation of a pipeline to transport the oil. As noted in the EIS, construction and normal operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1553	21	Zbranek	Zeb		My concern about putting in this type of crude or the way it's going to be processed and transported down and refined down here, makes me concerned about the emissions. And if we're going to have a situation where our emissions are going to be affected negatively, then I would certainly not support this project.	As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries. Consolidated Response OIL-4 also addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project. As noted in that response, that crude oil is similar in composition to other heavy crude oils.
1553	22	Zbranek	Zeb		But why not put the refinery there in Canada?	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1553	23	Zbranek	Zeb		if there is places in the United States that are not part of the non-attainment area that have refinery capacity, those probably should be looked at as well. [for the refinery location]	Keystone has proposed the Project to meet a need for heavy crude oil in the Gulf Coast of the U.S. as described in Consolidated Response P&N-1 and in Section 1.4.2 of the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-3 addresses issues related to emissions from refineries. Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1553	24	Zbranek	Zeb		on behalf of myself individually and my family, we would certainly be opposed to this project.	Comment acknowledged.
970	1	Zdan	Sandra		I'm against a pipe carrying hundreds of thousands of barrels of dirty tar sand oil through Nebraska, with questionable safety construction, right over our wonderful underground clean water reserve, the Ogallala Aquifer.	Consolidated Response OIL-4 addresses the composition of the Canadian crude oil that would be transported by the proposed Project, including concerns relative to the corrosivity and erosivity of the crude oil. As noted in that Consolidated Response, that crude oil is similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently transported within the U.S. pipeline system and similar in composition and properties to other heavy crude oils that are currently refined in PADD III. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
741	1	Zieg	Patricia		I implore you to deny permits to place the Keystone XL pipeline in the Sandhills...Do not let the Sandhills become the next Gulf of Mexico eco disaster. We know clearly and definitively that there are no guarantees and this is not a project to gamble on.	Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
741	2	Zieg	Patricia		The Sandhills protect the largest supply of clean water in the world and are a fragile part of the ecosystem...	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Responses ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1. Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1138	1	Ziegler	Dick&Ruth		NOT ACROSS THE SAND HILLS !!!!! ESPECIALLY AFTER THE BP DISASTER - NOW IN ITS 72ND DAY !!!!!	As described in Consolidated Response GLF-1, the risks associated with the proposed Project are substantially different from those associated with the BP Deepwater Horizon proposed Project. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system and the Sand Hills area. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
1383	1	Zimdars	Rocky	RZ Realty	I write in support of TransCanada's Keystone XL crude oil pipeline project and urge the department to grant a permit for the pipeline... I urge the granting of the permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.	Comment acknowledged.
1383	4	Zimdars	Rocky	RZ Realty	Considering the economic [and energy security] benefits of these vital resources, we should continue to expand America's access to safe, affordable energy to help ensure [improved domestic and global energy security and] stable prices for consumers... This project also stands to provide a powerful private sector economic stimulus. During construction, Keystone XL will create more than 13,000 jobs funded with private investment. In addition, local governments will have a steady source of income from economic activity associated with construction and from property taxes the pipeline company will pay. Rejection of the permit or suspension of the review would sacrifice the significant economic benefits this project stands to deliver and force U.S. consumers to rely on other sources of crude oil not economically and politically allied with U.S. interests. This would be a mistake.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts, and Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes.
1383	5	Zimdars	Rocky	RZ Realty	Pipelines are the safest, most reliable, economical and environmentally favorable way to transport oil and petroleum products, as well as other energy liquids, throughout the U.S. America depends on the more than 168,000 miles of liquid pipelines to move energy and raw materials our country relies on.	Comment acknowledged.
1384	1	Zimdars	Rocky	Northern Heights Housing Authority of Glasgow	The above Glasgow Area Chamber of Commerce business is in support of the Keystone XL Pipeline project which also incorporates the transmission line to be built by Big Flat Electric Cooperative to serve this load.	Comment acknowledged.
537	1	Zimmer	Emily		Please do not allow the Keystone pipeline to cross through the	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					Sandhills of Nebraska. The Ogallala Aquifer is, arguably, the most important resource of the state of Nebraska. The additional costs to move the pipeline further east will not compare to the damages caused by a breach into the aquifer.	addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4. Consolidated Response ALT-1 addresses potential alternative routes, including routes that would avoid much of the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
845	1	Zimmer	Stephen	Creighton University	This pipeline is a disaster waiting to happen. We have seen time and again what happens with dirty energy. The Gulf disaster is only the latest crisis. Do NOT build a pipeline across the breadbasket of the United States and the world. It would be disastrous. It is not a question of if a disaster would happen, but rather when. We need clean energy now more than ever! Do not continue with the status quo and build this pipeline. Rather, let's forge a new path and take this opportunity to begin the transition to a clean energy economy. Nebraska can certainly help in this transition. Let's see more wind turbines built to harness the plethora of wind Nebraska has, not see another dirty oil pipeline built and another oil disaster.	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need for the proposed Project, including information on crude oil supply and demand from a recent analysis specific to the proposed Project. Consolidated Response P&N-5 addresses issues related to investments in other technologies, and Consolidated Response ALT-2 addresses alternative energy policies and technologies.
1054	1	Zimmerman	Linda		I've always marveled at the incredible resource the Ogallala Aquifer provides. Please continue to keep its safety as apriority.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1309	1	Zook	Randy	Arkansas Chamber of Commerce	I write to urge the Department to consider promptly a permit for TransCanada's Keystone XL (KXL) crude oil pipeline project as soon as possible.	Comment acknowledged.
1309	2	Zook	Randy	Arkansas Chamber of Commerce	This project serves as a vital step in Arkansas' road to economic recovery, as hundreds of Arkansans depend on major projects like KXL to keep their factories running. The prompt approval of this project will put people to work immediately making pipe and other materials for the project, jobs that Arkansas desperately needs.	Comment acknowledged.
1309	3	Zook	Randy	Arkansas Chamber of Commerce	These jobs will not only fuel the economy of the State; they will also help fund State and local government by providing taxes and consumer spending from manufacturing, construction and operation of the pipeline and related projects. Further delay in the permit process could jeopardize the expected economic benefits.	Comment acknowledged.
1309	4	Zook	Randy	Arkansas Chamber of Commerce	The KXL project also has benefits for the entire country. During construction, the project will create more than 13,000 private sector jobs, generate some \$60 million in direct payrolls and millions more in indirect jobs.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 and Section 3.10.2.2 of the EIS address the potential socioeconomic impacts of the proposed Project.
1309	6	Zook	Randy	Arkansas Chamber of Commerce	We can help the econorriy and our security by building for a future of increased long-term energysecurity at stable prices for Americans. Arkansans stand ready and willing to do their part. Weneed immediate action, as high unemployment serves as a continuing reminder of the costsattendant to delay in projects such as KXL. I therefore urge you to consider the permit applicationfor the KXL project as quickly as possible so that hard-working Arkansans can get back to workfor themselves and for America. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.	Comment acknowledged.
565	1	(no last name provided)	Alec		I don't need or want an oil leak in my lifetime. I'm 15.	Consolidated Response OIL-1 provides a summary of the range of spill frequency estimates addressed in the EIS.
581	1	(no last name)	Julie		Please do not allow this pipeline to cross our aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
		provided)				addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
581	2	(no last name provided)	Julie		That water will be worth more than oil in only a couple decades, and if you'all do not realize this you have no business working for the government or an oil company. It is yet another stupid and greedy project by our venal and negligent oil industry. While I do not like the oil companies and our national dependence on oil, I blame our government for failing to oversee this industry and for outright corruption where regulations of oil companies are concerned.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
597	1	(no last name provided)	Deborah		Keep this pipeline away from the Nebraska Sand Hills.	Identification of sensitive environments crossed by the proposed Project is discussed in Consolidated Response ENV-1 and ENV-3. Issues related to the Sand Hills area are addressed in Consolidated Response ERO-1.
643	1	(no last name provided)	Danielle		what kinds of studies have been done to show the effects of communities exposed to the chemicals in the tar sand oil?	Communities would not be exposed to crude oil transported by the proposed project during normal operation. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. As described in Consolidated Responses P&N-1, P&N-3, and OIL-4, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be independent of the level of oil refining in PADD III and would not directly result in increased or significantly changed refinery emissions in Gulf Coast refineries.
643	2	(no last name provided)	Danielle		(what kinds of studies have been done to show the effects) of the wildlife?	Sections 3.6 and 3.8 of the EIS present assessments of the effects of construction and normaloperation of the proposed Project on wildlife and wildlife habitats based on reviews and conclusions from previous studies. Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the proposed Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills.
643	3	(no last name provided)	Danielle		How effective are the pipes in this project, at keeping contaminants out of groundwater supplies? This is a very scary idea, and the fact that it's almost a reality is fantastic. I love this country, but I'm ashamed of the people in it, who would rather make a dollar, than take advantage of the bounty this land has to offer.	Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. As noted in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4, there is limited potential for a substantial impact due to an oil plume in the sediments or impacts to the groundwater.
670	1	(no last name provided)	Else		Climate scientists have made it quite clear that if we do not rapidly move off fossil fuels such that our economy is virtually decarbonized in 40 years we run unimaginable risks that include threatening global food and water security, the devastation of major cities and coastlines around the world (including Miami, New York, New Orleans, and Boston), and mass migrations of people that will most likely lead to conflict (as it has in the case of Darfur). The tar sands project is accelerating us into the climate catastrophe because extracting oil from the tar sands produces 2 to 3 times more carbon dioxide pollution than conventional oil and part of the process involves clear cutting of sections of the boreal forest.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information regarding development of oil sands projects with and without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses GHG life-cycle analyses. Consolidated Response GHG-2 addresses the potential causal connection of implementation of the proposed Project and expanded oil sands production in Alberta and increases in refining.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					In this context, supporting the Tar Sands project by building a pipeline from the Canadian Tar Sands through the United States would be terribly destructive.	
727	2	(no last name provided)	Holly		Please take some time to think about this again.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
727	3	(no last name provided)	Holly		Why would you want to tap into a resource that is so close to one of the largest drinking water supplies? I am aware that the Ogallala Aquifer, the largest source of drinking water for the central United States, lies directly under the area where you plan to put the pipeline..	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
876	1	(no last name provided)	Navneet		Great Project. We need all the tax money and Job Creation this Project will bring to the United States. It will also reduce our dependence on farther sources of crude.	Consolidated Response ECO-1 addresses potential socioeconomic impacts associated with construction and normal operation of the proposed Project. Consolidated Response TAX-1 addresses concerns regarding taxes associated with implementation of the proposed Project.
943	1	(no last name provided)	April		I do not agree with the pipeline going thru Nebraska and Ogallala Aquifer. Ridiculous. Please do not carry thru with it	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
296	1	(no name provided)			I am opposed to allowing any penetration of the Ogallala aquifer. This natural underground water containment system has provided water for this region forever. It has come under stress in the last hundred years from the volume of water being drawn off, but the quality has remained high. It is a trusted water source for an entire region.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
296	2	(no name provided)			I do not believe any corporation, foreign or national, will accurately access the potential forces that could act upon the proposed pipeline. I do not believe the design will err on the side of caution. I believe cost cutting measures will be employed at every decision point to favor "stockholders" bottom line. I do not believe the entity proposing this will put the interests of nature balance and the people who benefit in the areas they propose passing through above their interests.	As described in Consolidated Response SAF-1, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and the environment. In addition, PHMSA developed 57 Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone has agreed to implement. Incorporation of those conditions would result in a Project that would have a degree of safety over any other typically constructed domestic oil pipeline system under current code and a degree of safety along the entire length of the pipeline system similar to that which is required in HCAs as defined in 49 CFR 195.450.
296	3	(no name provided)			I want the raw material to be processed where it lays. Build the refining plants there. Once processed, pass the final product through established systems already in use.	Consolidated Response P&N-8 addresses issues related to shipping Canadian crude oil to refineries that are closer to the source of oil.
1296	1	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	In the comments below, we describe our concerns as to several aspects of the construction and operation of this pipeline, including: the potential impacts on Native American culture, potential threats to the Ogala Aquifer, and pipeline safety and structural integrity.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. Consolidated Response SAF-1 addresses the design and safety of the proposed Project, and Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4 address issues associated with the Northern High Plains Aquifer system.
1296	2	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	We recommend that the Department of State does not issue a permit on this Project, since its significant deficiencies render it squarely outside of the "national interest." These comments incorporate, by reference, the entirety of the comments	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					supplied by a consortium of non-profit organizations including Plains Justice, Sierra Club, and NRDC.	Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1296	3	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	NEPA requires that the DEIS must "present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in a comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision maker and the public." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. In this case, such a clear basis entails a presentation of all impacts of the Keystone XL Pipeline Project, including impacts associated with mineral extraction, mineral refining, and end use combustion. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1502.14 and 1502.16.	Mineral extraction, mineral refining, and end-use combustion are not a part of the proposed Project and have not been included in the EIS.
1296	4	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	In order to adequately evaluate the environmental impacts of the project and its alternatives, the DEIS must assess the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that the proposed project and each alternative would have. For the reasons stated below, the DEIS for the Keystone XL Pipeline Project is unsound because DOS failed to adequately assess all of the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the project.	Alternatives are addressed in Section 4.0 of the EIS. Cumulative impacts are addressed in Section 3.14 of the EIS. The assessments in Section 3.14 were conducted following CEQ guidance on cumulative impact analyses. As noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the environmental review, including preparation of this EIS, has been conducted consistent with the DOS regulations pertaining to NEPA (22 CFR Part 161) as well as the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500). As a result, DOS considers the EIS to be consistent with the requirements of a NEPA environmental review.
1296	5	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	We request that the State Department determine that the Project will cause significant unpreventable environmental harm and is not in the national interest, and thereby deny the application for a Presidential Permit.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that response, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1296	6	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS indicates that the Project may cause negative impacts to significant cultural and historic resources on public lands, including historic Native American sites. While the DEIS recommends that the Project avoid such sites during construction and operation, actual strategies for avoidance are not mentioned as to each site, on a site-by-site basis. Therefore, the public is unable to evaluate and comment upon these potential impacts and their associated avoidance strategies.	A Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process.
1296	7	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	It is especially incumbent upon DOS to identify those Native American sites where negative environmental impacts are purported to be unavoidable, so that the public can adequately evaluate the degree to which the Project serves the national interest despite its harm to parties' cultural patrimony.	Potential impacts of the proposed Project on cultural resources are discussed in Section 3.11.1 and Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process.
1296	8	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS fails to mention the Project's potential impact on traditional Native American hunting and subsistence areas, including the creation of new access to such areas, and the	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.1.2 of the EIS address properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Section

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					creation of multiple rights-of-way to such areas.	3.11.4.3 of the EIS addresses the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. The consultation process included the development of Traditional Cultural Property studies that discuss traditional activities and land use by Indian tribes who have traditionally used lands within the Project area.
1296	9	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	Tribe members throughout every state implicated by the Project still conduct traditional hunting, fishing, cultivation and harvesting activities on public and tribal lands. The Project may significantly interfere with these activities, through pipeline construction, operation, and especially any potential spill incidents. Without a full and fair discussion of these concomitant environmental and cultural impacts, the DEIS is incomplete.	DOS has consulted with Indian tribes and the BIA in accordance with regulations. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.1.2 of the EIS address properties of Religious and Cultural Significance to Indian tribes, including Traditional Cultural Properties. The consultation process included the development of Traditional Cultural Property studies that discuss traditional activities and land use by Indian tribes who have traditionally used lands within the Project area.
1296	10	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS fails to evaluate the Project's impacts on tribal nations subject to extractive operations on traditional lands in Alberta, Canada. Canadian First Nations peoples already experience, and will continue to experience, catastrophic negative environmental impacts due to the expansion of tar sands extraction operations on their traditional lands - and such an expansion must be evaluated as a potential indirect result of the proposed Project, since the Project assumes the increased production of tar sands oil.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1296	11	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS does not examine alternatives to the Project, including the no action alternative, that would allow for the preservation of traditional lands in Canada.	Consolidated Responses ALT-1 and ALT-2 discuss alternatives to the Project. Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1296	12	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS fails to provide the public with adequate opportunity to comment on adverse impacts to tribal nations and their lands, because DOS' consultation with such tribes is incomplete as of the time of publication of the DEIS.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes.
1296	13	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	Federal regulations require a process of formal consultation for any properties of "historic significance" to Native American nations and tribes, but many of these consultations are still "on-going" and incomplete. While these regulations require that federal agencies share consultation processes and results with the public, DOS has failed to provide the public with the information it needs to adequately comment. In order to rectify this error, DOS must undertake and complete the required process of consultation with affected Native American nations and tribes prior to publishing a final EIS, and share the results of these consultations with the public.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process.
1296	14	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	Section 3.3.1.1 of the DEIS indicates that the proposed route for the project passes directly over a number of shallow aquifers in the eastern Dakotas and Nebraska, including the Ogallala Aquifer.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1296	15	(no name provided)		Indigenous	The Ogallala Aquifer, a vast, shallow underground water table,	Issues related to aquifers along the proposed Project corridor

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
		provided)		Environmental Network	is one of the world's largest aquifers spanning portions of South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas.	are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1296	16	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The Ogallala Aquifer provides drinking water to 82 percent of the people who live within the aquifer's boundary, including a significant number of indigenous peoples, many of whom are constituents of the Indigenous Environmental Network. This aquifer's saturated thickness ranges from 10 to 200 feet in the northern part of Nebraska to more than 600 feet in central Nebraska beneath the Sand Hills, an ecologically sensitive region.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1296	17	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The Ogallala Aquifer, just like many of the shallow aquifers along the project's proposed route, lies close to the surface and receives replenishment from rainwater and nearby surface water sources. Therefore a spill or related incident from the pipeline may contaminate the Ogallala and other underlying aquifers – either directly through contamination to the water supply, or indirectly through soil contamination that eventually leaches into the aquifer. However, unlike surface waters, aquifers cannot be directly accessed for the purpose of clean-up and mitigation measures.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1296	18	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The draft EIS does not adequately address the full range of consequences to potable water supply, agriculture, and ecological integrity that would result from oil contamination through a leak or spill from the pipeline,	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills. That assessment addresses impacts to surface water and groundwater. DOS considers the assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements.
1296	19	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS does not properly evaluate the safety concerns associated with the Project, including pipe thickness, emergency response and pipeline end-of-life management, and standards for pipeline operation and maintenance.	All issues related to design specifics and operation of the proposed pipeline system are under the jurisdiction of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), as explained in Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, and 3.13.1 and in Consolidated Response SAF-1. That includes specific requirements for pipe thickness, pipe material, and operation and maintenance. Keystone would also comply with the 57 Project-specific Special Conditions which also address similar issues (see Appendix U). The EIS describes the basic elements of design, construction, and operation that need to be considered in assessments of the potential impacts of construction and normal operation. PHMSA is responsible for review of the safety of the Project, and the environmental review of the Project described in the EIS assumes that the Project would be in compliance with PHMSA's safety requirements. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the emergency response plan for the proposed Project. Responses related to the life of the Project and taking the Project out of service are presented in Consolidated Response DEC-1.
1296	20	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The catastrophic consequences of a pipeline rupture and spill cultural and biotic resources, including the well-being of indigenous communities, along the route should require the enforcement of the highest possible standards for the length of	Comment acknowledged.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					the Pipeline.	
1296	21	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	At present, the DEIS anticipates adverse consequences to cultural resources, stating at 3.13.5.7 that “it is anticipated that cultural resources in the ROW would be adversely impacted by small spills or by subsequent small spill cleanup.” The DEIS fails to account for safety standards that would ensure avoidance and mitigation of these adverse impacts; as such, it is flawed.	Consolidated Response CUL-1 and Section 3.11.4.3 of the EIS address the consultation process between DOS and Indian tribes. As noted in Consolidated Response CUL-1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been developed for the Project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The PA includes mitigation measures for known adverse effects and provides a process for ongoing surveys to be conducted in areas where access was not granted during the EIS process. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) reports (noted in Section 3.11.4-3 of the EIS) may not be disclosed due to concerns regarding confidentiality. Potential impacts to cultural resources are addressed in Section 3.11.3.1 of the EIS. DOS considers this assessment to be in compliance with NEPA environmental review requirements. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements and Project-specific Special Conditions that Keystone would comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project. It also describes the monitoring, inspections, and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements.
1296	24	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS fails to provide information about important aspects of the Project’s lifespan, including emergency response, abandonment, and inspections. The public cannot adequately provide comments on the Project, and the degree to which it is in the national interest, without a full overview of this information.	Issues related to the life of the Project and taking the Project out of service are addressed in Consolidated Response DEC-1. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project. Information on monitoring and inspection is presented in Sections 2.4 and 3.13.5.5 of the EIS. Consolidated Response P&N-9 addresses issues related to the National Interest Determination. Further, as noted in Consolidated Response ENR-1, the national interest determination process is separate from the NEPA environmental review process and many issues are not a part of the NEPA environmental review process and are not addressed in the EIS.
1296	28	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS also fails to provide or evaluate emergency response plans. To ensure safety of natural and cultural resources, the DEIS must analyze the adequacy of the applicant’s response plans for accidents, spills, and related emergencies.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project.
1296	29	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The Project traverses remote, fragile regions, where detecting, preventing and responding to accidents may be impaired. Project proponents should indicate how they will prepare internally to respond to such incidents, and how they will work with local first responders to adequately prepare for such incidents, so that the public can evaluate and comment on the efficacy of these plans.	Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of emergency response plans for the proposed Project
1296	30	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The draft EIS fails to provide for a regular, frequent inspection schedule – instead accounting for “periodic” and “regular” inspections. Given the Project proponent’s request for a thickness waiver, without corresponding regulations governing the operation of a thinner pipe, it is incumbent upon Project proponents to account for frequent and rigorous inspections,	Keystone has withdrawn its application for a Special Permit as described in Consolidated Response REG-1. Consolidated Response SAF-1 describes the regulatory requirements that Keystone must comply with to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and monitor the proposed Project.

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
					and to make the public aware of plans for such inspections. Otherwise, the public cannot sufficiently evaluate and comment upon the inspection schedule and the overall plan for pipeline safety.	It also describes the inspections and reviews of the proposed Project that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration would conduct to ensure compliance with those regulatory requirements. Keystone would also have to conduct pipeline monitoring and inspections as required by existing regulations and the relevant PHMSA Special Conditions (see Appendix U). There is no public review associated with the inspection schedule or pipeline safety requirements.
1296	32	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The DEIS' analysis of national interest does not account for threats to national security and economic well-being from a continued dependence on fossil fuels.	The EIS does present an analysis of national interest. Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9 provide information on the DOS environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project. As noted in those responses, those are two separate processes and therefore some of the information considered in the determination of national interest is not included in the EIS.
1296	33	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	The proposed Project will catalyze increased development of Canadian tar sands. Such an increase only aggravate the extant plethora of environmental and social problems in the region - including global warming pollution from tar sands oil production; destruction of the Canadian Boreal forest and local wetlands and water resources; and threats to First Nations peoples.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1, including information on current and future production. As noted in that response, without the proposed Project, oil sands development would continue at or above the current level until at least 2020, with or without the proposed Project. Consolidated Response GHG-1 addresses the greenhouse gas life-cycle analyses presented in the EIS. In addition, Section 3.13.4 of the EIS has been revised to expand discussions of extraterritorial concerns.
1296	34	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	First Nations such as the Mikisew Creek and Athabasca Chipewyan Nations, whose traditional territories include the tar sands oil development region, experience negative impacts from development on their environment, culture, and land uses - all of which are inextricably interrelated, where harm to environment is harm to culture. Such threats and destructive impacts may accumulate to the degree that the cultural integrity of these Nations is severely impaired, thereby threatening cultural diversity and world heritage, and perpetuating environmental injustice.	Issues related to development of oil sands projects in Canada are addressed in Consolidated Response CAN-1.
1296	35	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	Presidential Permit applications require parties to address whether granting such a permit for the proposed project "would be in the national interest." The Project proponent alleges that the project will serve the national interest, but we disagree. Instead, we believe that this proposed Project will prolong and increase domestic reliance on fossil fuel sources such as the Canadian tar sands that are environmentally and culturally destructive.	Consolidated Response ENR-1 provides information on the Department of State's environmental review process, the National Interest Determination process, and the need to complete those reviews before approving or denying the Presidential permit for the proposed Project.
1296	36	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental Network	We believe that the DEIS does not provide a full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts of the Project.	The impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that section, construction and normal operation the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts.
1296	37	(no name provided)		Indigenous Environmental	We believe, based on the inadequate demonstration of need for the pipeline and the significant impacts that the project is	Consolidated Response P&N-1 addresses the need that the Project has been proposed to meet. The impacts associated

Ltr ID	Cmt ID	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Comment	Response
				Network	likely to have on human health and the environment, that the Project is not in the national interest and that the No Action alternative should be selected. Alternatively, we request that DOS issue a subsequent DEIS that addresses these shortcomings and allows for further review and comment.	with implementation of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 3.0 of the EIS. As noted in that response, the proposed Project would not result in significant environmental impacts. As noted in Consolidated Responses ENR-1 and P&N-9, the decisions on the National Interest Determination and a Presidential permit will be made after the final EIS is issued. Consolidated Response P&N-6 addresses the need for a supplemental DEIS.
1186	1	2010vam@cablene.com	Velma		It sickens me to think there are not secure and sure safety measures in place before drilling for oil anywhere, especially in water or over important ground water areas.	The proposed Project would be an oil transportation system and does not include drilling for oil.
1186	2	2010vam@cablene.com	Velma		[It sickens me to think there are not secure and sure safety measures in place before drilling for oil anywhere,] especially in water or over important ground water areas.	Issues related to the Northern High Plains Aquifer system are addressed in Consolidated Responses AQF-1 through AQF-4.
1186	3	2010vam@cablene.com	Velma		I believe piping over Aquifers is even more risky. There is no way to clean that up from a spill. Its insanity.	Section 3.13 of the EIS addresses reliability and safety issues, including calculations of the probability of a spill from the Project and the potential environmental impacts associated with spills, including discussions of surface water and groundwater. Consolidated Response AQF-3 provides information on hypothetical spills from the Project over two areas of the Northern High Plains Aquifer System and also addresses response actions. Consolidated Response RES-1 addresses issues related to preparation and review of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the proposed Project. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans are addressed in Sections 2.3 and 3.13.5 of the EIS and in the Construction, Mitigation, and Reclamation Plan presented in Appendix B of the EIS.

Scoping Summary Report



**United States Department of State
Scoping Summary
for the
Keystone XL Project
Environmental Impact Statement**

May 2009

1.0 INTRODUCTION

TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L.P. has applied to the United States Department of State (DOS) for a Presidential Permit at the border of the United States for the proposed construction, connection, operation, and maintenance, of facilities for the importation of crude oil from Canada. DOS determined that the issuance of the Presidential Permit would constitute a major federal action that may have a significant impact upon the environment within the context of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), and on January 28, 2009 issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to address reasonably foreseeable impacts from the proposed action and alternatives.

The NOI informed the public about the proposed action, announced plans for scoping meetings, invited public participation in the scoping process, and solicited public comments for consideration in establishing the scope and content of the EIS. The NOI was published in the Federal Register and distributed to:

- Landowners along the proposed route,
- Federal, state, and local agencies,
- Municipalities and counties,
- Native American Tribes,
- Elected officials,
- Non-governmental organizations,
- Media, and
- Interested individuals.

The scoping period was originally planned to extend from January 28 to March 16, 2009. However, an amended NOI published on March 23, 2009 extended the scoping period until April 15, 2009.

2.0 SCOPING MEETINGS

DOS held 20 separate scoping meetings in the vicinity of the proposed route to give the public the opportunity to provide comments regarding the scope of the EIS. The dates and locations of the meetings are listed below, along with the attendance at each meeting (in parentheses).

February 9 – Beaumont, TX (10)

February 10 – Liberty, TX (15)

February 11 – Livingston, TX (15)

February 12 – Tyler, TX (60)

February 17 – Durant, OK (34)

February 18 – Ponca City, OK (12)

February 19 – El Dorado, KS (10)
February 19 – Clay Center, KS (20)
February 23 – York, NE (62)
February 23 – Baker, MT (39)
February 24 – Atkinson, NE (65)
February 24 – Terry, MT (30)
February 25 – Murdo, SD (46)

February 25 – Circle, MT (100)
February 25 – Plentywood, MT (7)
February 25 Glendive, MT (45)
February 26 – Glasgow, MT (53)
February 26 – Malta, MT (32)
April 8 – Faith, SD (12)*
April 8 – Buffalo, SD (31)*

*Originally scheduled for February 26, 2009, but rescheduled due to hazardous weather conditions.
Amended NOI published on March 23, 2009.

3.0 SCOPING COMMENTS

3.1 Public, Agency, and Stakeholder Comments

The verbal comments recorded during the 20 meetings and comments from comment forms, letters, and emails received during the scoping period were received, entered into the administrative record, reviewed and assigned an issue code. In total, 122 people provided oral testimony at the meetings, incorporating over 340 individual scoping comments. In addition to the oral testimony, 194 letters, cards, emails, e-comments, or telephone conversation records (henceforth referred to as “letters”) incorporating 1350 individual comments were received from the public, agencies, and other interested groups and stakeholders. Additionally, over 13,000 NGO-sponsored duplicate form letters were received electronically. Issues addressed in comments from all of these sources are summarized in this document.

In addition, at scoping meetings held in Montana, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality accepted verbal comments on route maps for the state using their Geographic Information System (GIS) computer. These comments were recorded by tagging the digital data (shapefiles) to specific geographic locations on the maps. All verbal comments were transcribed and all comments, both written and verbal were recorded, categorized by the specific issue addressed in the comment, and entered into a spreadsheet for ease of review. The following sections summarize the comments by EIS section or issue. Comments have been summarized as appropriate, particularly for concerns that were raised by several commentors.

Purpose and Need

1. TransCanada must provide updated Canadian tar sands oil production forecasts together with a description of how such forecasts may be served by other pipelines that are either under construction or in more advanced stages of permitting. TransCanada should also explain how other planned pipelines will not meet the need for supply diversification.
2. The purpose and economics of this project needs to be fully explained so that we can easily understand why money and resources are being spent to transport and refine oil in the southern US when it could possibly be used to build an oil refinery in Canada.
3. Evaluate the project in the context of overall US oil production, transportation, storage, and refining. How does this pipeline relate to other needed oil and refined product infrastructure in the US?
4. What are the latest forecasts for crude oil demand in 1) the U.S. as a whole and 2) in the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions? What are the short and long-term (10 years) trends in U.S. crude oil demand?

5. How much Alberta oil sands crude can be exported considering Canadian domestic demand? Is the amount of crude available for export out of Alberta greater than the current export pipeline capacity out of Alberta?
6. Assuming that there is an increasing need for oil in the US from friendly sources, how much additional supply is needed? How much comes from which nations? How much comes from sources that are unstable? What is the DOS policy on where the U.S. should get its crude oil in the future?
7. TransCanada bases the need for this project on unsupported allegations of commercial commitments to the Project, but provides neither a quantification of such commitments nor a description of the commercial terms of such commitments. TransCanada must provide current commercial status of and commercial terms for commitments to the Project.
8. Would the Canadian crude coming into PADD III be competitive with other foreign and domestic sources coming into PADD III?
9. Indicate how long the oil supply for the pipeline is projected to last at the throughput volumes planned for the project.

Project Description

1. Construction should be timed in a manner to minimize damage to area soils, crops and/or rangelands.
2. Why does this pipeline need to have so wide of a permanent easement? The minimum easement possible should be investigated.
3. How long will the pipeline be in use and maintained? What is the life expectancy of the pipe?
4. Describe the methods that would be used to abandon and remove the pipeline.
5. Describe the methods that would be used to cross under or over other pipelines and other utility lines.
6. Indicate whether or not pipe to be used for the project would be purchased from U.S. firms.
7. Welders need to be certified and well trained.
8. It is important that the quality of pipe be addressed. It should have sufficient coating as to eliminate potential rusting. The ditch should be a minimum of 7-8' in depth.
9. What happens when the pipeline needs replacing or needs normal repairing?
10. Describe the regulatory restrictions regarding proximity to residences and other buildings, including historical buildings and sites.
11. Include a site specific analysis and discussion of alternative stream crossing techniques that could be used on individual streams. This analysis should be based on site specific inspections, hydrologic conditions at each stream crossing, and biological conditions near each crossing. We recommend use of directional drilling for the pipeline routing under all water crossings and their associated floodplains and wetlands to the maximum extent practicable to avoid and minimize aquatic impacts.

12. The irrigation ditches and the drain ditches should be considered the same as creek crossings and should be bored under if possible.
13. The EIS should indicate the locations where the proposed pipeline would and would not run parallel to existing utility corridors.
14. How will the pipeline be marked so that years later, when grass has regrown over the trench, people don't accidentally dig it up and disturb the pipe?
15. Indicate what will be done with trees that are removed from the right-of-way.
16. Indicate what the temperature of the oil will be in the pipeline.
17. Provide information on the burial depth of the pipeline along all portions of the alignment.
18. How would trenching and pipeline construction and operation alter the grade of fields, dikes, and the effectiveness of irrigation systems? What measures would be taken to prevent potential effects?
19. If the pipeline is shut down for a period of time with crude oil in the line, describe the procedures that would be implemented to return the line to service.
20. Describe what would happen to farm fences during construction.
21. Concern that the pipeline trench should not be open very long (2 weeks or less) across county roads so that farmers can carry on their farming operations.
22. Discuss the potential to change the product shipped through the pipeline at a later date.
23. How will electricity be supplied to the pump stations?
24. Describe what maintenance and inspection activities are required by regulations and what specific activities Keystone will conduct as a part of maintenance and inspection; including the schedule for those activities.
25. Describe how maintenance activities would continue should the pipeline be sold.
26. We also recommend that the EIS identify and discuss proposed environmental inspection and monitoring during pipeline construction to ensure that appropriate techniques to minimize environmental impacts are implemented.
27. Who will inspect the pipe to guarantee that it meets US DOT specifications?

Soils & Geology

1. Methods to prevent erosion near the pipeline should be investigated and reported. Describe the methods to be used to stabilize stream banks and address the associated potential for erosion.
2. Substantial precipitation or snowmelt events may create erosion channels, and the NEPA analysis should develop mitigation and monitoring provisions to repair construction areas in a timely manner when erosion channels occur and to implement further sediment controls if necessary.
3. Address the potential for soils settling along the route after abandonment of the project based on the anticipated abandonment procedures that would be used.

4. The lower portion of the Niobrara River is underlain by Pierre shale. Clays in the shale, particularly those derived from volcanic ash, make it a very weak rock prone to fracturing and slumping.
5. Describe the methods to be used to separate topsoil from subsoil during excavation of the trench and the sequence of events to be followed during burial of the installed pipeline. Demonstrate how the identity of the topsoil will be preserved and how it will be returned to the correct place.
6. Address the issue of restoring the right-of-way land to its previous state. Define restoration in the context of this project.
7. Address the potential effects of the temperature of the pipeline on the surrounding soils, including effects on soil freezing and drying.
8. Does frost or moisture action bring rocks to the soil surface after the pipeline is constructed? If so, what can be done to mitigate this effect?
9. Consider the level of seismicity in the vicinity of the Brockton-Froid fault zone and potential effects on the integrity of the pipeline.
10. Assess erosional impacts of pipeline construction on the sand dunes of the Sand Hills region of South Dakota.

Groundwater

1. The EIS should generally identify the location of public water supply surface water intakes or ground water supply aquifers along potential pipeline corridors.
2. Evaluate the impacts of construction, normal operation, and spills or leaks on springs and on public and private wells used for drinking water. What underground sources of water would be at risk of the pipeline leaked? There is concern about possible damage to shallow wells near proposed pipeline route.
3. Describe what procedures would be put in place to provide drinking water if groundwater is polluted due to a spill, including long-term procedures in the event that cleanup after a spill does not return groundwater to drinking water quality.

Surface Water

1. Address the potential for erosion in creek beds during and after pipeline construction. Indicate what regulations would require stream bank stabilization during and immediately after construction, as well as what regulations would require that Keystone repair stream bank stabilization structures that become damaged.
2. Include a list of streams where pipeline construction would potentially introduce sediment or disturb the bed or banks of a stream.
3. Evaluate the effects of spills on surface impoundments and reservoirs used for domestic water, and also the effects of runoff during construction.
4. Is there adequate water available from the source streams to support diversion for hydrostatic testing without adversely affecting water rights or biological resources of the source streams? Water quality and availability needs to be taken into account when filing for a water right to perform hydrostatic testing.

5. The EIS should clearly describe water bodies and aquatic resources, including wetlands, and surface and ground water resources within the analysis area which may be impacted by project activities. The description of physical characteristics should include stream and surface water quality standards designations.

Wetlands and Vegetation

1. Wetlands that may be affected by proposed pipeline construction and operation should be identified and potential impacts on wetland functions assessed. We recommend that a draft Wetland Mitigation Plan be prepared and included in the DEIS to assure that adequate replacement of lost wetland functions and values occurs.
2. Any loss or impact to wetlands from pipeline construction should be fully mitigated by replacement or restoration of an equal or greater acreage in the immediate locale of the impact. Construction of a trench through wetlands creates opportunities for the trench to act as a drainage channel. Wetland drainage as a result of trenching should be avoided, but drainage impacts should be estimated and included in the acres of wetland impact.
3. Evaluate the impact on native prairie and other areas of native vegetation that the route might cross.
4. Discuss revegetation of the pastures and farm grounds. Reclamation standards should include revegetation of native shrubs and grasses. Include discussion of how the revegetated areas would be monitored to ensure that the vegetation becomes properly established.
5. Concerned with the tree shelter belts on our land.
6. It is unclear if the proposed pipeline route would impact remnants of native prairie located in Lamar County, Texas.
7. The threat of wildland fire, including the financial burden to landowners, should be assessed and analyzed in the EIS.
8. Evaluate the impacts of the project on wetlands and describe the mitigation procedures that would be implemented to offset impacts.
9. Evaluate the impacts of the project on woodland areas.
10. Identify any rare plant communities which may exist in the areas you cross and any rare plants and discuss any impacts to such.
11. The EIS should evaluate the potential for impacts to the riparian corridor, such as tree and shrub loss, as a result of pipeline construction at stream crossing.
12. How will the temperature of the pipeline impact vegetation and crops in the right-of-way?
13. Evaluate whether or not the burial depth of the pipeline is sufficient to avoid problems with the roots of crops such as alfalfa and corn.
14. There is concern regarding the spread of invasive weeds and non native species along the pipeline corridor. Discuss potential for invasive and noxious weeds infestations and potential for outbreaks in future years.
15. Discuss the impacts of trenching on regrowth, particularly during drought periods.

Fish, Wildlife and Threatened and Endangered Species

1. The Niobrara, the South Fork of the North Fork of the Elkhorn River, Cedar River, Loup River, and the West Fork of the Big Blue River, at the point of crossing, are ranked as highest-valued or high priority fishery resources.
2. What will be done to minimize effects on threatened and endangered species?
3. Depending upon the time of construction, the impact could be devastating to endangered or threatened species if spawns are prevented or interrupted.
4. Disruption of surface water flows due to fracture events could impede movements of fish or could significantly impact habitats of local flora and fauna, causing losses of threatened or endangered species, or promoting the introduction of exotic species.
5. Discuss how the pipeline construction and maintenance will alter and fragment existing habitat the pipeline passes through. Post-development surveys should also be addressed.
6. On-site or off-site mitigation may be necessary to compensate for unavoidable impacts to fisheries and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.
7. Conservation of large, intact tracts of sagebrush and riparian habitats are important to the biological needs of a diversity of native species including neo-tropical migrant birds, sage grouse, antelope, white-tailed deer and mule deer.
8. Impacts and mitigation to prairie dog colonies and populations should be addressed. We request an estimate of the number of prairie dog habitat acres that will be lost to the pipeline (we estimate 13 colonies).
9. Would the power lines leading to pump stations pose a risk of avian collision? If so, what can be done to reduce or eliminate the collision hazard? Are any of the lines located near water features that may attract waterfowl and other birds?
10. The EIS should also evaluate potential impacts to migratory birds, including the bald eagle.
11. Construction would pass through or near the Deep Fork Wildlife Management Area (DFWM) which has protected habitats for mammals and waterfowl including bald eagles and river otters.
12. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department requests that TransCanada provide a GIS shapefiles of the preliminary pipeline alignment to further assist in the search of the Texas Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD).
13. The right-of-ways should be visually inspected for leks and other critical or sensitive bird or wildlife habitats.

Land Use

1. Evaluate the impact of restrictions on land-use over and near the pipeline, such as restrictions on constructing new buildings or impeding other future property development.
2. The cost of reclaiming agricultural land should be analyzed.
3. What protections are in place for landowners' rights to graze their cattle, run equipment, and be free of invasive weeds?

4. Evaluate the impact of soil compaction on farmland due to the use of heavy construction equipment.
5. Evaluate the impacts of construction normal operation, and spills and leaks on agricultural uses, including impacts on surface and subsurface drainage, farm ponds, waterlines, and drainage ditches.
6. Address the potential for farmers to have difficult access to farmland during construction.
7. What compensation would Keystone provide for impacts to crop production along the construction right-of-way? Damages should be paid to the landowners that would lose the crops because they cannot water, spray for weeds, cultivate, harvest or care for their crops. The damages should be paid for the three crop years and for years after if the property isn't restored sufficiently.
8. How will cattle be protected during construction?
9. The EIS needs to identify how many residences would be located within 500 feet of each alternative.
10. Land ownership(s) that would be crossed by each alternative needs to be broken out for comparison purposes.

Recreation

1. Under current consideration is a state park located at the confluence of the Missouri and Milk Rivers. If this site is acquired, potential impacts to recreational users should be mitigated or avoided to minimize interruption of recreation.
2. Describe the construction and operation effects resulting from pipeline location through land being considered for a Montana State Park near the confluence of the Milk and Missouri rivers.
3. The proposed TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline route crosses the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (LCNHT) at two locations in Montana.
4. The proposed site is within two miles of the eastern-most terminus of the Niobrara National Scenic River (NNSR), but outside the designated boundary.
5. Spills of fuel or other hazardous materials could restrict boating, tubing, and other on-water activities due to health or other safety concerns.
6. Construction and long-term operation and maintenance activities, including noise, lights, and movement, could degrade recreation opportunities.
7. Assess the impacts to recreational use of the El Camino Real de los Tejas trail in Nacogdoches County, Texas, and other National Historic Trails.

Visual Resources

1. What would be the visual impacts of the above ground facilities?
2. For permanent facilities associated with pipeline operation, such as pump stations, will one of the 'Standard Environmental Colors' recognized by the BLM be selected and used on exterior surfaces? Will DOS require this mitigation?

3. Drilling mud seepage into the Niobrara could produce an unsightly plume visible through the western-most portion of the MNRR.
4. Fuel spills and/or their impacts (coatings on rocks, plants, etc.) might be visible both up and down river.
5. Assess potential visual impacts at crossings of any designated National Wild and Scenic Rivers.
6. Assess impacts on historic landscapes.

Cultural Resources

1. Address the impact of the project on archaeological sites, specifically in the Mission Concepcion and Presidio Delores archaeological zone.
2. Paleontological resources that lie within the proposed pipeline corridor should be protected. The proposed pipeline route would cross directly over three known T-Rex sites.
3. The ROW should be visually inspected for historic properties including: stone circles, Indian campsites, early settlements, artifacts dinosaur bones, and historic buildings and structures.
4. The route must avoid any significant cultural resources on public lands. The pipeline route should avoid hunting and subsistence areas. It should not create new access to these areas and it should not facilitate multiple rights-of-way.
5. The historic sites of the early Native American population must be preserved. Please also discuss concerns Native Americans have about treaty violations and any contested land ownership.
6. The proposed route crosses several National Historic Trails. A thorough analysis of satellite imagery, coupled with comprehensive surveys, should be conducted where the proposed pipeline crosses each trail to survey for cultural resources.
7. When adverse impacts to cultural resources cannot be avoided, they must be properly mitigated at the applicant's expense.
8. The proposed pipeline has the potential for major adverse impacts to the cultural resources associated with El Camino Real de los Tejas in Nacogdoches County, Texas.
9. The EIS should evaluate and disclose the potential environmental impacts on tribal trust resources as well as any health impacts to tribal communities.
10. Assess impacts on historic landscapes.

Socioeconomics

1. Address the issue of the potential decrease in property value and impacts on planned development.
2. Will our taxes and land value be increased or decreased by this pipeline?
3. Indicate what the project-related tax revenues would be to the municipalities and counties along the pipeline route associated with construction and during operation for the life of

- the project. A tax assessment should be conducted to determine how property taxes for landowners crossed by the pipeline will be affected.
4. Indicate whether or not the project-related tax revenues would offset costs to the principalities and counties along the route (such as the cost of road repairs due to damage caused by construction traffic).
 5. Introduction of WCSB or tar sands production can have impacts on production of oil and natural gas within the US, particularly in more isolated markets such as North Dakota and Montana.
 6. The number and types of jobs, the length of employment, and the likelihood of local employment should be assessed and detailed.
 7. With the large number of construction workers moving into an area there is bound to be and increase in drinking and drunk driving, drug use and crime.
 8. Indicate how local union hire will be supported. There are projects bringing in foreign labor (e.g., welders from Mexico) and this is undesirable for U.S. workers during the recession.
 9. Will electricity costs rise due to the need for additional power at the pump stations? How much power will it take to move the oil through this pipeline? Where will this power come from? Will there be new power plants built to provide the power? Will the pipeline pay the full costs of that new power, or will local residents rates go up to finance their construction?
 10. Land owners should be allowed to claim a portion of the proceeds from the crude oil piped over their property.
 11. What is the predicted effect of potential carbon taxes and potential U.S. carbon legislation on the Keystone pipeline?
 12. Would the oil products created at the end point be used in the USA or shipped to other countries?
 13. The EIS should identify the characteristics of the communities that are impacted, particularly the socio-economic characteristics (e.g., race, income). The EIS should pay close attention to communities that may be considered environmental justice (EJ) communities and should address the short-term and long-term impacts on these communities.
 14. Consider the impacts of building and operating this pipeline on the farmers, ranchers, and rural communities along the route.

Transportation and Traffic

1. Address the impacts associated with use of county and private roadways during construction, including how Keystone would restore or provide compensation for, or repair of the roadways.
2. Describe the impacts to transportation facilities, including increased traffic on roadways, construction material transportation, and construction crew transportation. Also explain what method(s) the pipeline would use for crossings of state and federal highways, county and local roads, and railroad crossings.

3. Are existing bridges and cattle guards adequate to handle projected loads from construction traffic?
4. Describe the methods that would be used to cross roadways and driveways, including the extent and duration of road closures associated with construction across roadways, and the impacts associated with each construction method.
5. Please disclose any areas that are greater than 5,000 acres without a road, that you will be crossing and adding roads to.

Air Quality, Noise and Vibration

1. Address the impacts of air emissions and air pollution abatement from pumping stations.
2. Address the air quality impacts of refining tar sands; greenhouse gas emissions due to the project and increased carbon emissions. We suggest that the EIS include a separate section on Climate Change impacts and cover the full slate of greenhouse gas emissions that are foreseeable from the extraction, refining, and end-use of the tar sands as fuel.
3. Address potential impacts of noise from pump stations to both human receptors and cattle.
4. Address the impacts due to construction noise.
5. Address potential for oil moving through the pipeline to cause vibration and generate magnetic fields that might then impact nearby houses and cattle.

Reliability and Safety and Emergency Response

1. Is there a copy of an Emergency or Disaster plan available? Is a plan being prepared, and if so will local counties receive a copy of this plan? What input has been, or will be, sought from local counties?
2. We recommend that the industry state-of-the-art pipeline leak monitoring and detection equipment, and pipeline operation and valving systems be included in pipeline alternatives.
3. Pressure should be monitored and a sufficient number of shut-off valves should be required in order to prevent explosions along the pipeline, attend to any leaks or spills and other safety concerns.
4. In the case of a pipeline failure, what is the spacing between the shut-off valves? Is the system set up to automatically “Shut-Down” when a leak has been discovered?
5. Once discovered, what would be a reasonable time expectation for the flow of oil to be stopped? How frequently do valves fail to close in an emergency situation?
6. Will leak detection software be able to detect small leaks as well as changes in pressure and flow? Describe how a release from the pipeline would be detected, especially when there is snow cover throughout the area of the release.
7. The EIS should analyze the costs and risks of thinner pipe as TransCanada has proposed; how much more oil will leak or spill from ruptures?
8. Adequately assess the corrosive nature of Canadian tars sands oil.

9. Does TransCanada have any experience with operating high pressure crude oil pipelines or own any?
10. How far out (from the easement area) will the pipe company go to clean up spill? Where will soil or water contaminated by oil leaks be treated or stored as waste?
11. Describe how spills that reach rivers will be contained or cleaned up, especially if there is ice on the water.
12. Indicate what entity would be responsible for cleanup after a spill.
13. Where will pipeline repair crews or clean-up crews be stationed? Will these crews be on-call? What provisions are or will be in place for travel to remote pipeline sites. What type of equipment is anticipated being needed to ensure responding to needs at these remote locations?
14. Is there any fire risk associated with leaks?
15. Could pipeline potentially become a terrorist target?
16. Is there any training being proposed for Local Responders and 911 Dispatch centers?
17. Describe all pipeline safety requirements that Keystone would be required to comply with and any additional safety features that would be included in the project.
18. In the case of third party damage to the pipeline, who is responsible for cleanup costs: the owner(s), operator(s), or the party causing the damage?
19. If the farmer crosses this line and it ruptures, who is responsible? Is the farmer liable for the spill/explosion since he broke the line, or is TransCanada liable for saying he could cross it?
20. As part of the application process, has the State developed adequate bonding requirements to cover pipeline contamination and clean-up?
21. The EIS needs to document how the proposed pipeline and associated facilities would conform to applicable state and local laws and regulations.
22. TransCanada's risk assessment document does not provide the Department or citizens of Montana with an adequate understanding of the risk of spills from this pipeline.
23. TransCanada has not disclosed maximum spill volumes.

Impacts from Oil Spills and Leaks

1. In the event the pipeline leaks or ruptures and spills, soil will be contaminated, drinking water and other groundwater or surface water may be threatened, and local governments may face expensive clean-ups.
2. What harmful chemicals can be leaked out during a spill, and what effect will these chemicals have on animals and humans?
3. An oil spill would have a devastating impact on a large number of game fish and other aquatic animals as well as the large number of water fowl who live year-round on or near Lake Eufaul.
4. If the pipeline cracks and starts to leak or explodes what are all potential threats to landowners, wildlife, water, vegetation, and surface resources?

5. Assess potential impacts of spills and leaks from the pipeline or during construction on water wells.
6. Who determines if the spill is cleaned up properly?
7. How well will the landowners and the landowners' neighbors be compensated for any damages?
8. Who will handle the cleanup or any oil fires that might be associated with a spill?
9. In the Hill Creek formation, which is a good portion of Harding County, there are massive channel sands and some of them are hundreds of feet thick. If you put a pipeline in there and it leaks into the ground, you can't contain that oil. It drains immediately into the sand.

Alternatives

1. The EIS should analyze alternative routes that avoid risks to homes, farming operations, and wells and springs used by rural residents, livestock, and wildlife.
2. Place the pipeline in existing right-of-ways to minimize disturbance and damage.
3. Describe how the preferred alternative was selected.
4. The proposed pipeline does not fully utilize state-owned lands in Montana for routing. One or more alternatives need to be developed that maximize the use of state-owned lands, while minimizing adverse environmental impacts and costs.
5. The EIS should analyze the impacts of the alternative route through North Dakota.
6. List other proposed new U.S. and Canadian pipelines. Would any of these meet the need that Keystone proposes to fill? For pipelines with additional capacity available, which markets do these pipelines serve?
7. Why can't the new Keystone XL follow the same route to Steele City, NE, already established by the Keystone project?
8. Other methods of transportation should be reviewed and examined. Other routes which might transport the crude oil using existing facilities which would not require the extensive construction of a new line should also be reviewed and examined.
9. Evaluate the alternative of expanding refining capacity in Canada, refining the oil from the source planned for shipment in the Keystone pipeline, and shipping petroleum products to the US instead of crude oil.
10. In addition to alternative routes, the EIS must fully evaluate the no-action alternative.
11. Evaluate the use of renewable energy sources to meet the market demands that the energy derived from the Keystone XL project would meet.
12. Consider alternative routes that are adjacent to or within existing interstate highway right-of-ways.

Cumulative Impacts

1. Concerns were expressed regarding building another pipeline through properties that may have up to four other pipelines already crossing the land.

2. The EIS should analyze all of the impacts of mining, making, refining and using tar sands oil.
3. Analyze the cumulative effects of the construction ROW, construction activities, and associated infrastructure.
4. All analyses of management actions and impacts of the pipeline project should consider cumulative impacts from activities outside the project area such as new roads, gas or oil wells, power lines, wind farms, coal mining, farming, new homes, airstrips, industry, etc.
5. Evaluate the existing storage and transportation capacity in Wood River and Patoka, IL and Cushing, OK and the impact of introducing additional volumes of crude oil.

3.2 Agency Comment Letters

The DOS has received 13 letters or emails from state and/or federal agencies. These letters are briefly summarized below; more detailed comments within the letters have been included in the summary presented above in Section 3.1.

- United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Great Plains Region. March 3, 2009. It appears that the proposed pipeline may cross Reclamation's irrigation canals in Montana and Nebraska. If it does, construction activities will need to be coordinated with Reclamation and the local Irrigation Districts that operate and maintain the canals. If the proposed construction will alter, modify, or disturb in any manner any of Reclamation's facilities or cross its lands, a Special Use Permit containing provisions necessary to protect the interests of the United States may be granted.
- Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. March 6, 2009. The proposed pipeline will cross two navigable rivers administered by the DNRC Eastern Land Office. Any crossing of grades/slopes greater than 10% on DNRC administered lands will require site specific erosion control methods. All disturbed areas on DNRC administered lands will be required to be reseeded to a native grass mixture recommended by the Eastern Land Office field staff. Any noxious weeds within the project area on DNRC administered lands should be controlled by TransCanada. Archeological, paleontological, and historical sites will be managed under the "Guidelines for Conducting Cultural/Paleontologic Resources Inventory Work on Montana State Lands." DNRC will review TransCanada easement applications, conduct site specific EAs, and subsequently recommend any further mitigation measures prior to issuing Land Use Licenses for the construction phase.
- South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks. March 10, 2009. We have concerns with the pipeline crossing South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks lands (Game Production Areas) which are managed specifically for wildlife populations, associated habitats, and recreational purposes. Any level of disturbance or destruction could be detrimental to the management and vitality of these areas, including direct negative impacts to wildlife production. We request these impacts be taken under consideration when establishing the final path of the pipeline.
- Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. March 12, 2009. Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks believes that the priorities for protecting fish, wildlife and recreational resources in Montana should be 1) avoidance (through appropriate field surveys and siting), 2) on-site mitigation (using best mitigation techniques and effective reclamation), and 3) off-site

mitigation (to compensate for irreparable harm to fish, wildlife, their habitat, and recreational resources).

- South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. March 12, 2009. The Draft EIS needs to evaluate the potential impacts of the project on groundwater quality and quantity, and on public and private drinking water sources near the proposed pipeline. Specifically, the evaluation needs to address this issue where the project crosses surficial aquifers such as the Hell Creek, Fox Hills, and Ogallala aquifers. Also the Draft EIS, as part of its evaluation of the potential impacts to existing land uses, needs to evaluate the potential impacts to South Dakota's existing crude oil and natural gas pipeline infrastructure.
- Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. March 13, 2009. In general, we have concerns for impacts to wetland and stream resources, as they provide valuable habitat to many fish and wildlife species. Because the proposed pipeline is a lengthy, linear project we acknowledge that it would be impossible to completely avoid impacting stream and wetland resources. However, we encourage that impacts to these resources be avoided and minimized to the extent possible and that mitigation be considered for unavoidable impacts, as necessary.
- Montana Department of Environmental Quality. March 16, 2009. The EIS must comply with the Montana Environmental Policy Act as well as National Environmental Policy Act, and must provide the information and analysis required for DEQ to make its findings under MFSA. Because of this, most of our comments reflect our needs in making those findings.
- Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation/NELO. March 17, 2009. TransCanada will need to secure a lease for Pump Station number 9. The DNRC will complete an EA Checklist that addresses site specific impacts for the lease.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. March 20, 2009. If the proposed pipeline construction crosses the flood plains of small drainage ways and streams, flood related problems should not occur if the lines are buried far enough below the beds of drainage ways and streams to prevent exposure due to streambed erosion during periods of high flood flows. If the construction activities involve any work in waters of the United States, a Section 404 permit may be required.
- National Park Service, Environmental Quality Division. March 27, 2009. The proposed pipeline may cross through, or very near, two units of the National Park System including Niobrara National Scenic River in Nebraska and Big Thicket National Preserve in Texas. The installation of a pipeline directly adjacent to NPS lands or waters should be done in a manner that avoids or minimizes cross-boundary adverse impacts. The proposed route crosses several National Historic Trails. Be aware of these trails and their significance as well as any other NPS special status areas such as National Historic Sites, National Natural Landmarks, National Heritage Areas, etc., that may be located in or near the proposed pipeline route.
- Texas Parks & Wildlife Department, April 14, 2009. TPWD will participate in the DOS process for preparation of an EIS. Based on the information provided to date TPWD offers preliminary comments and recommendations concerning: habitats associated with water resources, stream crossings, significant stream segments (Red River Basin, Cypress Creek Basin, Neches River Basin, Trinity River Basin), wetlands, vegetation including native prairie, rare, threatened, and endangered resources, the Water Oak – Willow Oak series community, TPWD County Lists, and Mitigation Plans.

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8 Montana Office. April 15, 2009. Primary issues for the project involve: (1) potential impacts to rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands, and surface and ground water quality, including aquatic habitat impacts, sedimentation of waters during pipeline crossings of rivers and streams, and water quality impacts due to possible pipeline spills, leaks, and/or other unintended product or chemical releases to the environment during construction or operations; (2) potential impacts to air quality; (3) potential fish and wildlife impacts, including impacts to threatened and endangered species and other special status species, and impacts to sensitive terrestrial and aquatic habitats, particularly wetland and riparian habitats; (4) minimization of disturbances to vegetation, effectiveness of revegetation, potential for spread of noxious weeds; (5) human health and socio-economic impacts, including communities, tribal, environmental justice; (6) greenhouse gas emissions and climate change; (7) cumulative impacts; and (8) other issues such as historic and cultural resources and pollution prevention.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Realty Specialist, Lewistown, Montana. May 18, 2009. The routes are the same for the majority of the way through Phillips County. The pipeline route crosses a Waterfowl Management Rights (wetland) easement managed by the Bowdoin NWR. We are not sure whether or not the Pump Station Transmission Line impacts any FWS interest. **Alternative A1A:** From our understanding, the pipeline would cross over Medicine Lake NWR owned property (the canal). It appears the Pump Station Transmission Line closely follows the pipeline and would, therefore, cross FWS owned property. **Alternative A:** This Alternative varies slightly from the other two in Phillips and Valley Counties. However, we don't believe the pipeline crosses any FWS owned or partial interest (easement) lands outside the portion in Phillips County. We do not believe the Pump Station Transmission Lines for this Alternative impact FWS owned or partial interest lands. **Alternative B:** The pipeline does not cross any FWS owned or partial interest (easement) lands outside the portion in Phillips County. The Pump Station Transmission Line does cross a small portion of primary jurisdiction property on CMR.